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L U N A C Y.

C O P Y

OF THE

THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
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THE THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,

31 MARCH 1884.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

THE total number of lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind, included in the returns furnished to our office, amounted, on the 1st of January last, to 78,528 persons, showing an increase on the corresponding number for January 1883 of 1,763.

The following summary shows the classification and distribution of these persons :—

WHERE MAINTAINED on 1st January 1884.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In County and Borough Asylums - - -	317	369	686	20,301	24,863	45,164	20,618	25,232	45,850
In Registered Hospitals -	1,518	1,451	2,999	95	52	147	1,643	1,503	3,146
In Licensed Houses :									
Metropolitan - - -	973	844	1,817	229	476	705	1,202	1,320	2,522
Provincial - - -	710	854	1,564	249	444	693	959	1,298	2,257
In Naval and Military Hos- pitals, and Royal India Asylum - - -	295	19	314	-	-	-	295	19	314
In Criminal Lunatic Asy- lum (Broadmoor) - - -	163	66	229	229	77	306	392	143	535
In Workhouses :									
Ordinary Workhouses -	-	-	-	5,107	6,949	12,056	5,107	6,949	12,056
Metropolitan District Asylums - - -	-	-	-	2,461	2,860	5,321	2,461	2,860	5,321
Private Single Patients -	180	269	449	-	-	-	180	269	449
Out-door Paupers - - -	-	-	-	2,333	3,745	6,078	2,333	3,745	6,078
TOTAL - - -	4,186	3,872	8,058	31,004	39,466	70,470	35,190	43,338	78,528

INTRODUC-
TORY.

It will be understood that in the above numbers are not comprised 228 lunatics, so found by inquisition, residing in private houses under the immediate charge of their committees, or without return to our office.

There were besides 77 male prisoners, who, while undergoing sentences of penal servitude, had become insane, and on January the 1st, 1884, were detained in the wards of convict prisons.

Both in the foregoing summary, and in the various tables and appendices to this Report, we include in the "pauper" columns all lunatics who, in the words of the statutory definition, are "maintained wholly or in part by, or are chargeable to, any Parish, Union, County, or Borough." The private class comprehends not only such patients as are paid for from their own resources or those of their friends, but also 828 patients, who on the 1st day of the year were maintained by the State at the Naval and Military Hospitals at Yarmouth, and Netley, at the Royal India Asylum, at Grove Hall, Bow, and at the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor.

The total number of lunatics on January 1st, 1884, namely, 78,528 persons, was composed of 8,058 of the private class and 70,470 paupers; 4,186 of the former being males and 3,872 being females; while of the latter 31,004 were males and 39,466 were females. These figures show an increase, as compared with the numbers for 1st January, 1883, of 135 (59 male and 76 female) private patients, and 1,628 pauper patients, that is 649 males and 979 females. The average annual increase of the preceding 10 years was 90 private and 1,557 pauper patients.

The following changes have taken place, as compared with the 1st of January 1883, in the number and classes under the various heads of distribution.

The *private* patients have increased in County and Borough Asylums by 32, in Registered Hospitals by 128, and in Broadmoor Criminal Asylum by 11, but they have decreased in Licensed Houses by 23, in Naval and Military Hospitals, and the Royal India Asylum by 12, and as single private patients by 1.

The *pauper* patients have increased in County and Borough Asylums by 1,753, in Licensed Houses by 4, in Broadmoor Criminal Asylum by 11, and in the Metropolitan District Asylums by 215; this class has, however, decreased

decreased in Registered Hospitals by 10, in ordinary workhouses by 168, and as out-door paupers by 177.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The usual statistical tables are again continued in the body of the Report, and in the Appendices.

STATISTICS.
Explanation
of the Tables.

Table I. extends over 26 years, and gives, for the 1st of January in every year, from 1859 onwards, the number and distribution of all insane persons returned as such, distinguishing the sexes and classes, and it shows the annual increase of the private and pauper patients respectively.

Table II. shows, for the same period, the annual ratio of the total recorded number of lunatics to the total population of England and Wales, as well as the proportion which the private and pauper patients respectively bore to the total population. It will be observed that the ratio of total lunatics to population has advanced during the past year from 28·68 to 28·94 per 10,000. The increase has, however, been almost entirely amongst the pauper class. Amongst the private patients, the proportion has been practically stationary during the last five years, and it is now lower than it was 10 years ago.

Proportion of
lunatics to
population.

Table III. shows, for the last 15 years, the annual number of admissions of certified insane patients, private and pauper, into Asylums, Registered Hospitals, State Asylums, Licensed Houses, and into single charge (excluding transfers, and not including idiot establishments); together with the ratio borne by such admissions to the total population. The object of the table is to ascertain, as far as is possible from the available materials, whether there is any and what increase in the proportion to the population of persons annually attacked with insanity, and actually placed in Asylums and kindred institutions.

Number and
ratio of
admissions.

The table shows that the proportion had not risen perceptibly from 1875 to 1882, at which latter date the annual proportion of fresh cases was 5·15 per 10,000; but for 1883 there is an advance in the new admissions to 5·41 per 10,000 of the population. This advance is in a great measure due to exceptional and local conditions, particularly to the admission into the Lancashire Asylums,

STATISTICS.

in circumstances to be hereafter mentioned, of a large number of imbeciles and chronic lunatics, previously under care in workhouse wards, and therefore not fresh cases of insanity. The average annual admissions into the Lancashire Asylums for the four years 1879 to 1882 inclusive (excluding transfers) were 1,192, whereas for 1883 the total admissions were 1,860, an excess of 668 over the average. If this number (668) be deducted from the total number of admissions into all Asylums during the year, it brings the ratio of total first admissions in 1883 down to 5.15 per 10,000 of the population, which is the same as for 1882.

Effect of accumulation in swelling number of lunatics under care.

The large annual addition to the number of insane persons under care has produced, in some quarters, an impression that insanity itself is much on the increase. On examination, however, of the figures now under consideration, it will be found that the increase is almost entirely due to accumulation of chronic cases of the pauper class, so that the community at large would not appear more liable than formerly to be attacked with insanity. This should tend to allay public anxiety; but those to whom the law has entrusted the responsibility, should not disregard the imperative necessity of making the accommodation for such additional and accumulated cases keep pace with the requirements of their respective districts.

Number of pauper lunatics in every county.

Tables XII. and XIII. show for every Union-County the increase or decrease of the total number of the insane poor during the past year, and the total increase since 1871. Table XIII. gives also the average annual increase in each county for the last 13 years. This information should prove of use to the local authorities as a guide to the probable requirements of future years.

Statistics of pauper lunacy.

Table IV. shows, for the 1st of January of every year since 1859, the ratio per cent. of pauper lunatics and idiots to total paupers of all classes, and of total paupers to population, distinguishing the sexes, and separating the adults from children under 16 years of age.

The ratio of lunatics to paupers has risen from 3.68 in 1859 to 9.05 at present, but it must be remarked that this is largely due to the general decrease of pauperism; for while the population of England and Wales has risen from 19½ millions to 27 millions in the 25 years, the total paupers are, in 1884, actually 83,040 less than they were in 1859.

Tables

Tables V., VI., VII., and VIII. extend, as of late, over a period of ten years, and relate to the total number of patients detained in County, and Borough, and State Asylums, in Registered Hospitals, in Licensed Houses, and as Single Private patients in unlicensed houses. The particulars tabulated comprise the total number under treatment on the 1st of January of every year with the total number under treatment for the whole of each year, the yearly admissions (with the transfers eliminated, and shown separately, so as to avoid duplication), the discharges, distinguishing the recoveries, the deaths, and the daily average number resident. The ratios are also set forth of the recoveries as compared with the admissions, and of the deaths as compared with the average daily number resident, and with the total number under treatment.

STATISTICS.
Decennial
tables of certi-
fied patients.

Table IX. shows, as to the several Union-Counties of England and Wales, the total number and distribution of all paupers of unsound mind on the 1st of January last, and, as regards those under treatment in Asylums, gives the number having no "settlement," and therefore chargeable to County and Borough rates as distinguished from those maintained by Parishes and Unions.

Further
statistics of
pauper lunacy.

Table X. shows, as regards the whole of England and Wales, the total number and distribution of all insane paupers on the 1st of January of every year since 1859, with the per-centage maintained in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, kept in Workhouses, and receiving out-door relief.

The per-centage on the 1st of January last was as follows: In Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, 66·72; in workhouses, 24·66; with relatives and others, 8·62. These ratios show a considerable increase under the head of Asylums, and a marked decrease as regards workhouses and the out-door paupers. Of the 17,377 returned on the 1st of January as being in workhouses, 5 321 were in the Metropolitan District Asylums, and the Imbecile School at Darenth (which, for the purposes of the Lunacy Acts, are deemed to be workhouses). The actual number at the same date in ordinary workhouses was 12,056. Of these a considerable proportion are quiet and harmless cases of senile dementia, and a great many are epileptics who show very little mental

STATISTICS.

disturbance or infirmity of mind, excepting at the time of their fits, but they all require more nursing and care than ordinary sane paupers, and hence, no doubt, arises the practice in many workhouses of classifying them as of unsound mind. At our visits, however, we have frequent occasion to discourage this practice, and especially to advise the medical officers not to give their sanction to the addition to the list of the insane, of persons suffering merely from the natural decay of faculties incidental to old age. To include such persons in the returns as being of unsound mind tends unduly to swell the statistics of insanity, and unfairly attributes lunacy to aged persons who, through destitution, are obliged to end their days in workhouses.

Table XI. gives similar information to that in Table X. for the various Union-Counties separately. The most marked change to be noticed in this table is in the county of Lancaster, where the ratio of patients in Asylums has risen during the year, from 62·0 per cent. to 67·2 per cent., whilst those in workhouses have decreased from 35·6 to 30·6 per cent. This has been the result of the removal, already noticed, of a large number of imbeciles from the Lancashire workhouses to the County Asylums.

We have already referred to Tables XII. and XIII.

Statistics of
age and occu-
pation, pre-
sumed causes
of insanity, &c.
in certified
patients.

Tables XIV. to XXXIII., which conclude the series, are derived from the annual registers issued from our office and kept at our request by the medical officers of all Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.

The information thus obtained as to age, occupation, condition as to marriage, form of mental disorder, and as to the comparative prevalence of senile and congenital insanity, general paralysis and epilepsy, and suicidal disposition, and as to the recurrence of attacks of insanity, and the causes, will, we think, be found of great value; and our best thanks are due to those gentlemen who have, by their voluntary exertions, enabled us to prepare this portion of our Statistical Returns.

TABLE I.

Showing the Number and Distribution of all Lunatics, Idiots,
and Persons of Unsound Mind, in England and Wales, on
the 1st January in each of the Years 1854-1884, inclusive.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound

On 1st January		In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals.			In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.			In Provincial Licensed Houses.			In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (a)		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859	Private	-	-	122	866	773	1,639	663	624	1,287	837	704	1,541	164	-	164
	Pauper	-	-	7,129	108	108	216	465	799	1,264	469	455	924	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	7,251	974	881	1,855	1,128	1,423	2,551	1,306	1,159	2,465	164	-	164
1860	Private	-	-	121	864	752	1,616	703	639	1,342	874	732	1,606	157	-	157
	Pauper	-	-	7,830	120	113	233	194	408	602	377	373	750	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	7,951	984	865	1,849	897	1,047	1,944	1,251	1,105	2,356	157	-	157
1861	Private	-	-	108	922	817	1,739	727	653	1,380	921	717	1,638	174	-	174
	Pauper	-	-	8,269	127	131	258	163	410	573	284	228	512	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	8,377	1,049	948	1,997	890	1,063	1,953	1,205	945	2,150	174	-	174
1862	Private	-	-	155	958	794	1,752	781	656	1,437	923	733	1,656	162	-	162
	Pauper	-	-	8,756	127	135	262	228	467	695	293	312	605	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	8,911	1,085	929	2,014	1,009	1,123	2,132	1,216	1,045	2,261	162	-	162
1863	Private	-	-	149	996	801	1,797	803	645	1,448	963	742	1,705	145	-	145
	Pauper	-	-	9,221	155	151	306	262	564	826	271	281	552	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	9,370	1,151	952	2,103	1,065	1,209	2,274	1,234	1,023	2,257	145	-	145
1864	Private	-	-	118	973	807	1,780	830	649	1,479	987	698	1,685	176	-	176
	Pauper	-	-	9,671	170	178	348	255	588	843	256	192	448	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	9,789	1,143	985	2,128	1,085	1,237	2,322	1,243	890	2,133	176	-	176
1865	Private	-	-	107	935	880	1,815	812	673	1,485	979	690	1,669	176	-	176
	Pauper	-	-	10,085	181	182	363	261	609	870	237	216	453	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	10,192	1,116	1,062	2,178	1,073	1,282	2,355	1,216	906	2,122	176	-	176
1866	Private	-	-	109	958	927	1,885	857	678	1,535	907	720	1,627	176	-	176
	Pauper	-	-	10,652	195	185	380	288	609	897	164	140	304	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	10,761	1,153	1,112	2,265	1,145	1,287	2,432	1,071	860	1,931	176	-	176
1867	Private	-	-	107	946	898	1,844	879	701	1,580	915	735	1,650	190	-	190
	Pauper	-	-	11,146	190	184	374	293	621	914	124	212	336	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	11,253	1,136	1,082	2,218	1,172	1,322	2,494	1,039	947	1,986	190	-	190

(a) The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870.

Mind, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859--1884, inclusive.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			T O T A L.			Annual Increase.			On 1st January
Males.	Females.	Total.	In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (opened in 1870).			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	73	122	2,701	2,279	4,980	-	-	-	Private Pauper
-	-	-	3,435	4,528	7,963	-	-	-	2,449	3,349	5,798	14,055	17,727	31,782	-	-	-	1859
-	-	-	3,435	4,528	7,963	-	-	-	2,498	3,422	5,920	16,756	20,006	36,762	-	-	-	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	65	117	2,771	2,294	5,065	70	15	85	Private Pauper
-	-	-	3,546	4,673	8,219	-	-	-	2,494	3,486	5,980	14,561	18,432	32,993	506	705	1,211	1860
-	-	-	3,546	4,673	8,219	-	-	-	2,546	3,551	6,097	17,332	20,726	38,058	576	720	1,296	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	66	123	2,909	2,357	5,266	138	63	201	Private Pauper
-	-	-	3,639	4,904	8,543	-	-	-	2,608	3,507	6,115	15,090	19,291	34,381	529	859	1,388	1861
-	-	-	3,639	4,904	8,543	-	-	-	2,665	3,573	6,238	17,999	21,648	39,647	667	922	1,589	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	79	146	3,046	2,374	5,420	137	17	154	Private Pauper
-	-	-	3,653	4,950	8,603	-	-	-	2,570	3,587	6,157	15,627	20,082	35,709	537	791	1,328	1862
-	-	-	3,653	4,950	8,603	-	-	-	2,637	3,666	6,303	18,673	22,456	41,129	674	808	1,482	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	83	153	3,126	2,381	5,507	80	7	87	Private Pauper
-	-	-	3,934	5,274	9,208	-	-	-	2,642	3,763	6,405	16,485	21,126	37,611	858	1,044	1,902	1863
-	-	-	3,934	5,274	9,208	-	-	-	2,712	3,846	6,558	19,611	23,507	43,118	938	1,051	1,989	Total -
-	66	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	85	159	3,158	2,418	5,576	32	37	69	Private Pauper
-	29	29	4,123	5,587	9,710	-	-	-	2,785	3,756	6,541	17,260	21,959	39,219	775	833	1,608	1864
-	95	95	4,123	5,587	9,710	-	-	-	2,859	3,841	6,700	20,418	24,377	44,795	807	870	1,677	Total -
157	68	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	123	212	3,255	2,535	5,790	97	117	214	Private Pauper
57	27	84	4,093	5,663	9,756	-	-	-	2,707	3,850	6,557	17,621	22,539	40,160	361	580	941	1865
214	95	309	4,093	5,663	9,756	-	-	-	2,796	3,973	6,769	20,876	25,074	45,950	458	697	1,155	Total -
263	72	335	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	130	227	3,367	2,647	6,014	112	112	224	Private Pauper
60	26	86	4,236	5,737	9,973	-	-	-	2,722	3,858	6,580	18,317	23,317	41,634	696	778	1,474	1866
323	98	421	4,236	5,737	9,973	-	-	-	2,819	3,988	6,807	21,684	25,964	47,648	808	890	1,698	Total -
278	74	352	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	127	223	3,411	2,644	6,055	44	(b)	41	Private Pauper
64	24	88	4,407	5,900	10,307	-	-	-	2,732	3,906	6,638	18,956	24,075	43,031	639	758	1,397	1867
342	98	440	4,407	5,900	10,307	-	-	-	2,828	4,033	6,861	22,367	26,719	49,086	683	755	1,438	Total -

(b) Decrease, 3.

TABLE I.—continued.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound

On 1st January			In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals.			In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.			In Provincial Licensed Houses.			In Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1868	Private	-	114	105	219	961	908	1,869	871	684	1,555	901	698	1,599	182	-	182
	Pauper	-	11,644	13,817	25,461	210	202	412	307	684	991	209	290	499	-	-	-
	Total	-	11,758	13,922	25,680	1,171	1,110	2,281	1,178	1,368	2,546	1,110	988	2,098	182	-	182
1869	Private	-	107	118	225	995	944	1,939	931	731	1,662	748	713	1,461	209	-	209
	Pauper	-	12,227	14,415	26,642	207	206	413	311	709	1,020	309	344	653	-	-	-
	Total	-	12,334	14,533	26,867	1,202	1,150	2,352	1,242	1,440	2,682	1,057	1,057	2,114	209	-	209
1870	Private	-	130	129	259	987	982	1,969	925	741	1,666	771	707	1,478	198	-	198
	Pauper	-	12,800	14,921	27,721	196	204	400	306	728	1,034	339	387	726	-	-	-
	Total	-	12,930	15,050	27,980	1,183	1,186	2,369	1,231	1,469	2,700	1,110	1,094	2,204	198	-	198
1871	Private	-	142	145	287	1,050	995	2,045	816	727	1,543	786	703	1,489	339	15	354
	Pauper	-	13,183	15,509	28,692	179	166	345	285	693	978	284	394	678	-	-	-
	Total	-	13,325	15,654	28,979	1,229	1,161	2,390	1,101	1,420	2,521	1,070	1,097	2,167	339	15	354
1872	Private	-	138	167	305	1,104	998	2,102	819	754	1,573	783	723	1,506	380	15	395
	Pauper	-	13,495	15,841	29,336	197	179	376	209	474	683	170	241	411	-	-	-
	Total	-	13,633	16,008	29,641	1,301	1,177	2,478	1,028	1,228	2,256	953	964	1,917	380	15	395
1873	Private	-	183	196	379	1,213	1,084	2,297	958	777	1,735	776	739	1,515	323	15	338
	Pauper	-	13,799	16,295	30,094	191	160	351	240	585	825	165	253	418	-	-	-
	Total	-	13,982	16,491	30,473	1,404	1,244	2,648	1,198	1,362	2,560	941	992	1,933	323	15	338
1874	Private	-	194	221	415	1,274	1,159	2,433	1,006	787	1,793	772	754	1,526	342	16	358
	Pauper	-	14,238	16,718	30,956	174	165	339	257	614	871	200	323	523	-	-	-
	Total	-	14,432	16,939	31,371	1,448	1,324	2,772	1,263	1,401	2,664	972	1,077	2,049	342	16	358
1875	Private	-	193	223	416	1,314	1,200	2,514	1,014	802	1,816	775	778	1,553	335	16	351
	Pauper	-	14,856	17,257	32,113	149	138	287	292	654	946	212	404	616	-	-	-
	Total	-	15,049	17,480	32,529	1,463	1,338	2,801	1,306	1,456	2,762	987	1,182	2,169	335	16	351
1876	Private	-	194	241	435	1,340	1,241	2,581	1,035	816	1,851	772	797	1,569	339	15	354
	Pauper	-	15,445	18,274	33,719	115	100	215	229	487	716	209	285	494	-	-	-
	Total	-	15,639	18,515	34,154	1,455	1,341	2,796	1,264	1,303	2,567	981	1,082	2,063	339	15	354

(a) The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870.

Mind, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859-1884, inclusive.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			T O T A L.			Annual Increase.			On 1st January
Males.	Females.	Total.	In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (opened in 1870).			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
262	80	342	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	161	274	3,404	2,636	6,040	(b)	(c)	(d)	Private
70	14	84	4,627	6,057	10,684	-	-	-	2,856	3,973	6,829	19,923	25,037	44,960	967	962	1,929	Pauper
332	94	426	4,627	6,057	10,684	-	-	-	2,969	4,134	7,103	23,327	27,673	51,000	960	954	1,914	Total -
286	69	355	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	186	324	3,414	2,761	6,175	10	125	135	Private
89	17	106	4,899	6,282	11,181	-	-	-	2,908	4,079	6,987	20,950	26,052	47,002	1,027	1,015	2,042	Pauper
375	86	461	4,899	6,282	11,181	-	-	-	3,046	4,265	7,311	24,364	28,813	53,177	1,037	1,140	2,177	Total -
287	67	354	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	212	356	3,442	2,838	6,280	28	77	105	Private
89	19	108	4,965	6,393	11,358	-	-	-	2,995	4,091	7,086	21,690	26,743	48,433	740	691	1,431	Pauper
376	86	462	4,965	6,393	11,358	-	-	-	3,139	4,303	7,442	25,132	29,581	54,713	768	768	1,536	Total -
282	62	344	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	232	392	3,575	2,879	6,454	133	41	174	Private
96	20	116	4,742	6,114	10,856	593	712	1,305	3,072	4,259	7,331	22,434	27,867	50,301	744	1,124	1,868	Pauper
378	82	460	4,742	6,114	10,856	593	712	1,305	3,232	4,491	7,723	26,009	30,746	56,755	877	1,165	2,042	Total -
290	51	341	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	252	420	3,682	2,960	6,642	107	81	188	Private
116	32	148	4,483	5,916	10,399	1,395	1,814	3,209	3,071	4,365	7,436	23,136	28,862	51,998	702	995	1,697	Pauper
406	83	489	4,483	5,916	10,399	1,395	1,814	3,209	3,239	4,617	7,856	26,818	31,822	58,640	809	1,076	1,885	Total -
272	64	336	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	253	423	3,895	3,128	7,023	213	168	381	Private
134	38	172	4,765	6,215	10,980	1,444	1,919	3,363	2,839	4,231	7,070	23,577	29,696	53,273	441	834	1,275	Pauper
406	102	508	4,765	6,215	10,980	1,444	1,919	3,363	3,009	4,484	7,493	27,472	32,824	60,296	654	1,002	1,656	Total -
267	64	331	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	268	436	4,023	3,269	7,292	128	141	269	Private
148	41	189	4,717	6,341	11,058	1,655	2,305	3,960	2,712	4,127	6,839	24,101	30,634	54,735	524	938	1,462	Pauper
415	105	520	4,717	6,341	11,058	1,655	2,305	3,960	2,880	4,395	7,275	28,124	33,903	62,027	652	1,079	1,731	Total -
240	59	299	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	269	441	4,043	3,347	7,390	20	78	98	Private
162	47	209	4,799	6,464	11,263	1,745	2,368	4,113	2,733	4,123	6,856	24,948	31,455	56,403	847	821	1,668	Pauper
402	106	508	4,799	6,464	11,263	1,745	2,368	4,113	2,905	4,392	7,297	28,991	34,802	63,793	867	899	1,766	Total -
219	61	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	276	439	4,062	3,447	7,509	19	100	119	Private
177	51	228	4,801	6,503	11,304	1,776	2,429	4,205	2,528	3,998	6,526	25,280	32,127	57,407	332	672	1,004	Pauper
396	112	508	4,801	6,503	11,304	1,776	2,429	4,205	2,691	4,274	6,965	29,342	35,574	64,916	351	772	1,123	Total -

(b) Decrease, 7.

(c) Decrease, 8.

(d) Decrease, 15.

TABLE I.—*continued*.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound

On 1st January				In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals.			In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.			In Provincial Licensed Houses.			In Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1877	{	Private	-	196	242	438	1,370	1,267	2,637	1,040	816	1,856	767	834	1,601	343	15	358
		Pauper	-	16,066	19,019	35,085	50	44	94	269	540	809	202	254	456	-	-	-
		Total	-	16,262	19,261	35,523	1,420	1,311	2,731	1,309	1,356	2,665	969	1,088	2,057	343	15	358
1878	{	Private	-	208	255	463	1,400	1,280	2,680	1,064	815	1,879	774	819	1,593	345	15	360
		Pauper	-	16,908	20,392	37,300	53	45	98	59	131	190	251	289	540	-	-	-
		Total	-	17,116	20,647	37,763	1,453	1,325	2,778	1,123	946	2,069	1,025	1,108	2,133	345	15	360
1879	{	Private	-	216	260	476	1,422	1,298	2,720	1,058	862	1,920	790	825	1,615	325	17	342
		Pauper	-	17,462	20,933	38,395	69	48	117	174	382	556	238	316	554	-	-	-
		Total	-	17,678	21,193	38,871	1,491	1,346	2,837	1,232	1,244	2,476	1,028	1,141	2,169	325	17	342
1880	{	Private	-	211	273	484	1,409	1,293	2,702	1,026	828	1,854	745	809	1,554	309	19	328
		Pauper	-	17,903	21,701	39,604	81	48	129	180	428	608	247	286	533	-	-	-
		Total	-	18,114	21,974	40,088	1,490	1,341	2,831	1,206	1,256	2,462	992	1,095	2,087	309	19	328
1881	{	Private	-	230	309	539	1,454	1,346	2,800	1,030	836	1,866	738	816	1,554	288	19	307
		Pauper	-	18,427	22,389	40,816	92	56	148	198	447	645	257	304	561	-	-	-
		Total	-	18,657	22,698	41,355	1,546	1,402	2,948	1,228	1,283	2,511	995	1,120	2,115	288	19	307
1882	{	Private	-	266	318	584	1,459	1,311	2,770	1,011	846	1,857	719	839	1,558	285	20	305
		Pauper	-	19,026	23,081	42,107	95	56	151	262	480	742	320	406	726	-	-	-
		Total	-	19,292	23,399	42,691	1,554	1,367	2,921	1,273	1,326	2,599	1,039	1,245	2,284	285	20	305
1883	{	Private	-	298	356	654	1,497	1,374	2,871	991	861	1,852	700	852	1,552	307	19	326
		Pauper	-	19,600	23,811	43,411	96	61	157	215	463	678	275	441	716	-	-	-
		Total	-	19,898	24,167	44,065	1,593	1,435	3,028	1,206	1,324	2,530	975	1,293	2,268	307	19	326
1884	{	Private	-	317	369	686	1,548	1,451	2,999	973	844	1,817	710	854	1,564	295	19	314
		Pauper	-	20,301	24,863	45,164	95	52	147	229	476	705	249	444	693	-	-	-
		Total	-	20,618	25,232	45,850	1,643	1,503	3,146	1,202	1,320	2,522	959	1,298	2,257	295	19	314

(a) The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870.

Mind, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859—1884, inclusive.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			T O T A L.			Annual Increase.			On 1st January
			In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (opened in 1870).												
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
196	53	249	—	—	—	—	—	—	175	283	458	4,087	3,510	7,597	25	63	88	Private Pauper } 1877
194	51	245	4,903	6,616	11,519	1,933	2,586	4,519	2,461	3,851	6,312	26,078	32,961	59,039	798	834	1,632	
390	104	494	4,903	6,616	11,519	1,933	2,586	4,519	2,636	4,134	6,770	30,165	36,471	66,636	823	897	1,720	Total -
193	50	243	—	—	—	—	—	—	188	286	474	4,172	3,520	7,692	85	10	95	Private Pauper } 1878
188	51	239	5,074	6,785	11,859	1,952	2,454	4,406	2,367	3,847	6,214	26,852	33,994	60,846	774	1,033	1,807	
381	101	482	5,074	6,785	11,859	1,952	2,454	4,406	2,555	4,133	6,688	31,024	37,514	68,538	859	1,043	1,902	Total -
184	49	233	—	—	—	—	—	—	192	289	472	4,187	3,591	7,778	15	71	86	Private Pauper } 1879
190	60	250	5,014	6,683	11,697	1,971	2,337	4,308	2,378	3,852	6,230	27,496	34,611	62,107	644	617	1,261	
374	109	483	5,014	6,683	11,697	1,971	2,337	4,308	2,570	4,132	6,702	31,683	38,202	69,885	659	688	1,347	Total -
180	50	230	—	—	—	—	—	—	186	282	468	4,066	3,554	7,620	(b)	(c)	(d)	Private Pauper } 1880
188	65	253	5,126	6,865	11,991	2,080	2,393	4,473	2,293	3,687	5,980	28,098	35,473	63,571	602	862	1,464	
368	115	483	5,126	6,865	11,991	2,080	2,393	4,473	2,479	3,969	6,448	32,164	39,027	71,191	481	825	1,306	Total -
172	55	227	—	—	—	—	—	—	175	273	448	4,087	3,654	7,741	21	100	121	Private Pauper } 1881
199	65	264	5,211	6,882	12,093	2,144	2,574	4,718	2,358	3,769	6,127	28,886	36,486	65,372	788	1,013	1,801	
371	120	491	5,211	6,882	12,093	2,144	2,574	4,718	2,533	4,042	6,575	32,973	40,140	73,113	809	1,113	1,922	Total -
171	57	228	—	—	—	—	—	—	179	272	451	4,090	3,663	7,753	3	9	12	Private Pauper } 1882
208	66	274	5,239	6,994	12,233	2,183	2,560	4,743	2,324	3,789	6,113	29,657	37,432	67,089	771	946	1,717	
379	123	502	5,239	6,994	12,233	2,183	2,560	4,743	2,503	4,061	6,564	33,747	41,095	74,842	774	955	1,729	Total -
159	59	218	—	—	—	—	—	—	175	275	450	4,127	3,796	7,923	37	133	170	Private Pauper } 1883
222	73	295	5,206	7,018	12,224	2,356	2,750	5,106	2,385	3,870	6,255	30,355	38,487	68,842	698	1,055	1,753	
381	132	513	5,206	7,018	12,224	2,356	2,750	5,106	2,560	4,145	6,705	34,482	42,283	76,765	735	1,188	1,923	Total -
163	66	229	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	269	449	4,186	3,872	8,058	59	76	135	Private Pauper } 1884
229	77	306	5,107	6,949	12,056	2,461	2,860	5,321	2,333	3,745	6,078	31,004	39,466	70,470	649	979	1,628	
392	143	535	5,107	6,949	12,056	2,461	2,860	5,321	2,513	4,014	6,527	35,190	43,338	78,528	708	1,055	1,763	Total -

(b) Decrease, 121.

(c) Decrease, 37.

(d) Decrease, 158.

TABLE II.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons
1st January in each of the

YEAR.	POPULATION (estimated for the middle of each Year).			NUMBER OF LUNATICS, &c.,					
				PRIVATE.			PAUPER.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859 -	9,606,982	10,079,719	19,686,701	2,701	2,279	4,980	14,055	17,727	31,782
1860 -	9,704,394	10,198,319	19,902,713	2,771	2,294	5,065	14,561	18,432	32,993
1861 -	9,801,152	10,318,162	20,119,314	2,909	2,357	5,266	15,090	19,291	34,381
1862 -	9,923,272	10,447,741	20,371,013	3,046	2,374	5,420	15,627	20,082	35,709
1863 -	10,046,909	10,578,946	20,625,855	3,126	2,381	5,507	16,485	21,126	37,611
1864 -	10,172,089	10,711,800	20,883,889	3,158	2,418	5,576	17,260	21,959	39,219
1865 -	10,298,826	10,846,325	21,145,151	3,255	2,535	5,790	17,621	22,539	40,160
1866 -	10,427,146	10,982,538	21,409,684	3,367	2,647	6,014	18,317	23,317	41,634
1867 -	10,557,066	11,120,459	21,677,525	3,411	2,644	6,055	18,956	24,075	43,031
1868 -	10,688,600	11,260,113	21,948,713	3,404	2,636	6,040	19,923	25,037	44,960
1869 -	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	3,414	2,761	6,175	20,950	26,052	47,002
1870 -	10,956,608	11,544,708	22,501,316	3,442	2,838	6,280	21,690	26,743	48,433
1871 -	11,086,869	11,701,597	22,788,466	3,575	2,879	6,454	22,434	27,867	50,301
1872 -	11,236,400	11,859,419	23,095,819	3,682	2,960	6,642	23,136	28,862	51,998
1873 -	11,387,948	12,019,369	23,407,317	3,895	3,128	7,023	23,577	29,696	53,273
1874 -	11,541,540	12,181,477	23,723,017	4,023	3,269	7,292	24,101	30,634	54,735
1875 -	11,697,203	12,345,771	24,042,974	4,043	3,347	7,390	24,948	31,455	56,403
1876 -	11,854,966	12,512,281	24,367,247	4,062	3,447	7,509	25,280	32,127	57,407
1877 -	12,014,856	12,681,038	24,695,894	4,087	3,510	7,597	26,078	32,961	59,039
1878 -	12,176,903	12,852,070	25,028,973	4,172	3,520	7,692	26,852	33,994	60,846
1879 -	12,341,136	13,025,408	25,366,544	4,187	3,591	7,778	27,496	34,611	62,107
1880 -	12,507,582	13,201,084	25,708,666	4,066	3,554	7,620	28,098	35,473	63,571
1881 -	12,676,276	13,379,130	26,055,406	4,087	3,654	7,741	28,886	36,486	65,372
1882 -	12,837,952	13,568,868	26,406,820	4,090	3,663	7,753	29,657	37,432	67,089
1883 -	13,023,626	13,739,348	26,762,974	4,127	3,796	7,923	30,355	38,487	68,842
1884 -	13,203,423	13,929,026	27,132,449	4,186	3,872	8,058	31,004	39,466	70,470

of Unsound Mind, to the Population, in England and Wales, on the Years 1859-1884, inclusive.

on 1st January.			RATIO (per 10,000).									YEAR.
TOTAL.			Private Lunatics to Population.			Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Total Lunatics to Population.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
16,756	20,006	36,762	2·81	2·26	2·53	14·63	17·59	16·14	17·44	19·85	18·67	1859
17,332	20,726	38,058	2·86	2·25	2·54	15·00	18·07	16·58	17·86	20·32	19·12	1860
17,999	21,648	39,647	2·97	2·28	2·62	15·39	18·70	17·09	18·36	20·68	19·71	1861
18,673	22,456	41,129	3·07	2·27	2·66	15·75	19·22	17·53	18·82	21·49	20·19	1862
19,611	23,507	43,118	3·11	2·25	2·67	16·41	19·97	18·23	19·52	22·22	20·90	1863
20,418	24,377	44,795	3·10	2·25	2·67	16·97	20·50	18·78	20·07	22·75	21·45	1864
20,876	25,074	45,950	3·16	2·34	2·74	17·11	20·78	18·99	20·27	23·12	21·73	1865
21,684	25,964	47,648	3·23	2·41	2·81	17·57	21·23	19·45	20·80	23·64	22·26	1866
22,367	26,719	49,086	3·23	2·38	2·79	17·96	21·65	19·85	21·19	24·03	22·64	1867
23,327	27,673	51,000	3·18	2·34	2·75	18·64	22·23	20·48	21·82	24·57	23·23	1868
24,364	28,613	53,177	3·15	2·42	2·78	19·36	22·85	21·15	22·51	25·27	23·93	1869
25,132	29,581	54,713	3·14	2·46	2·79	19·80	23·16	21·52	22·94	25·62	24·31	1870
26,009	30,746	56,755	3·22	2·46	2·83	20·23	23·81	22·07	23·45	26·27	24·90	1871
26,818	31,822	58,640	3·28	2·49	2·88	20·59	24·34	22·51	23·87	26·83	25·39	1872
27,472	32,824	60,296	3·42	2·60	3·00	20·70	24·71	22·76	24·12	27·31	25·76	1873
28,124	33,903	62,027	3·49	2·68	3·07	20·88	25·15	23·07	24·37	27·83	26·14	1874
28,991	34,802	63,793	3·45	2·71	3·07	21·33	25·48	23·46	24·78	28·19	26·53	1875
29,342	35,574	64,916	3·43	2·75	3·08	21·32	25·68	23·56	24·75	28·43	26·64	1876
30,165	36,471	66,636	3·40	2·77	3·08	21·70	25·99	23·90	25·10	28·76	26·98	1877
31,024	37,514	68,538	3·43	2·74	3·07	22·05	26·45	24·31	25·48	29·19	27·38	1878
31,683	38,202	69,885	3·39	2·76	3·07	22·28	26·57	24·48	25·67	29·33	27·55	1879
32,164	39,027	71,191	3·25	2·69	2·96	22·46	26·87	24·73	25·71	29·56	27·69	1880
32,973	40,140	73,113	3·22	2·73	2·97	22·79	27·27	25·09	26·01	30·00	28·06	1881
33,747	41,095	74,842	3·19	2·70	2·94	23·10	27·59	25·40	26·29	30·29	28·34	1882
34,482	42,283	76,765	3·17	2·76	2·96	23·31	28·01	25·72	26·48	30·77	28·68	1883
35,190	43,338	78,528	3·17	2·78	2·97	23·48	28·33	25·97	26·65	31·11	28·94	1884

TABLE III.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of the Number Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Number of the whole **Population** in England and Wales,

Y E A R.	P O P U L A T I O N			
	(estimated for the Middle of each Year).			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1869 - -	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	
1870 - -	10,956,608	11,544,708	22,501,316	
1871 - -	11,086,869	11,701,597	22,788,466	
1872 - -	11,236,400	11,859,419	23,095,819	
1873 - -	11,387,948	12,019,369	23,407,317	
1874 - -	11,541,540	12,181,477	23,723,017	
1875 - -	11,697,203	12,345,771	24,042,974	
1876 - -	11,854,966	12,512,281	24,367,247	
1877 - -	12,014,856	12,681,038	24,695,894	
1878 - -	12,176,903	12,852,070	25,028,973	
1879 - -	12,341,136	13,025,408	25,366,544	
1880 - -	12,507,582	13,201,084	25,708,666	
1881 - -	12,676,276	13,379,130	26,055,406	
1882 - -	12,837,952	13,568,868	26,406,820	
1883 - -	13,023,626	13,739,348	26,762,974	

of **Patients Admitted** into County and Borough Asylums, Asylums, Licensed Houses, and Single Charge, to the for each of the Years **1869** to **1883**, inclusive.

Number of Admissions (excluding Patients Transferred and Patients Admitted into Idiot Establishments).			Ratio [per 10,000] of Admissions to Population.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
5,283	5,189	10,472	4.88	4.55	4.71
5,045	5,174	10,219	4.60	4.48	4.54
5,301	5,227	10,528	4.78	4.46	4.61
5,255	5,349	10,604	4.67	4.51	4.59
5,535	5,677	11,212	4.86	4.72	4.78
5,963	5,949	11,912	5.16	4.88	5.02
6,210	6,232	12,442	5.30	5.04	5.17
3,366	6,491	12,857	5.36	5.18	5.27
6,516	6,453	12,969	5.42	5.08	5.25
6,657	6,686	13,343	5.46	5.20	5.33
6,342	6,759	13,101	5.13	5.18	5.16
6,364	6,876	13,240	5.08	5.20	5.15
6,653	6,851	13,504	5.24	5.12	5.18
6,665	6,956	13,621	5.19	5.12	5.15
7,013	7,454	14,467	5.38	5.43	5.41

TABLE IV.—Showing the Ratio [per Cent.] of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and on the 1st January in each of

YEAR.	Total Number of Paupers of all Classes on 1st January.				Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, on 1st January.			
	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 16 Years of Age.	Total (comprising Vagrants not included in the three pre- ceding Columns).	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 16 Years of Age.	Total.
1859 -	173,277	369,090	318,103	862,078	13,699	17,446	637	31,782
1860 -	173,681	366,597	303,574	844,875	14,192	18,141	660	32,993
1861 -	185,398	380,861	323,301	891,868	14,706	18,989	686	34,381
1862 -	196,515	398,986	347,769	946,166	15,253	19,787	669	35,709
1863 -	241,506	463,015	433,652	1,142,624	16,074	20,802	735	37,611
1864 -	210,892	427,291	370,350	1,011,753	16,839	21,627	753	39,219
1865 -	205,604	415,051	350,873	974,772	17,210	22,215	735	40,160
1866 -	193,535	400,495	326,463	924,813	17,878	22,972	784	41,634
1867 -	201,511	411,136	345,877	963,200	18,500	23,715	816	43,031
1868 -	220,097	434,042	379,975	1,040,103	19,414	24,636	910	44,960
1869 -	223,078	438,515	378,172	1,046,569	20,465	25,670	867	47,002
1870 -	234,769	452,434	392,126	1,084,821	21,170	26,333	930	48,433
1871 -	237,099	451,920	393,209	1,085,661	21,897	27,442	962	50,301
1872 -	211,795	425,281	340,941	981,042	22,543	28,394	1,061	51,998
1873 -	192,456	395,377	299,757	890,372	22,994	29,235	1,044	53,273
1874 -	179,716	373,870	276,093	832,370	23,536	30,188	1,011	54,735
1875 -	182,257	366,112	267,608	817,822	24,356	30,988	1,059	56,403
1876 -	166,924	340,983	242,148	752,887	24,742	31,702	963	57,407
1877 -	164,548	330,158	234,124	732,523	25,513	32,515	1,011	59,039
1878 -	167,862	330,516	244,518	747,811	26,240	33,512	1,094	60,846
1879 -	184,432	342,614	273,532	805,080	26,862	34,110	1,135	62,107
1880 -	193,883	351,873	292,368	843,854	27,434	34,949	1,188	63,571
1881 -	186,545	343,644	273,114	809,341	28,222	35,962	1,188	65,372
1882 -	184,901	342,340	270,485	803,381	28,913	36,844	1,332	67,089
1883 -	186,894	343,638	268,764	803,719	29,612	37,901	1,329	68,842
1884 -	181,281	335,054	257,975	779,038	30,181	38,896	1,393	70,470

Persons of Unsound Mind to Paupers of all Classes, in England and Wales, the Years 1859–1884, inclusive.

Population (estimated for the Middle of each Year).	Ratio [per Cent.].				Ratio [per Cent.]	YEAR.
	Male Adult Pauper Lunatics to Male Adult Paupers.	Female Adult Pauper Lunatics to Female Adult Paupers.	Pauper Lunatic Children to Pauper Children.	Total Pauper Lunatics to Total Paupers.	Total Paupers to Population.	
19,686,701	7.90	4.72	.20	3.68	4.37	1859
19,902,713	8.17	4.94	.21	3.90	4.24	1860
20,119,314	7.93	4.98	.21	3.85	4.43	1861
20,371,013	7.76	4.95	.19	3.77	4.64	1862
20,625,855	6.65	4.49	.16	3.29	5.53	1863
20,883,889	7.98	5.06	.20	3.87	4.84	1864
21,145,151	8.37	5.35	.20	4.11	4.60	1865
21,409,684	9.23	5.73	.24	4.50	4.31	1866
21,677,525	9.18	5.76	.23	4.46	4.44	1867
21,948,713	8.82	5.67	.23	4.32	4.73	1868
22,223,299	9.17	5.85	.22	4.49	4.70	1869
22,501,316	9.01	5.82	.23	4.46	4.82	1870
22,788,466	9.23	6.07	.24	4.63	4.76	1871
23,095,819	10.64	6.67	.31	5.30	4.24	1872
23,407,317	11.94	7.39	.34	5.98	3.80	1873
23,723,017	13.09	8.07	.36	6.57	3.50	1874
24,042,974	13.36	8.46	.39	6.89	3.40	1875
24,367,247	14.82	9.29	.39	7.62	3.08	1876
24,695,894	15.50	9.84	.43	8.05	2.96	1877
25,028,973	15.63	10.13	.44	8.13	2.98	1878
25,366,544	14.56	9.95	.41	7.71	3.17	1879
25,708,666	14.14	9.93	.40	7.53	3.28	1880
26,055,406	15.12	10.46	.43	8.07	3.10	1881
26,406,820	15.63	10.76	.49	8.35	3.04	1882
26,762,974	15.84	11.03	.49	8.56	3.00	1883
27,132,449	16.65	11.61	.54	9.05	2.87	1884

TABLE V.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year. - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1874 -	14,432	16,939	31,371	910	1,084	1,994	1,229	1,378	2,607	905	1,038	1,943	342	16	358
1875 -	15,049	17,480	32,529	902	1,065	1,967	1,256	1,431	2,687	915	1,140	2,055	335	16	351
1876 -	15,639	18,515	34,154	882	1,062	1,944	1,202	1,275	2,477	905	1,022	1,927	339	15	354
1877 -	16,262	19,261	35,523	817	1,001	1,818	1,240	1,332	2,572	869	1,024	1,893	343	15	358
1878 -	17,116	20,647	37,763	834	1,011	1,845	1,054	915	1,969	910	1,037	1,947	345	15	360
1879 -	17,678	21,193	38,871	834	1,020	1,854	1,156	1,211	2,367	897	1,064	1,961	325	17	342
1880 -	18,114	21,974	40,088	827	1,027	1,854	1,125	1,217	2,342	861	1,014	1,875	309	19	328
1881 -	18,656	22,698	41,354	855	1,074	1,929	1,146	1,245	2,391	858	1,036	1,894	288	19	307
1882 -	19,292	23,399	42,691	860	1,047	1,907	1,181	1,285	2,466	906	1,156	2,062	285	20	305
1883 -	19,898	24,167	44,065	878	1,103	1,981	1,108	1,273	2,381	830	1,198	2,028	307	19	326

ADMITTED each Year (excluding those Transferred). - - - - -

1874 -	4,466	4,326	8,792	383	413	796	485	593	1,078	367	537	904	196	-	196
1875 -	4,779	4,780	9,559	321	386	707	477	604	1,081	311	382	693	252	-	252
1876 -	4,979	5,014	9,993	323	392	715	480	653	1,133	292	345	637	214	-	214
1877 -	5,107	5,230	10,337	348	351	699	413	455	868	337	327	664	235	-	235
1878 -	5,170	5,346	10,516	319	381	700	520	562	1,082	341	312	653	221	-	221
1879 -	5,018	5,490	10,508	296	395	691	428	482	910	334	306	640	186	2	188
1880 -	5,118	5,487	10,605	303	416	719	379	527	906	266	355	621	203	-	203
1881 -	5,280	5,478	10,758	296	370	666	418	468	886	339	454	793	225	1	226
1882 -	5,329	5,475	10,804	283	429	712	450	460	910	297	506	803	224	-	224
1883 -	5,652	6,151	11,803	319	407	726	418	430	848	285	385	670	242	-	242

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1874 to 1883, inclusive.

- - - - - UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
415	105	520	168	268	436	18,401	20,828	39,229	639	302	941	19,040	21,130	40,170	1874
402	106	508	172	269	441	19,031	21,507	40,538	683	340	1,023	19,714	21,847	41,561	1875
396	112	508	163	276	439	19,526	22,277	41,803	711	367	1,078	20,237	22,644	42,881	1876
390	104	494	175	283	458	20,096	23,020	43,116	772	398	1,170	20,868	23,418	44,286	1877
381	101	482	188	286	474	20,828	24,012	44,840	803	416	1,219	21,631	24,428	46,059	1878
374	109	483	192	280	472	21,456	24,894	46,350	864	436	1,300	22,320	25,330	47,650	1879
368	115	483	186	282	468	21,790	25,648	47,438	875	434	1,309	22,665	26,082	48,747	1880
371	120	491	175	273	448	22,349	26,465	48,814	911	448	1,359	23,260	26,913	50,173	1881
379	123	502	179	272	451	23,082	27,302	50,384	919	450	1,369	24,001	27,752	51,753	1882
381	132	513	175	275	450	23,577	28,167	51,744	958	478	1,436	24,535	28,645	53,180	1883

- - - - - ADMITTED each Year (excluding those Transferred).

19	12	31	47	68	115	5,963	5,949	11,912	117	72	189	6,080	6,021	12,101	1874
29	12	41	41	68	109	6,210	6,232	12,442	123	68	191	6,333	6,300	12,633	1875
28	9	37	50	78	128	6,366	6,491	12,857	148	77	225	6,514	6,568	13,082	1876
33	9	42	43	81	124	6,516	6,453	12,969	127	67	194	6,643	6,520	13,163	1877
25	14	39	61	71	132	6,657	6,686	13,343	154	73	227	6,811	6,759	13,570	1878
33	16	49	47	68	115	6,342	6,759	13,101	131	59	190	6,473	6,818	13,291	1879
45	16	61	50	75	125	6,364	6,876	13,240	139	72	211	6,503	6,948	13,451	1880
49	12	61	46	68	114	6,653	6,851	13,504	118	71	189	6,771	6,922	13,693	1881
46	16	62	36	70	106	6,665	6,956	13,621	128	80	208	6,793	7,036	13,829	1882
49	17	66	48	64	112	7,013	7,454	14,467	121	93	214	7,134	7,547	14,681	1883

TABLE V.—continued.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

TRANSFERRED each Year. - - - - -															
YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1874 -	406	495	901	30	41	71	19	42	61	26	17	43	7	-	7
1875 -	569	892	1,461	41	42	83	23	30	53	24	17	41	-	-	-
1876 -	444	605	1,049	34	36	70	29	35	64	32	30	62	2	-	2
1877 -	1,013	1,466	2,479	47	38	85	28	60	88	28	59	87	-	-	-
1878 -	637	451	1,088	33	45	78	89	164	253	24	37	61	3	2	5
1879 -	675	575	1,250	47	44	91	51	94	145	30	14	44	2	-	2
1880 -	698	781	1,479	36	44	80	49	52	101	50	38	88	-	-	-
1881 -	417	292	709	37	37	74	25	41	66	34	31	65	3	1	4
1882 -	793	815	1,608	41	33	74	21	32	53	19	33	52	-	1	1
1883 -	516	545	1,061	41	40	81	26	37	63	26	31	57	1	1	2

TOTAL NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT in each Year. - - - -

1874 -	19,304	21,760	41,064	1,323	1,538	2,861	1,733	2,013	3,746	1,298	1,592	2,890	545	16	561
1875 -	20,397	23,152	43,549	1,264	1,493	2,757	1,756	2,065	3,821	1,250	1,539	2,789	587	16	603
1876 -	21,062	24,134	45,196	1,239	1,490	2,729	1,711	1,963	3,674	1,229	1,397	2,626	555	15	570
1877 -	22,382	25,957	48,339	1,212	1,390	2,602	1,681	1,847	3,528	1,234	1,410	2,644	578	15	593
1878 -	22,923	26,444	49,367	1,186	1,437	2,623	1,663	1,641	3,304	1,275	1,386	2,661	569	17	586
1879 -	23,371	27,258	50,629	1,177	1,459	2,636	1,635	1,787	3,422	1,261	1,384	2,645	513	19	532
1880 -	23,930	28,242	52,172	1,166	1,487	2,653	1,553	1,796	3,349	1,177	1,407	2,584	512	19	531
1881 -	24,353	28,468	52,821	1,188	1,481	2,669	1,589	1,754	3,343	1,231	1,521	2,752	516	21	537
1882 -	25,414	29,689	55,103	1,184	1,509	2,693	1,652	1,777	3,429	1,222	1,695	2,917	509	21	530
1883 -	26,066	30,863	56,929	1,238	1,550	2,788	1,552	1,740	3,292	1,141	1,614	2,755	550	20	570

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years, 1874 to 1883, inclusive.

TRANSFERRED each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			T O T A L (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			G R A N D T O T A L.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
-	-	-	13	32	45	501	627	1,128	-	-	-	501	627	1,128	1874
1	-	1	10	34	44	668	1,015	1,683	1	-	1	669	1,015	1,684	1875
8	-	8	17	29	46	566	735	1,301	2	1	3	568	736	1,304	1876
1	-	1	25	30	55	1,142	1,653	2,795	1	4	5	1,143	1,657	2,800	1877
1	2	3	16	28	44	803	729	1,532	-	-	-	803	729	1,532	1878
-	-	-	24	18	42	829	745	1,574	2	-	2	831	745	1,576	1879
1	-	1	10	19	29	844	934	1,778	8	3	11	852	937	1,789	1880
2	1	3	26	28	54	544	431	975	1	-	1	545	431	976	1881
-	-	-	14	32	46	888	946	1,834	2	-	2	890	946	1,836	1882
9	-	9	18	26	44	637	680	1,317	1	1	2	638	681	1,319	1883

TOTAL NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT in each Year.

434	117	551	228	368	596	24,865	27,404	52,269	756	374	1,130	25,621	27,778	53,399	1874
432	118	550	223	371	594	25,909	28,754	54,663	807	408	1,215	26,716	29,162	55,878	1875
432	121	553	230	383	613	26,458	29,503	55,961	861	445	1,306	27,319	29,948	57,267	1876
424	113	537	243	394	637	27,754	31,126	58,880	900	469	1,369	28,654	31,595	60,249	1877
407	117	524	265	385	650	28,288	31,427	59,715	957	489	1,446	29,245	31,916	61,161	1878
407	125	532	263	366	629	28,627	32,398	61,025	997	495	1,492	29,624	32,893	62,517	1879
414	131	545	246	376	622	28,998	33,458	62,456	1,022	509	1,531	30,020	33,967	63,987	1880
422	133	555	247	369	616	29,546	33,747	63,293	1,030	519	1,549	30,576	34,266	64,842	1881
425	139	564	229	374	603	30,635	35,204	65,839	1,049	530	1,579	31,684	35,734	67,418	1882
439	149	588	241	365	606	31,227	36,301	67,528	1,080	572	1,652	32,307	36,873	69,180	1883

TABLE V.—*continued*.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED. - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1874 -	1,621	2,053	3,674	150	242	392	137	201	338	114	176	290	104	-	104
1875 -	1,707	2,052	3,759	139	204	343	153	221	374	103	182	285	121	-	121
1876 -	1,820	2,238	4,058	131	189	320	126	226	352	99	129	228	105	-	105
1877 -	1,717	2,138	3,855	105	182	287	118	189	307	94	136	230	130	-	130
1878 -	1,827	2,426	4,247	144	207	351	154	149	303	117	138	255	145	-	145
1879 -	1,880	2,413	4,293	126	228	354	123	181	304	99	109	208	118	-	118
1880 -	1,932	2,404	4,336	108	226	334	120	187	307	93	133	226	99	-	99
1881 -	1,861	2,457	4,318	119	211	330	121	201	322	87	163	250	118	-	118
1882 -	1,928	2,438	4,366	117	201	318	113	171	284	83	185	268	109	1	110
1883 -	1,994	2,596	4,590	123	186	309	116	166	282	81	169	250	118	-	118

DISCHARGED each Year as NOT RECOVERED (including those Transferred). - - - - -

1874 -	706	731	1,437	164	163	327	177	233	410	166	195	361	82	-	82
1875 -	904	943	1,847	136	156	292	240	435	675	131	251	382	84	-	84
1876 -	908	1,003	1,911	211	233	444	189	279	468	174	182	356	79	-	79
1877 -	1,408	1,529	2,937	168	155	323	377	629	1,006	139	170	309	77	-	77
1878 -	1,165	1,059	2,224	133	152	285	180	180	360	164	130	294	65	-	65
1879 -	1,056	900	1,956	151	138	289	222	253	475	206	185	391	55	-	55
1880 -	1,209	1,399	2,608	140	127	267	170	271	441	145	161	306	95	-	95
1881 -	886	861	1,747	145	170	315	147	162	309	163	131	294	97	-	97
1882 -	1,276	1,264	2,540	124	163	287	275	242	517	212	213	425	77	1	78
1883 -	934	1,113	2,047	105	160	265	207	219	426	160	131	291	120	-	120

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1874 to 1883, inclusive.

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
6	4	10	6	14	20	2,138	2,690	4,828	-	-	-	2,138	2,690	4,828	1874
11	1	12	8	6	14	2,242	2,666	4,908	-	1	1	2,242	2,667	4,909	1875
11	6	17	8	15	23	2,300	2,803	5,103	3	-	3	2,303	2,803	5,106	1876
7	5	12	5	12	17	2,176	2,662	4,838	2	2	4	2,178	2,664	4,842	1877
5	4	9	6	14	20	2,398	2,932	5,330	2	-	2	2,400	2,932	5,332	1878
4	1	5	13	11	24	2,363	2,943	5,306	2	2	4	2,365	2,945	5,310	1879
2	5	7	5	21	26	2,359	2,976	5,335	3	-	3	2,362	2,976	5,338	1880
4	5	9	9	9	18	2,319	3,046	5,365	1	-	1	2,320	3,046	5,366	1881
2	3	5	7	11	18	2,359	3,010	5,369	2	1	3	2,361	3,011	5,372	1882
5	1	6	3	13	16	2,440	3,131	5,571	3	-	3	2,443	3,131	5,574	1883

DISCHARGED each Year as NOT RECOVERED (including those Transferred).

15	-	15	36	69	105	1,346	1,391	2,737	44	19	63	1,390	1,410	2,800	1874
13	3	16	43	74	117	1,551	1,862	3,413	55	25	80	1,606	1,887	3,493	1875
17	5	22	38	74	112	1,616	1,776	3,392	49	28	77	1,665	1,804	3,469	1876
24	4	28	34	78	112	2,227	2,565	4,792	53	34	87	2,230	2,599	4,829	1877
19	3	22	49	71	120	1,775	1,595	3,370	61	33	94	1,836	1,628	3,464	1878
18	6	24	43	54	97	1,751	1,536	3,287	70	32	102	1,821	1,568	3,389	1879
25	2	27	51	68	119	1,835	2,028	3,863	79	37	116	1,914	2,065	3,979	1880
31	2	33	51	68	119	1,503	1,387	2,890	72	46	118	1,575	1,433	3,008	1881
25	3	28	42	72	114	2,031	1,958	3,989	54	38	92	2,085	1,996	4,081	1882
22	3	25	45	62	107	1,593	1,688	3,281	73	44	117	1,666	1,732	3,398	1883

TABLE V.—continued.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DIED each Year. - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1874 -	1,928	1,496	3,424	107	68	175	163	148	311	103	81	184	24	-	24
1875 -	2,147	1,642	3,789	105	70	175	160	134	294	111	85	196	43	1	44
1876 -	2,070	1,633	3,703	80	67	147	156	126	282	86	63	149	28	-	28
1877 -	2,140	1,644	3,784	98	56	154	132	114	246	91	67	158	26	-	26
1878 -	2,253	1,772	4,025	75	58	133	170	101	271	97	49	146	31	-	34
1879 -	2,321	1,970	4,291	73	66	139	164	135	299	94	75	169	31	-	31
1880 -	2,132	1,741	3,873	64	59	123	117	93	210	84	76	160	30	-	30
1881 -	2,314	1,751	4,065	64	53	117	141	105	246	91	79	170	16	1	17
1882 -	2,312	1,820	4,132	65	42	107	157	90	247	97	99	196	16	-	16
1883 -	2,520	1,922	4,442	99	58	157	121	82	203	85	113	198	17	1	18

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year. - - - - -

1874 -	14,801	17,261	32,062	904	1,087	1,991	1,251	1,400	2,651	892	1,048	1,940	333	16	349
1875 -	15,327	18,000	33,327	902	1,073	1,975	1,261	1,396	2,657	900	1,096	1,996	340	15	355
1876 -	15,986	18,946	34,932	838	1,049	1,887	1,220	1,316	2,536	891	1,029	1,920	339	15	354
1877 -	16,713	19,955	36,668	819	999	1,818	1,130	1,160	2,290	899	1,006	1,905	335	15	350
1878 -	17,515	21,071	38,586	823	1,012	1,835	1,103	1,089	2,192	903	1,060	1,963	342	17	359
1879 -	17,950	21,692	39,642	833	1,021	1,854	1,127	1,210	2,337	889	1,056	1,945	316	18	334
1880 -	18,420	22,317	40,737	849	1,056	1,905	1,160	1,242	2,402	860	1,033	1,893	293	19	312
1881 -	19,018	23,116	42,134	837	1,047	1,884	1,173	1,252	2,425	880	1,099	1,979	285	20	305
1882 -	19,667	23,806	43,473	882	1,091	1,973	1,142	1,287	2,429	863	1,157	2,020	278	20	298
1883 -	20,310	24,752	45,062	894	1,127	2,021	1,100	1,293	2,393	826	1,182	2,008	233	19	302

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1874 to 1883, inclusive.

DIED each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL. (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
11	7	18	14	16	30	2,350	1,816	4,166	29	15	44	2,379	1,831	4,210	1874
12	2	14	9	15	24	2,587	1,949	4,536	41	15	56	2,628	1,964	4,592	1875
14	6	20	9	11	20	2,443	1,906	4,349	37	19	56	2,480	1,925	4,405	1876
12	3	15	16	18	34	2,515	1,902	4,417	42	17	59	2,557	1,919	4,476	1877
9	1	10	18	20	38	2,656	2,001	4,657	33	25	58	2,689	2,026	4,715	1878
17	3	20	21	19	40	2,721	2,268	4,989	50	27	77	2,771	2,295	5,066	1879
16	4	20	15	14	29	2,458	1,987	4,445	29	24	53	2,487	2,011	4,498	1880
8	3	11	8	20	28	2,642	2,012	4,654	38	23	61	2,680	2,035	4,715	1881
17	1	18	5	16	21	2,669	2,068	4,737	34	14	48	2,703	2,082	4,785	1882
20	2	22	13	21	34	2,875	2,199	5,074	34	27	61	2,909	2,226	5,135	1883

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

406	107	513	169	270	439	18,756	21,189	39,945	650	315	965	19,406	21,504	40,910	1874
394	109	503	165	270	435	19,289	21,959	41,248	692	345	1,037	19,981	22,304	42,285	1875
392	106	498	169	274	443	19,835	22,735	42,570	733	379	1,112	20,568	23,114	43,682	1876
387	106	493	179	283	462	20,462	23,524	43,986	790	404	1,194	21,252	23,928	45,180	1877
375	104	479	193	282	475	21,254	24,635	45,889	824	427	1,251	22,078	25,062	47,140	1878
365	114	479	186	277	463	21,666	25,388	47,054	857	431	1,288	22,523	25,819	48,342	1879
368	119	487	182	292	474	22,132	26,078	48,210	883	439	1,322	23,015	26,517	49,532	1880
373	122	495	175	271	446	22,741	26,927	49,668	911	448	1,359	23,652	27,375	51,027	1881
380	127	507	174	271	445	23,386	27,759	51,145	934	459	1,393	24,320	28,218	52,538	1882
384	138	522	174	270	444	23,971	28,781	52,752	954	480	1,434	24,925	29,261	54,186	1883

TABLE VI.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of stated Recoveries to the Admissions (excluding

YEAR.	Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions. - - - - -											
	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1874 - -	36'29	47'45	41'78	39'16	58'59	49'24	28'24	33'89	31'35	31'06	32'77	32'07
1875 - -	35'71	42'92	39'32	43'30	52'84	48'51	32'07	36'58	34'59	33'11	47'64	41'12
1876 - -	36'55	44'63	40'60	40'55	48'21	44'75	26'25	34'60	31'06	33'90	37'39	35'79
1877 - -	33'62	40'87	37'29	30'17	51'85	41'05	28'57	41'53	35'36	27'89	41'59	34'63
1878 - -	35'33	45'26	40'38	45'14	54'33	50'14	29'61	26'51	28'00	34'31	44'23	39'05
1879 - -	37'46	43'95	40'85	42'56	57'72	51'23	28'73	37'55	33'40	29'64	35'62	32'50
1880 - -	37'74	43'81	40'88	35'64	54'32	46'45	31'66	35'48	33'88	34'96	37'46	36'39
1881 - -	35'24	44'85	40'13	40'20	57'02	49'54	28'94	42'94	36'34	25'66	35'90	31'52
1882 - -	36'18	44'53	40'41	41'34	46'85	44'66	25'11	37'17	31'21	27'94	36'56	33'37
1883 - -	35'28	42'20	38'88	38'56	45'70	42'56	27'75	38'60	33'25	28'42	43'89	37'31
Averages -	35'94	44'05	40'05	39'66	52'74	46'81	28'69	36'48	32'84	30'69	39'30	35'37

Transfers and Admissions into Idiot Establishments) in each of the Years 1874 to 1883, inclusive.

- - - - - Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.												YEAR.
Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum.			Criminal Asylum, (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			T O T A L (excluding Idiot Establishments).			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
53'06	—	53'06	31'57	33'33	32'25	12'76	20'58	17'39	35'85	45'21	40'53	1874
48'01	—	48'01	37'93	8'33	29'26	19'51	8'82	12'84	36'10	42'77	39'44	1875
49'06	—	49'06	39'28	66'66	45'94	16'00	19'23	17'96	36'12	43'18	39'69	1876
55'31	—	55'31	21'21	55'55	28'57	11'62	14'81	13'70	33'39	41'25	37'30	1877
65'61	—	65'61	20'00	28'57	23'07	9'83	19'71	15'15	36'02	43'85	39'94	1878
63'44	—	62'76	12'12	6'25	10'20	27'65	16'17	20'86	37'25	43'54	40'50	1879
43'76	—	48'76	4'44	31'25	11'47	10'00	28'00	20'80	37'06	43'28	40'29	1880
52'44	—	52'21	8'16	41'66	14'75	19'56	13'23	15'78	34'85	44'46	39'72	1881
48'66	—	49'10	4'34	18'75	8'06	19'44	15'71	16'98	35'39	43'27	39'41	1882
48'76	—	48'76	10'20	5'88	9'09	6'25	20'31	14'28	34'79	42'00	38'50	1883
53'31	—	53'26	18'92	29'62	21'27	15'26	17'66	16'57	35'68	43'28	39'53	Averages.

TABLE VII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Daily

YEAR.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident. - - - - -														
	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1874 -	13·02	8·66	10·67	11·83	6·25	8·78	13·02	10·57	11·73	11·54	7·72	9·48	7·20	-	6·87
1875 -	14·00	9·12	11·36	11·64	6·52	8·86	12·68	9·59	11·06	12·33	7·75	9·81	12·64	6·66	12·39
1876 -	12·94	8·61	10·60	9·54	6·38	7·79	12·78	9·57	11·11	9·65	6·12	7·76	8·25	-	7·90
1877 -	12·80	8·23	10·31	11·96	5·60	8·47	11·68	9·82	10·74	10·12	6·66	8·29	7·76	-	7·42
1878 -	12·86	8·40	10·43	9·11	5·73	7·24	15·41	9·27	12·36	10·74	4·62	7·43	9·94	-	9·47
1879 -	12·93	9·08	10·82	8·76	6·46	7·49	14·55	11·15	12·79	10·57	7·10	8·68	9·81	-	9·28
1880 -	11·57	7·80	9·50	7·53	5·58	6·45	10·08	7·48	8·74	9·76	7·35	8·45	10·23	-	9·61
1881 -	12·16	7·57	9·64	7·64	5·06	6·21	12·02	8·38	10·14	10·34	7·18	8·59	5·61	5·00	5·57
1882 -	11·75	7·64	9·50	7·37	3·85	5·42	13·74	6·99	10·16	11·24	8·55	9·70	5·75	-	5·37
1883 -	12·40	7·76	9·85	11·07	5·14	7·76	11·00	6·34	8·48	10·29	9·56	9·86	6·01	5·26	5·96
Averages	12·64	8·29	10·27	9·64	5·66	7·45	12·70	8·92	10·73	10·66	7·26	8·80	8·32	1·69	7·98

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Total

	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment. - - - - -														
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1874 -	9·98	6·87	8·33	8·08	4·42	6·11	9·40	7·35	8·30	7·93	5·08	6·36	4·40	-	4·27
1875 -	10·52	7·09	8·70	8·30	4·68	6·34	9·11	6·48	7·69	8·88	5·52	7·02	7·32	6·25	7·29
1876 -	9·82	6·76	8·19	6·45	4·49	5·38	9·11	6·41	7·67	6·99	4·50	5·67	5·04	-	4·91
1877 -	9·56	6·33	7·82	8·08	4·02	5·91	7·85	6·17	6·97	7·37	4·75	5·97	4·49	-	4·38
1878 -	9·82	6·70	8·15	6·32	4·03	5·07	10·22	6·15	8·20	7·60	3·53	5·48	5·97	-	5·80
1879 -	9·93	7·22	8·47	6·20	4·52	5·27	10·03	7·55	8·73	7·45	5·41	6·38	6·04	-	5·82
1880	8·90	6·16	7·42	5·48	3·96	4·63	7·53	5·17	6·27	7·13	5·40	6·19	5·85	-	5·64
1881 -	9·50	6·15	7·69	5·38	3·57	4·38	8·87	5·98	7·35	7·39	5·19	6·17	3·10	4·76	3·16
1882 -	9·09	6·13	7·49	5·49	2·78	3·97	9·50	5·06	7·20	7·94	5·84	6·72	3·14	-	3·02
1883 -	9·66	6·23	7·80	7·99	3·74	5·63	7·79	4·71	6·17	7·45	7·00	7·18	3·09	5·00	3·16
Averages	9·68	6·56	8·01	6·78	4·02	5·27	8·94	6·10	7·45	7·61	5·22	6·31	4·84	1·60	4·74

Average number Resident in each of the Years 1874 to 1883, inclusive.

- - - - - Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
2.70	6.54	3.50	8.28	5.92	6.83	12.52	8.57	10.42	4.46	4.76	4.55	12.25	8.51	10.29	1874
3.04	1.83	2.78	5.45	5.55	5.51	13.41	8.87	10.99	5.92	4.34	5.40	13.15	8.80	10.85	1875
3.57	5.66	4.01	5.32	4.01	4.51	12.31	8.38	10.21	5.04	5.01	5.03	12.05	8.32	10.08	1876
3.10	2.83	3.04	8.93	6.39	7.35	12.29	8.08	10.04	5.31	4.20	4.94	12.03	8.01	9.90	1877
2.40	.96	2.08	9.32	7.09	8.00	12.49	8.12	10.14	4.00	5.85	4.63	12.17	8.08	10.00	1878
4.65	2.63	4.17	11.29	6.85	8.63	12.55	8.93	10.60	5.83	6.26	5.97	12.30	8.88	10.47	1879
4.34	3.36	4.10	8.24	4.79	6.11	11.10	7.61	9.22	3.28	5.46	4.00	10.80	7.58	9.08	1880
2.14	2.45	2.22	4.57	7.38	6.27	11.61	7.47	9.57	4.17	5.13	4.48	11.33	7.43	9.24	1881
4.47	.78	3.55	2.87	5.90	4.72	11.41	7.45	9.26	3.64	3.05	3.44	11.11	7.37	9.11	1882
5.21	1.45	4.21	7.47	7.77	7.66	11.99	7.64	9.62	3.56	5.62	4.25	11.67	7.60	9.47	1883
3.56	2.85	3.37	7.17	6.16	6.56	12.17	8.11	9.99	4.52	4.97	4.67	11.89	8.06	9.85	Averages.

Number under Treatment in each of the Years 1874 to 1883, inclusive.

- - - - - Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.

2.53	5.98	3.26	6.14	4.34	5.03	9.45	6.62	7.97	3.83	4.01	3.89	9.28	6.59	7.88	1874
2.77	1.69	2.54	4.03	4.04	4.04	9.98	6.77	8.29	5.08	3.67	4.60	9.83	6.73	8.21	1875
3.24	4.95	3.61	3.91	2.87	3.26	9.23	6.46	7.77	4.29	4.26	4.28	9.07	6.42	7.69	1876
2.83	2.65	2.79	6.58	4.56	5.33	9.06	6.11	7.50	4.66	3.62	4.30	8.92	6.07	7.42	1877
2.21	.85	1.90	6.79	5.19	5.84	9.38	6.36	7.79	3.44	5.11	4.01	9.19	6.34	7.70	1878
4.17	2.40	3.75	7.98	5.19	6.35	9.50	7.00	8.17	5.01	5.45	5.16	9.35	6.97	8.10	1879
3.86	3.05	3.67	6.09	3.72	4.66	8.47	5.93	7.11	2.83	4.71	3.46	8.28	5.92	7.02	1880
1.89	2.25	1.98	3.23	5.42	4.54	8.94	5.96	7.35	3.68	4.43	3.93	8.76	5.93	7.27	1881
4.00	.72	3.19	2.18	4.28	3.48	8.71	5.87	7.19	3.24	2.64	3.04	8.53	5.82	7.09	1882
4.55	1.34	3.74	5.39	5.75	5.61	9.20	6.05	7.51	3.14	4.72	3.69	9.00	6.03	7.42	1883
3.20	2.59	3.04	5.23	4.54	4.81	9.19	6.31	7.66	3.92	4.26	4.04	9.02	6.28	7.58	Averages.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, and Wales, on the

NOTE.—It will be seen that the Aggregate Number of Pauper Patients in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, as shown latter are the Summaries of Returns made direct to this Office from Asylums, &c., while this Table is compiled

COUNTIES.	Chargeable to Union and Parish Rates.								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.
Anglesey - - -	15	21	36	-	-	-	2	10	12
Beds - - -	187	178	365	1	-	1	16	34	50
Berks - - -	251	336	587	5	-	5	42	66	108
Brecon - - -	48	69	117	-	-	-	7	4	11
Bucks - - -	151	231	382	-	1	1	29	36	65
Cambridge - - -	166	211	377	1	-	1	28	39	67
Cardigan (a) - - -	80	50	130	-	-	-	21	22	43
Carmarthen (a) - - -	83	97	180	-	-	-	12	20	32
Carnarvon - - -	62	53	115	-	-	-	10	21	31
Chester (a) - - -	433	503	936	6	7	13	136	187	323
Cornwall - - -	233	307	540	6	6	12	33	72	105
Cumberland - - -	189	191	380	2	1	3	45	45	90
Denbigh (a) - - -	59	82	141	1	-	1	32	35	67
Derby - - -	277	258	535	3	-	3	77	87	164
Devon - - -	355	510	865	130	163	293	158	203	361
Dorset - - -	183	234	417	10	2	12	30	51	81
Durham - - -	548	487	1,035	2	1	3	103	145	248
Essex - - -	406	562	968	18	38	56	97	154	251
Flint (a) - - -	28	26	54	1	-	1	3	10	13
Glamorgan - - -	384	358	742	1	41	42	61	45	106
Gloucester - - -	458	556	1,014	1	2	3	251	350	601
Hereford - - -	159	175	334	2	-	2	12	29	41
Herts (a) - - -	187	240	427	3	2	5	32	45	77
Hunts - - -	63	60	123	3	-	3	5	9	14
Kent - - -	814	1,202	2,016	7	8	15	288	338	626
Lancaster (a) - - -	2,156	2,647	4,803	91	55	146	1,094	1,369	2,463
Leicester - - -	327	381	708	4	-	4	81	85	166
Lincoln - - -	306	371	677	-	-	-	61	97	158
Merioneth - - -	30	42	72	-	-	-	14	37	51
Middlesex (a) - - -	2,383	3,578	5,961	98	389	487	1,984	2,406	4,390
Monmouth - - -	252	285	537	4	-	4	31	40	71
Montgomery - - -	69	77	146	-	-	-	26	32	58
Norfolk - - -	364	554	918	3	2	5	106	161	267
Northampton - - -	231	237	468	1	1	2	58	91	149
Northumberland - - -	367	341	708	7	3	10	56	85	141
Nottingham - - -	296	349	645	3	-	3	105	134	239
Oxford - - -	185	244	429	2	1	3	47	86	133
Pembroke - - -	71	85	156	-	-	-	10	18	28
Radnor - - -	17	26	43	-	-	-	4	11	15
Rutland - - -	32	15	47	-	-	-	4	3	7
Salop - - -	238	328	566	2	-	2	55	107	162
Somerset - - -	381	519	900	14	7	21	145	179	324
Southampton - - -	550	626	1,176	4	5	9	154	217	371
Stafford (a) - - -	670	641	1,311	3	1	4	236	317	553
Suffolk - - -	282	355	637	4	2	6	84	81	165
Surrey - - -	1,028	1,451	2,479	186	211	397	572	756	1,328
Sussex - - -	343	456	799	5	2	7	146	199	345
Warwick (a) - - -	707	827	1,534	2	1	3	205	255	460
Westmorland - - -	46	59	105	-	-	-	13	17	30
Wilts - - -	267	335	602	4	2	6	73	116	189
Worcester (a) - - -	335	380	715	4	-	4	51	100	151
York (East Riding) - - -	194	208	402	23	26	49	76	141	217
„ (North Riding) - - -	244	277	521	2	-	2	36	41	77
„ (West Riding) (a) - - -	1,283	1,435	2,718	27	6	33	511	571	1,082
TOTALS - - -	19,473	24,126	43,599	696	986	1,682	7,568	9,809	17,377

(a) See Note to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in the various Union-Counties of England
1st of January 1884.

by this Table, differs slightly from that given in the Summaries of Appendices B¹ and B³. This is caused by the fact that the from the Annual Returns made by Clerks of the Guardians of Unions and Parishes.

						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.						COUNTIES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			GRAND TOTAL.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
13	30	43	30	61	91	—	—	—	30	61	91	Anglesey.
29	25	54	233	237	470	4	—	4	237	237	474	Beds.
51	52	103	349	454	803	4	—	4	353	454	807	Berks.
10	22	32	65	95	160	1	—	1	66	95	161	Brecon.
17	37	54	197	305	502	3	2	5	200	307	507	Bucks.
42	61	103	237	311	548	4	1	5	241	312	553	Cambridge.
46	93	139	147	165	312	5	—	5	152	165	317	Cardigan.
50	86	136	145	203	348	2	1	3	147	204	351	Carmarthen.
43	83	126	115	157	272	—	—	—	115	157	272	Carnarvon.
49	61	110	624	758	1,382	23	11	34	647	769	1,416	Chester.
24	49	73	296	434	730	1	1	2	297	435	732	Cornwall.
15	29	44	251	266	517	17	7	24	268	273	541	Cumberland.
16	47	63	108	164	272	3	1	4	111	165	276	Denbigh.
21	38	59	378	383	761	2	—	2	380	383	763	Derby.
111	148	259	754	1,024	1,778	5	7	12	759	1,031	1,790	Devon.
19	42	61	242	329	571	5	1	6	247	330	577	Dorset.
35	54	89	688	687	1,375	31	12	43	719	699	1,418	Durham.
46	101	147	567	855	1,422	27	14	41	594	869	1,463	Essex.
11	13	24	43	49	92	2	2	4	45	51	96	Flint.
62	108	170	508	552	1,060	11	6	17	519	558	1,077	Glamorgan.
85	161	246	795	1,069	1,864	15	5	20	810	1,074	1,884	Gloucester.
34	54	88	207	258	465	1	1	2	208	259	467	Hereford.
22	30	52	244	317	561	3	1	4	247	318	565	Herts.
3	7	10	74	76	150	—	—	—	74	76	150	Hunts.
47	65	112	1,156	1,613	2,769	24	16	40	1,180	1,629	2,809	Kent.
86	92	178	3,427	4,163	7,590	255	216	471	3,682	4,379	8,061	Lancaster.
27	44	71	439	510	949	3	1	4	442	511	953	Leicester.
54	95	149	421	563	984	15	—	15	436	563	999	Lincoln.
20	21	41	64	100	164	1	1	2	65	101	166	Merioneth.
102	126	228	4,567	6,499	11,066	218	316	534	4,785	6,815	11,600	Middlesex.
41	80	121	328	405	733	8	4	12	336	409	745	Monmouth.
15	33	48	110	142	252	4	—	4	114	142	256	Montgomery.
66	143	209	539	860	1,399	17	9	26	556	869	1,425	Norfolk.
25	61	86	315	396	705	4	—	4	319	390	709	Northampton.
41	45	86	471	474	945	17	5	22	488	479	967	Northumberland.
94	148	242	498	631	1,129	2	—	2	500	631	1,131	Nottingham.
50	72	122	284	403	687	4	1	5	288	404	692	Oxford.
40	68	108	121	171	292	1	1	2	122	172	294	Pembroke.
5	6	11	26	43	69	—	—	—	26	43	69	Radnor.
1	4	5	37	22	59	—	—	—	37	22	59	Rutland.
25	31	56	320	466	786	4	3	7	324	469	793	Salop.
100	134	234	640	839	1,479	1	1	2	641	840	1,481	Somerset.
78	103	181	786	951	1,737	25	8	33	811	959	1,770	Southampton.
91	131	222	1,000	1,090	2,090	12	6	18	1,012	1,096	2,108	Stafford.
53	95	148	423	533	956	3	2	5	426	535	961	Suffolk.
65	85	150	1,851	2,503	4,354	59	73	132	1,910	2,576	4,486	Surrey.
53	88	141	547	745	1,292	5	1	6	552	746	1,298	Sussex.
88	223	311	1,002	1,306	2,308	8	7	15	1,010	1,313	2,323	Warwick.
5	7	12	64	83	147	1	—	1	65	83	148	Westmorland.
53	100	153	397	553	950	3	1	4	400	554	954	Wilts.
29	47	76	419	527	946	4	1	5	423	528	951	Worcester.
13	10	23	306	385	691	12	5	17	318	390	708	York, E. Rid.
19	36	55	301	354	655	12	3	15	313	357	670	„ N. Rid.
93	121	214	1,914	2,133	4,047	48	24	72	1,962	2,157	4,119	„ W. Rid.
2,333	3,745	6,078	30,070	38,666	68,736	939	778	1,717	31,009	39,444	70,453	TOTALS.

TABLE X.—Showing the Distribution of PAUPER LUNATICS on the 1st of January in each of the Years 1859 to 1884, inclusive.

1st JANUARY	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics.	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	With Relatives or Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	With Relatives or Others.
1859	31,782	18,021	7,963	5,798	56·70	25·06	18·24
1860	32,993	18,794	8,219	5,980	56·96	24·91	18·13
1861	34,381	19,723	8,543	6,115	57·37	24·85	17·78
1862	35,709	20,949	8,603	6,157	58·67	24·09	17·24
1863	37,611	21,998	9,208	6,405	58·49	24·48	17·03
1864	39,219	22,968	9,710	6,541	58·56	24·76	16·68
1865	40,160	23,847	9,756	6,557	59·38	24·29	16·33
1866	41,634	25,081	9,973	6,580	60·24	23·95	15·81
1867	43,031	26,086	10,307	6,638	60·62	23·95	15·43
1868	44,960	27,447	10,684	6,829	61·05	23·76	15·19
1869	47,002	28,834	11,181	6,987	61·35	23·79	14·86
1870	48,433	29,989	11,358	7,086	61·92	23·45	14·63
1871	50,301	30,809	12,161	7,331	61·25	24·18	14·57
1872	51,998	30,954	13,608	7,436	59·53	26·17	14·30
1873	53,273	31,860	14,343	7,070	59·61	26·92	13·27
1874	54,735	32,878	15,018	6,839	60·07	27·44	12·49
1875	56,403	34,171	15,376	6,856	60·58	27·26	12·16
1876	57,407	35,372	15,509	6,526	61·62	27·01	11·37
1877	59,039	36,689	16,038	6,312	62·14	27·17	10·69
1878	60,846	38,367	16,265	6,214	63·06	26·73	10·21
1879	62,107	39,872	16,005	6,230	64·20	25·77	10·03
1880	63,571	41,127	16,464	5,980	64·69	25·90	9·41
1881	65,372	42,434	16,811	6,127	64·91	25·72	9·37
1882	67,089	44,000	16,976	6,113	65·59	25·30	9·11
1883	68,842	45,257	17,330	6,255	65·74	25·17	9·09
1884	70,470	47,015	17,377	6,078	66·72	24·66	8·62

TABLE XI.—Showing the Per-centage of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Un-sound Mind, maintained in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, of those kept in Workhouses, and of those residing with Relatives and Others, in the several Union-Counties of England and Wales, on the 1st January 1884.

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. 1 Jan. 1884.	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] of the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Workhouses.	With Relatives and Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Workhouses.	With Relatives and Others.
Anglesey - - -	91	36	12	43	39·6	13·2	47·2
Beds - - -	474	370	50	51	78·1	10·5	11·4
Berks - - -	807	596	108	103	73·8	13·4	12·8
Brecon - - -	161	118	11	32	73·3	6·8	19·9
Bucks - - -	507	388	65	54	76·5	12·8	10·7
Cambridge - - -	553	383	67	103	69·3	12·1	18·6
Cardigan (a) - - -	317	135	43	139	42·6	13·6	43·8
Carmarthen (a) - - -	351	183	32	136	52·1	9·1	38·8
Carnarvon - - -	272	115	31	126	42·3	11·4	46·3
Chester (a) - - -	1,416	983	323	110	69·4	22·8	7·8
Cornwall - - -	732	554	105	73	75·7	14·3	10·0
Cumberland - - -	541	407	90	44	75·2	16·7	8·1
Denbigh (a) - - -	276	146	67	63	52·9	24·3	22·8
Derby - - -	763	540	164	59	70·8	21·5	7·7
Devon - - -	1,790	1,170	361	259	65·3	20·2	14·5
Dorset - - -	577	435	81	61	75·4	14·0	10·6
Durham - - -	1,418	1,081	248	89	76·2	17·5	6·3
Essex - - -	1,463	1,065	251	147	72·8	17·2	10·0
Flint (a) - - -	96	59	13	24	61·5	13·5	25·0
Glamorgan - - -	1,077	801	106	170	74·4	9·8	15·8
Gloucester - - -	1,884	1,037	601	246	55·0	31·9	13·1
Hereford - - -	467	338	41	88	72·4	8·8	18·8
Herts (a) - - -	565	436	77	52	77·2	13·6	9·2
Hunts - - -	150	126	14	10	84·0	9·3	6·7
Kent - - -	2,809	2,071	626	112	73·7	22·3	4·0
Lancaster (a) - - -	8,061	5,420	2,463	178	67·2	30·6	2·2
Leicester - - -	953	716	166	71	75·1	17·4	7·5
Lincoln - - -	999	692	158	149	69·3	15·8	14·9
Merioneth - - -	166	74	51	41	44·6	30·7	24·7
Middlesex (a) - - -	11,600	6,982	4,390	228	60·2	37·8	2·0
Monmouth - - -	745	553	71	121	74·2	9·5	16·3
Montgomery - - -	256	150	58	48	58·6	22·7	18·7
Norfolk - - -	1,425	949	267	209	66·6	18·7	14·7
Northampton - - -	709	474	149	86	66·9	21·0	12·1
Northumberland - - -	967	740	141	86	76·5	14·6	8·9
Notts - - -	1,131	650	239	242	57·5	21·1	21·4
Oxford - - -	692	437	133	122	63·2	19·2	17·6
Pembroke - - -	294	158	28	108	53·8	9·5	36·7
Radnor - - -	69	43	15	11	62·4	21·7	15·9
Rutland - - -	59	47	7	5	79·7	11·8	8·5
Salop - - -	793	575	162	56	72·5	20·4	7·1
Somerset - - -	1,481	923	324	234	62·3	21·9	15·8
Southampton - - -	1,770	1,218	371	181	68·8	21·0	10·2
Stafford (a) - - -	2,108	1,333	553	222	63·3	26·2	10·5
Suffolk - - -	961	648	165	148	67·4	17·2	15·4
Surrey - - -	4,486	3,008	1,328	150	67·1	29·6	3·3
Sussex - - -	1,298	812	345	141	62·5	26·6	10·9
Warwick (a) - - -	2,323	1,552	460	311	66·8	19·8	13·4
Westmorland - - -	148	106	30	12	71·6	20·3	8·1
Wilts - - -	954	612	189	153	64·2	19·8	16·0
Worcester (a) - - -	951	724	151	76	76·1	15·9	8·0
York (East Riding) - - -	708	468	217	23	66·1	30·7	3·2
„ (North Riding) - - -	670	538	77	55	80·3	11·5	8·2
„ (West Riding) (a) - - -	4,119	2,823	1,082	214	68·5	26·3	5·2

(a) See Note to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons
1st January 1883 and 1st January 1884; together with the Increase or Decrease

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1883.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1884.			Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Anglesey - - -	40	55	95	30	61	91	-	6	10	-	-	4
Beds - - -	215	233	448	237	237	474	22	4	-	-	26	-
Berks - - -	362	454	816	353	454	807	-	-	9	-	-	9
Brecon - - -	66	93	159	66	95	161	-	2	-	-	2	-
Bucks - - -	196	304	500	200	307	507	4	3	-	-	7	-
Cambridge - - -	246	304	550	241	312	553	-	8	5	-	3	-
Cardigan (a) - - -	151	178	329	152	165	317	1	-	-	13	-	12
Carmarthen (a) - - -	161	199	360	147	204	351	-	5	14	-	-	9
Carnarvon - - -	110	153	263	115	157	272	5	4	-	-	9	-
Chester (a) - - -	650	767	1,417	647	769	1,416	-	2	3	-	-	1
Cornwall - - -	281	429	710	297	435	732	16	6	-	-	22	-
Cumberland - - -	255	266	521	268	273	541	13	7	-	-	20	-
Denbigh (a) - - -	127	161	288	111	165	276	-	4	16	-	-	12
Derby - - -	370	379	749	380	383	763	10	4	-	-	14	-
Devon - - -	764	1,034	1,798	759	1,031	1,790	-	-	5	3	-	8
Dorset - - -	267	327	594	247	330	577	-	3	20	-	-	17
Durham - - -	713	644	1,357	719	699	1,418	6	55	-	-	61	-
Essex - - -	597	849	1,446	594	869	1,463	-	20	3	-	17	-
Flint (a) - - -	49	46	95	45	51	96	-	5	4	-	1	-
Glamorgan - - -	513	551	1,064	519	558	1,077	6	7	-	-	13	-
Gloucester - - -	779	1,023	1,802	810	1,074	1,884	31	51	-	-	82	-
Hereford - - -	204	271	475	208	259	467	4	-	-	12	-	8
Herts (a) - - -	240	305	545	247	318	565	7	13	-	-	20	-
Hunts - - -	73	74	147	74	76	150	1	2	-	-	3	-
Kent - - -	1,163	1,597	2,760	1,180	1,629	2,809	17	32	-	-	49	-
Lancaster (a) - - -	3,530	4,199	7,729	3,682	4,379	8,061	152	180	-	-	332	-
Leicester - - -	436	481	917	442	511	953	6	30	-	-	36	-

(a) See Note to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

of Unsound Mind, in the several Union-Counties of England and Wales, on the
in the Numbers on 1st January 1884, as compared with 1st January 1883.

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1883.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1884.			Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Lincoln - - -	421	559	980	436	563	999	15	4	-	-	19	-
Merioneth - -	70	100	170	65	101	166	-	1	5	-	-	4
Middlesex (a) - -	4,629	6,673	11,302	4,785	6,815	11,600	156	142	-	-	298	-
Monmouth - - -	310	412	722	336	409	745	26	-	-	3	23	-
Montgomery - -	103	139	242	114	142	256	11	3	-	-	14	-
Norfolk - - -	537	853	1,390	556	869	1,425	19	16	-	-	35	-
Northampton - -	337	394	731	319	390	709	-	-	18	4	-	22
Northumberland -	471	467	938	488	479	967	17	12	-	-	29	-
Nottingham - -	506	604	1,110	500	631	1,131	-	27	6	-	21	-
Oxford - - -	297	377	674	288	404	692	-	27	9	-	18	-
Pembroke - - -	116	165	281	122	172	294	6	7	-	-	13	-
Radnor - - -	24	40	64	26	43	69	2	3	-	-	5	-
Rutland - - -	38	23	61	37	22	59	-	-	1	1	-	2
Salop - - -	321	466	787	324	469	793	3	3	-	-	6	-
Somerset - - -	626	849	1,475	641	840	1,481	15	-	-	9	6	-
Southampton - -	786	934	1,720	811	959	1,770	25	25	-	-	50	-
Stafford (a) - -	997	1,077	2,074	1,012	1,096	2,108	15	19	-	-	34	-
Suffolk - - -	405	512	917	426	535	961	21	23	-	-	44	-
Surrey - - -	1,830	2,496	4,326	1,910	2,576	4,486	80	80	-	-	160	-
Sussex - - -	528	742	1,270	552	746	1,298	24	4	-	-	28	-
Warwick (a) - -	1,029	1,323	2,352	1,010	1,313	2,323	-	-	19	10	-	29
Westmorland - -	66	85	151	65	83	148	-	-	1	2	-	3
Wilts - - -	397	556	953	400	554	954	3	-	-	2	1	-
Worcester (a) - -	415	520	935	423	528	951	8	8	-	-	16	-
York (East Riding) -	316	371	687	318	390	708	2	19	-	-	21	-
York (North Riding)	294	339	633	313	357	670	19	18	-	-	37	-
York (West Riding) (a)	1,923	2,111	4,034	1,962	2,157	4,119	39	46	-	-	85	-

TABLE XIII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons 1st January 1871 and 1st January 1884; together with the Increase in the Numbers Average Annual Increase in the Thirteen Years.

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1871.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1884.			Increase in the Thirteen Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Thirteen Years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Anglesey - - -	36	55	91	30	61	91	(b)	6	-	-	-	-
Beds - - -	168	209	377	237	237	474	69	28	97	5	2	7
Berks - - -	330	383	713	353	454	807	23	71	94	2	5	7
Brecon - - -	65	82	147	66	95	161	1	13	14	-	1	1
Bucks - - -	187	254	441	200	307	507	13	53	66	1	4	5
Cambridge - - -	202	244	446	241	312	553	39	68	107	3	5	8
Cardigan (a) - - -	93	115	208	152	165	317	59	50	109	5	4	8
Carmarthen (a) - - -	107	152	259	147	204	351	40	52	92	3	4	7
Carnarvon - - -	113	148	261	115	157	272	2	9	11	-	1	1
Chester (a) - - -	454	532	986	647	769	1,416	193	237	430	15	18	33
Cornwall - - -	243	324	567	297	435	732	54	111	165	4	9	13
Cumberland - - -	245	218	463	268	273	541	23	55	78	2	4	6
Denbigh (a) - - -	108	125	233	111	165	276	3	40	43	-	3	3
Derby - - -	304	293	597	380	383	763	76	90	166	6	7	13
Devon - - -	607	831	1,438	759	1,031	1,790	152	200	352	12	15	27
Dorset - - -	235	254	489	247	330	577	12	76	88	1	6	7
Durham - - -	465	428	893	719	699	1,418	254	271	525	20	21	40
Essex - - -	436	581	1,017	594	869	1,463	158	288	446	12	22	34
Flint (a) - - -	39	50	89	45	51	96	6	1	7	-	-	1
Glamorgan - - -	333	352	685	519	558	1,077	186	206	392	14	16	30
Gloucester - - -	651	841	1,492	810	1,074	1,884	159	233	392	12	18	30
Hereford - - -	175	239	414	208	259	467	33	20	53	3	2	4
Herts (a) - - -	231	241	472	247	318	565	16	77	93	1	6	7
Hunts - - -	60	74	134	74	76	150	14	2	16	1	-	1
Kent - - -	773	1,091	1,864	1,180	1,629	2,809	407	538	945	31	41	73
Lancaster (a) - - -	2,577	2,924	5,501	3,682	4,379	8,061	1,105	1,455	2,560	85	112	197
Leicester - - -	388	417	805	442	511	953	54	94	148	4	7	11
Lincoln - - -	388	479	867	436	563	999	48	84	132	4	6	10
Merioneth - - -	52	56	108	65	101	166	13	45	58	1	3	4
Middlesex (a) - - -	2,960	4,396	7,356	4,785	6,815	11,600	1,825	2,419	4,244	140	186	326
Monmouth - - -	240	307	547	336	409	745	96	102	198	7	8	15
Montgomery - - -	94	103	197	114	142	256	20	39	59	2	3	5
Norfolk - - -	476	659	1,135	556	869	1,425	80	210	290	6	16	22
Northampton - - -	290	332	622	319	390	709	29	58	87	2	4	7
Northumberland - - -	391	382	773	488	479	967	97	97	194	7	7	15

(b) Decrease, 6.

of Unsound Mind, in the several Union-Counties of England and Wales, on the on the 1st January 1884, as compared with those on the 1st January 1871; and the

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1871.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1884.			Increase in the Thirteen Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Thirteen Years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Nottingham - -	361	425	786	500	631	1,131	139	206	345	11	16	27
Oxford - - -	261	295	556	288	404	692	27	109	136	2	8	10
Pembroke - - -	107	149	256	122	172	294	15	23	38	1	2	3
Radnor - - -	22	23	45	26	43	69	4	20	24	-	2	2
Rutland - - -	30	21	51	37	22	59	7	1	8	1	-	1
Salop - - -	280	415	695	324	469	793	44	54	98	3	4	8
Somerset - - -	546	726	1,272	641	840	1,481	95	114	209	7	9	16
Southampton - -	599	713	1,312	811	959	1,770	212	246	458	16	19	35
Stafford (a) - -	736	808	1,544	1,012	1,096	2,108	276	288	564	21	22	43
Suffolk - - -	375	478	853	426	535	961	51	57	108	4	4	8
Surrey - - -	1,091	1,499	2,590	1,910	2,576	4,486	819	1,077	1,896	63	83	146
Sussex - - -	476	584	1,060	552	746	1,298	76	162	238	6	12	18
Warwick (a) - -	699	847	1,546	1,010	1,313	2,323	311	466	777	24	36	60
Westmorland - -	68	63	131	65	83	148	(c)	20	17	-	2	1
Wilts - - -	345	461	806	400	554	954	55	93	148	4	7	11
Worcester (a) - -	331	417	748	423	528	951	92	111	203	7	9	16
York (East Riding) -	281	304	585	318	390	708	37	86	123	3	7	9
York (North Riding)	204	232	436	313	357	670	109	125	234	8	10	18
York (West Riding)(a)	1,277	1,401	2,678	1,962	2,157	4,119	685	756	1,441	53	58	111

(a) The constitution of these Counties, with regard to the Unions comprised in them, was slightly re-arranged in the year 1882 (36th Report), in order to bring them into conformity with those of the Registrar General and of the Local Government Board. The changes are here shown.
The re-arrangement applies to both the years 1871 and 1884 in the above Table.

C O U N T I E S.	Unions Transferred from other Counties.	Unions Transferred to other Counties.
Cardigan - - - - -	Newcastle-in-Emlyn - - -	—
Carmarthen - - - - -	- - - - -	Newcastle-in-Emlyn.
Chester - - - - -	Hawarden - - - - -	—
Denbigh - - - - -	St. Asaph - - - - -	—
Flint - - - - -	- - - - -	Hawarden.
Herts - - - - -	- - - - -	St. Asaph.
Lancaster - - - - -	- - - - -	Barnet.
Middlesex - - - - -	Barnet - - - - -	Todmorden.
Stafford - - - - -	Dndley - - - - -	—
Warwick - - - - -	Shipston-on-Stour - - -	—
Worcester - - - - -	- - - - -	Dudley.
York (West Riding) - - -	Todmorden - - - - -	Shipston-on-Stour.

(c) Decrease, 3.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the **PROFESSIONS** or **OCCUPATIONS** of the **POPULATION** of England and Wales at the Time of the Census of the 4th April **1881**, and of the **PATIENTS ADMITTED** into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the Year **1883**.

NOTE.—The Groups in the following Table, first arranged for the year 1880, and since continued, were compiled from the Population Table of the Census of 1871. Owing to the different arrangement of some portions of the Population Table of the Census of 1881, the figures of the latter Census cannot be used for a few of these Groups; but in the rest of the Groups the figures are taken from that Census. (Vol. III., Summary Table 5, p. x, published late in 1883).

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			LUNATICS.		
	Number of Persons, 4th April 1881.			Number of Lunatics admitted during 1883.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PROFESSIONAL.						
<i>(a.) Not including Army and Navy:</i>						
Clergymen (Established Church) - - -	21,663	-	21,663	29	-	29
Dissenting ministers, Roman Catholic priests, missionaries, and Scripture readers, nuns, sisters of charity and mercy.	14,788	5,455	20,243	15	8	23
Physicians and surgeons - - -	15,091	25	15,116	23	-	23
Medical assistants, medical students, dentists, and midwives.	9,575	2,710	12,285	10	3	13
Barristers - - - - -	17,386	-	17,386	9	-	9
Solicitors and attorneys - - - - -				23	-	23
Law clerks and law students - - - -	26,155	100	26,255	33	-	33
Civil Service, English, Indian, and Colonial (excluding Telegraph Service), Her Majesty's Court and household, judges, and privy councillors.	22,592	3,216	25,808	38	-	38
Civil engineers - - - - -	7,124	-	7,124	24	-	24
Architects, surveyors, and builders - -	*	*	*	30	-	30
Artists in painting, and sculptors - - -	6,898	1,896	8,794	16	4	20
Teachers, schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, governesses, professors, and lecturers.	47,836	123,995	171,831	47	136	183
Authors, editors, journalists, reporters, short- hand writers, translators, interpreters, students in literature, and others con- nected with literary work.	*	*	*	20	3	23
Musicians and teachers of music - - -	14,170	11,376	25,546	23	15	38
Actors, conjurors, performers, and others en- gaged in theatres, exhibitions, and shows.	3,558	2,888	6,446	8	5	13
Chemists and druggists - - - - -	18,369	631	19,000	28	-	28
Engravers and photographers - - - -	7,553	1,373	8,926	18	2	20

* These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the PROFESSIONS or OCCUPATIONS, &c.—*continued*.

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			LUNATICS.			
	Number of Persons, 4th April 1881.			Number of Lunatics admitted during 1883.			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
PROFESSIONAL.							
(b.) <i>Army and Navy :</i>							
Army officers (effective, retired, and half-pay).	10,914	-	-	10,914	22	-	22
Soldiers (non-commissioned officers and private-).	56,935	-	-	56,935	289	-	289
Navy officers (effective, retired, and half-pay).	3,921	-	-	3,921	11	-	11
Seamen (R.N.) - - - - -	16,811	-	-	16,811	19	-	19
Royal Marines - - - - -	7,720	-	-	7,720	4	-	4
Army pensioners - - - - -	8,572	-	-	8,572	30	-	30
Coastguardsmen, Royal Naval Reserves, and Navy pensioners.	*	—	*	20	-	-	20
COMMERCIAL.							
(a.) <i>Merchants and other Persons (Principals) in the Higher Branches of Business :</i>							
Merchants, bankers, shipowners - - - - -	*	*	*	24	-	-	24
Wine and spirit merchants - - - - -	7,467	422	7,889	6	-	-	6
Woolstaplers, cloth merchants and dealers, silk merchants and dealers, cotton and calico warehousemen and dealers, Manchester warehousemen.	14,206	621	14,827	26	-	-	26
Corn, flour, and seed (esculent) merchants and dealers, millers, maltsters, brewers, hop merchants and dealers, timber and wood merchants and dealers, hay and straw dealers.	80,835	2,550	83,385	33	1	-	34
Coal merchants and dealers - - - - -	19,233	1,168	20,401	5	-	-	5
Owners of coaches, omnibuses, and cabs; horse proprietors and dealers; livery stable keepers.	8,775	245	9,020	7	-	-	7
Brokers, agents (net estate, land, newspaper, book, or shipping), factors, auctioneers, appraisers, valuers, house agents, pawnbrokers, furniture brokers, and furniture dealers.	53,417	2,803	56,220	32	1	-	33
COMMERCIAL.							
(b.) <i>Subordinates :</i>							
Bank service, insurance and benefit society service, accountants, commercial clerks.	217,080	6,409	223,489	237	5	-	242
Railway and telegraph service (not including constructors, engine drivers, or stokers), railway officers, clerks, stationmasters, attendants, servants, telegraph clerks, &c.	123,118	2,876	125,994	73	3	-	76
Commercial travellers - - - - -	35,478	-	-	35,478	48	-	48

* These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the PROFESSIONS or OCCUPATIONS, &c.—*continued*.

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			LUNATICS.		
	Number of Persons, 4th April 1881.			Number of Lunatics admitted during 1883.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
COMMERCIAL.						
<i>(c.) Tradesmen :</i>						
Booksellers, publishers, stationers and law stationers, music publishers and sellers.	19,658	6,933	26,591	15	3	13
Goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewellers -	20,962	3,753	24,715	19	-	19
Drapers, linendrapers, mercers, hosiers, and haberdashers, with their assistants.	58,460	33,467	91,927	69	28	83
Butchers, meat salesmen, cheesemongers, provision curers and dealers, poulterers, game dealers, fishmongers, greengrocers, fruit and vegetable dealers, cowkeepers, milk sellers, grocers and tea dealers.	259,421	49,978	309,399	192	28	220
Bakers, confectioners, and pastrycooks -	75,882	20,684	96,566	55	8	63
Tobacconists, tobacco and snuff workers and makers.	11,159	8,575	19,734	11	3	14
AGRICULTURAL.						
Farmers and graziers ; farmers' sons, daughters, grandsons, granddaughters, brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces (where these live with the farmer).	278,526	*	278,526†	136	26	162
Agriecultural labourers - - - - -	807,603	40,346	847,954	553	20	573
Farm servants (in-door, engaged in farming occupations, not domestic servants).				2	12	14
Shepherds (out-door), woodmen, drovers, gamekeepers, and vermin destroyers (rat-catchers).	47,433	-	47,433	24	-	24
Land surveyors, estate agents, and farm bailiffs.	*	—	*	10	-	10
Gardeners, nurserymen, nurserywomen, seedsmen, florists.	70,539	3,098	73,637	65	4	69
Veterinary surgeons and farriers - - -	7,511	-	7,511	10	-	10
Grooms (not in private service), horse-breakers, horsekeepers, riding-masters, huntsmen, and jockeys.	*	—	*	34	-	34
PERSONS EMPLOYED CHIEFLY IN MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.						
Silk manufacture : Silk, satin, ribbon, velvet, and erape workers and makers.	18,709	41,886	60,595	14	22	36
Cotton and flax manufacture : Flax, linen, thread, tape, cotton, fustian, and muslin workers and makers, and lace and hosiery makers.	224,084	372,522	596,606	138	258	396
Woollen and worsted manufacture : Woollen cloth, worsted stuff, flannel, blanket, felt, carpet, and rug makers and workers.	103,953	129,381	233,334	51	75	126
Paper makers - - - - -	10,552	8,277	18,629	2	4	6
Earthenware and glass makers, and tobacco-pipe makers.	50,360	20,307	70,667	20	7	27

* These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.

† Females not included.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the PROFESSIONS or OCCUPATIONS, &c.—*continued*.

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			LUNATICS.		
	Number of Persons, 4th April 1881.			Number of Lunatics admitted during 1883.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PERSONS WORKING MOSTLY IN HANDICRAFTS.						
Engine and machine makers, weighing machine, scale, and measure makers, spinning and weaving machine makers, agricultural implement and machine makers, iron manufacturers, whitesmiths, blacksmiths, nail makers, anchor smiths, chain smiths, ironmongers, hardware dealers, steel workers, press workers, screw cutters and makers, platers, plated ware makers, workers in iron, copper, tin, zinc, lead, antimony and brass, coppersmiths, tin plate workers, tinmen, tinkers, braziers, locksmiths, bellhangers, gasfitters, wire workers, wire drawers and wire weavers, lacquerers, burnishers, type founders, gun-makers, gunsmiths, tool makers and dealers, file makers and dealers, saw makers and dealers, cutlers, scissors makers.	566,692	30,020	596,712	443	15	463
Millwrights, coach makers, carriage makers, wheelwrights, ship builders, shipwrights, boat builders.	112,469	410	112,879	66	1	67
Cabinet makers, upholsterers, undertakers, carvers, and gilders.	64,356	8,535	72,891	60	6	66
Carpenters and joiners - - - - -	235,017	216	235,233	204	-	204
Sawyers, thatchers, lath, fence, and hurdle makers, wood turners and workers, box (wooden) and packing case makers, coopers, hoop makers, and benders.	61,328	2,716	64,044	42	4	46
Musical instrument makers and dealers, toy makers and dealers, pattern designers, watch and clock makers, philosophical instrument makers, opticians, surgical instrument makers, thimble makers, needle makers, pin makers, artificial flower makers, fishing rod and tackle makers, percussion cap makers, cartridge and ammunition makers, steel pen makers, blind makers, saddlers, harness and whip makers, sail makers, fancy goods makers and dealers, trimming makers and dealers, embroiderers, patten and clog makers, button makers, umbrella, parasol, and stick makers, leather case, portmanteau, and bag makers, india rubber, gutta percha makers and dealers, floor and oil cloth makers, cork cutters and manufacturers, bark workers, envelope makers, paper box and paper bag makers, pencil makers, bellows makers, trap makers, last and boot tree makers.	96,672	50,395	147,067	116	25	141
Tailors and tailoresses - - - - -	107,668	52,980	160,648	99	31	130
Shoemakers and bootmakers - - - - -	180,884	35,672	216,556	129	6	135
Hatters and hat makers - - - - -	13,617	9,072	22,689	14	7	21
Hairdressers and wig makers - - - - -	14,165	768	14,933	16	-	16
Mat makers and sellers; hemp and jute workers; rope, cord, net, canvas, sailcloth, sack, and bag (not leather or paper) makers and dealers.	13,840	8,218	22,058	12	3	15
Hair, bristle, bone, horn, and ivory workers; brush, broom, comb, straw plait, and basket makers: tortoiseshell and whalebone workers and dealers.	23,919	36,762	60,681	19	23	42

TABLE XIV.—Showing the PROFESSIONS or OCCUPATIONS, &c.—*continued.*

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			LUNATICS.		
	Number of Persons, 4th April 1881.			Number of Lunatics admitted during 1883.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PERSONS WORKING MOSTLY IN HANDI- CRAFTS— <i>continued.</i>						
Paperhangers, plumbers, painters, glaziers -	141,013	789	141,802	146	-	146
Furriers, skimmers, fellmongers, tanners, curriers, and feather dressers and dealers.	30,260	6,205	36,465	17	9	26
Milliners, dressmakers, shirtmakers, seamstresses, staymakers, accoutrement makers, and ladies' outfitters,	4,661	440,115	444,776	2	403	405
Bookbinders, printers, lithographers, and lithographic printers.	74,139	12,929	87,068	59	7	66
Glovemakers and leather gloves - - -	2,263	13,261	15,524	4	8	12
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE HEAVIER KINDS OF MANUAL LABOUR.						
Miners.—Coal, iron, copper, tin, lead, jet, manganese, gold, alum, barytes miners, and persons engaged in mine service.	435,497	5,775	441,272	169	-	169
Quarriers.—Stone, slate, and limestone quarriers, and lime burners.	47,040	39	47,079	33	-	33
Coal heavers and labourers (not in mine service); coke burners and dealers; gasworks and waterworks service, charcoal burners.	40,018	150	40,168	19	1	20
Bricklayers, masons, marble masons, paviours, slaters, tilers, plasterers, stone merchants, stone cutters, and stone dressers.	269,753	248	270,001	165	-	165
Clay labourers, brickmakers, and brick dealers.	52,059	2,860	54,919	24	2	26
Railway labourers, platelayers, navvies -	58,847	-	58,847	32	-	32
Road labourers, scavengers, dust collectors -	13,641	-	13,641	5	-	5
DOMESTIC.						
Married and unmarried women engaged in household duties, and married women assisting in certain cases in their husbands' business, viz., wives of innkeepers, of publicans, of beersellers, of lodging and boarding-house keepers, of shopkeepers, of farmers, of graziers, of shoemakers, and of butchers.	-	*	*	-	3,183	3,183
Domestic servants (general), coachmen, grooms gardeners, housekeepers, cooks, housemaids, nurses, laundrymaids, college servants, office keepers (not Government), park, gate, and lodge keepers (not Government).	210,451	1,236,099	1,446,550	113	1,201	1,314
Inn and hotel servants, cooks (not domestic servants), nurses (ditto), charwomen.	38,698	120,714	159,412	36	234	270
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Innkeepers, hotelkeepers, publicans, beersellers, lodging and boarding-house keepers, coffee and eating-house keepers.	80,247	51,991	132,238	70	22	92
Police and prison officers - - - -	35,421	584	36,005	31	-	31

* These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the PROFESSIONS or OCCUPATIONS, &c.—*continued*.

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			LUNATICS.		
	Number of Persons, 4th April 1851.			Number of Lunatics admitted during 1853.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MISCELLANEOUS— <i>continued</i> .						
Officers of law courts, sheriffs' officers, municipal, parish, and union officers, toll collectors, turnpike gate keepers.	18,687	3,404	22,091	11	—	11
Manufacturing chemists, chemical labourers, dye and colour manufacturers and makers, dyers, scourers, calenderers, fullers, wool and woollen dyers, silk dyers and silk printers, calico and cotton printers and dyers, oil millers and refiners, sugar refiners, oil and colourmen, french polishers, japanners, paper stainers, blacking makers and dealers, match and fuzee makers, ginger beer, soda water, and mineral water makers.	88,816	14,690	103,506	86	6	92
Railway engine drivers and stokers - - -	22,856	- -	22,856	33	—	33
Inland navigation service (without steam), bargemen, barge owners, lightermen, boatmen, and boatwomen (on inland waters).	32,419	403	32,822	23	—	23
Harbour and dock service, dock labourers, wharfingers, &c., warehousemen, warehousewomen, meters, weighers.	70,420	4,249	74,669	29	8	37
Seamen (merchant service) - - - -	95,093	- -	95,093	123	—	123
Fishermen and fisherwomen - - -	29,402	294	29,696	14	2	16
Laundry keepers, washerwomen - - -	3,408	176,670	180,078	5	73	78
Government workmen, messengers and others (excluding Telegraph service).	20,627	553	21,180	2	—	2
Messengers, porters, errand boys and girls, cotton porters.	129,561	1,610	131,171	62	—	62
Coachmen (not in private service), cabmen, and flymen.	30,492	- -	30,492	31	—	31
Carmen, carriers, carters, draymen - -	124,611	731	125,342	59	—	59
Chimney sweepers - - - - -	6,740	77	6,817	6	—	6
Hucksters, costermongers, hawkers, pedlars -	29,451	17,660	47,111	79	48	127
Persons of rank or property, and persons of independent means.	*	*	*	33	102	140
Scholars and students under 15 years of age, and children of no occupation.	*	*	*	125	86	211
Persons, over 15 years of age, of no occupation, or of occupation not defined in the preceding groups.	*	*	*	1,450	1,241	2,691
TOTAL† - - -	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439	7,017	7,441	14,458

* These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.
† *Id. est.*, the Total Population of England and Wales, not the Total of the foregoing figures.

TABLE XV.—Showing the AGES of ALL PERSONS in England and Wales at the
(Taken from Vol. III., Summary Table III.,

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	Under 15.			15—			20—			25—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	4,728,466	4,740,125	9,468,591	1,262,311	1,246,329	2,508,640	864,402	809,001	1,673,403	577,349	576,103	1,153,452
Married - -	-	-	-	5,860	32,416	38,276	245,466	402,019	647,485	1,217,714	1,343,802	2,561,516
Widowed - -	-	-	-	98	218	316	2,486	4,852	7,338	26,474	52,019	78,499
TOTAL - -	4,728,466	4,740,125	9,468,591	1,268,269	1,278,963	2,547,232	1,112,354	1,215,872	2,328,226	1,821,537	1,971,924	3,793,466

Note.—The age periods differ from those given in previous Reports in conse-

TABLE XVI.—Showing the AGES of the PATIENTS ADMITTED into County and
and Licensed Houses, in England and Wales during the Year

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	Ages of all Patients admitted during 1883. - - -											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			25—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	165	101	266	388	393	781	683	544	1,227	1,082	857	1,939
Married - -	-	-	-	2	15	17	44	150	194	567	889	1,456
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	25	53	78
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	13
TOTAL - -	165	101	266	390	408	798	729	694	1,423	1,684	1,802	3,486

Note.—These particulars are shown more in

Note.—The age periods differ from those given in previous Reports in conse-

TABLE XVII.—Showing the Ratio [per 10,000] of the PATIENTS ADMITTED into
Asylums, and Licensed Houses, in England and Wales during the Year 1883, to the
AGES and CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES. - - -											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			25—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	·3	·2	·3	3·1	3·1	3·1	7·9	6·7	7·3	18·7	14·9	16·8
Married - -	-	-	-	3·4	4·6	4·4	1·8	3·7	3·0	4·6	6·6	5·7
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	8·0	-	2·7	9·4	10·2	9·9
TOTAL - -	·3	·2	·3	3·1	3·2	3·1	6·5	5·7	6·1	9·2	9·1	9·2

Note.—It will be observed that in nearly all the above periods the proportions of the “single” considerably exceed nearly all the persons in the population under 20 years of age were “single”; that three-quarters of the “single” population asylums, &c., during 1883, were relatively few. The above Table shows that, at the marriageable ages, and in proportion to

Note.—The age periods differ from those given in previous Reports, in conse-

me of the Census of **1881**, with their **CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE**.
(the Census of the 4th April 1881.)

35—			45—			55—			65 and upwards.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
5,427	233,820	429,247	99,498	136,080	235,578	59,865	88,401	148,266	40,892	67,670	108,562	7,823,210	7,897,529	15,725,739
0,779	1,164,949	2,335,728	859,840	810,420	1,670,260	562,693	471,321	1,034,014	314,546	213,035	527,581	4,376,898	4,437,962	8,814,860
689	124,089	175,778	73,928	193,680	267,608	99,995	251,811	351,806	180,124	372,377	552,501	434,794	999,046	1,433,840
7,895	1,522,858	2,940,753	1,033,266	1,140,180	2,173,446	722,553	811,533	1,534,086	535,562	653,082	1,188,644	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439

ence of their alteration in the Census of 1881, as compared with that of 1871.

Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums
1883, with their **CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE**.

Ages of all Patients admitted during 1883.												TOTAL.		
35—			45—			55—			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
505	574	1,079	223	324	547	119	144	263	55	109	164	3,220	3,046	6,266
1,002	1,025	2,027	786	682	1,468	534	380	914	257	175	432	3,192	3,316	6,508
86	134	220	117	241	358	132	296	428	194	326	520	556	1,050	1,606
10	11	21	15	6	21	8	6	14	6	3	9	49	29	78
1,603	1,744	3,347	1,141	1,253	2,394	793	826	1,619	512	613	1,125	7,017	7,441	14,458

detail in Tables XXXI., XXXII., XXXIII.
quence of their alteration in the Census of 1881, as compared with that of 1871.

County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State
whole **POPULATION** at the time of the Census of 1881; arranged according to their

AGES.												TOTAL.		
35—			45—			55—			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
25·8	24·5	25·1	22·4	23·8	23·2	19·9	16·3	17·7	13·4	16·1	15·1	4·1	3·8	4·0
8·6	8·8	8·7	9·1	8·4	8·8	9·5	8·1	8·8	8·2	8·2	8·2	7·3	7·4	7·4
16·6	10·8	12·5	15·8	12·4	13·4	13·2	11·8	12·2	10·8	8·8	9·4	12·8	10·5	11·2
11·3	11·4	11·4	11·0	10·9	11·0	11·0	10·2	10·5	9·6	9·2	9·4	5·5	5·6	5·6

those of the “married” and “widowed,” while in the total of all ages these ratios are reversed. This is due to the facts that were composed of persons under 20 years of age; and that the numbers of patients under that age who were admitted into the general population, considerably more single than married or widowed persons were admitted.

quence of their alteration in the Census of 1881, as compared with that of 1871.

0.48.

TABLE XIX.—Showing the Number of Cases (exclusive of Congenital Insanity) in which the ATTACK OF INSANITY was stated to be the FIRST and NOT the FIRST in the Patients Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the Year 1883.

	Total Number of Patients (excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity)			Of the Total Number (excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity) Admitted during 1883.						Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number.		
	of Congenital Insanity) Admitted during 1883.			Number of Cases in which the Attack of Insanity was stated to be the FIRST.			Number of Cases in which the Attack of Insanity was NOT stated to be the FIRST.			First Attack.		
				Number of Cases in which the Attack of Insanity was stated to be the FIRST.			Number of Cases in which the Attack of Insanity was NOT stated to be the FIRST.			First Attack.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Into County and Borough Asylums Into Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, Metropolitan Licensed Houses (exclusive of Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peck- ham Houses, and Grove Hall), and Provincial Licensed Houses (exclusive of Fisherton House and Haydock Lodge) - -	5,293	5,864	11,157	3,644	3,939	7,583	1,649	1,925	3,574	68.8	67.2	68.0
	802	654	1,456	557	408	965	245	246	491	69.5	62.4	66.3
	436	574	1,010	297	340	637	139	234	373	68.1	59.2	63.1
TOTAL - - -	6,531	7,092	13,623	4,498	4,687	9,185	2,033	2,405	4,438	68.9	66.1	67.4
										31.1	33.9	32.6
												32.0
										30.5	37.6	33.7
												36.9
												32.6

TABLE XX.—Showing the number of EPILEPTICS and GENERAL PARALYTICS admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the Year **1883**; arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

CLASS.	Total Number of Patients admitted during 1883.			Of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during 1883.						Proportion [per Cent.] of Epileptics and General Paralytics Admitted to the Total Number of Patients Admitted.					
	M.	F.	T.	Number of Epileptics.			Number of General Paralytics.			Epileptics.			General Paralytics.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Private	1,191	1,038	2,229	58	29	87	121	18	139	4.9	2.8	3.9	10.2	1.7	6.2
Pauper	5,826	6,403	12,229	724	548	1,272	797	224	1,021	12.4	8.6	10.4	13.7	3.5	8.3
TOTAL	7,017	7,441	14,458	782	577	1,359	918	242	1,160	11.1	7.8	9.4	13.1	3.2	8.0

TABLE XXI.—Showing the Number of Patients having SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who were admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the Year **1883**; arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

C L A S S.	Total Number of Patients Admitted during 1883.			Of the Total Number Admitted during 1883.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Number with Suicidal Propensity to the Total Number Admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private - - - - -	1,191	1,038	2,229	257	277	534	21·6	26·7	24·0
Pauper - - - - -	5,826	6,403	12,229	1,574	2,020	3,594	27·0	31·5	29·4
TOTAL - - - - -	7,017	7,441	14,458	1,831	2,297	4,128	26·1	30·9	28·6

TABLE XXII.—Showing the Assigned CAUSES OF INSANITY* in the cases of Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed [The Total Number of these Admissions during 1883 was

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	Number		
	As		
	Predisposing Cause.		
	†		
	M.	F.	T.
MORAL :			
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends) - - - - -	31	61	92
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	49	32	81
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads); and	51	23	74
Overwork - - - - -	8	5	13
Religious Excitement - - - - -	3	17	20
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - - - - -	2	8	10
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - - -			
PHYSICAL :			
Intemperance, in Drink - - - - -	152	55	207
" Sexual - - - - -	12	3	15
Venereal Disease - - - - -	14	4	18
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - - -	21	4	25
Over-exertion - - - - -	11	6	17
Sunstroke - - - - -	48	2	50
Accident or Injury - - - - -	123	27	150
Pregnancy - - - - -	-	2	2
Parturition and the Puerperal State - - - - -	-	55	55
Lactation - - - - -	-	16	16
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - - -	-	16	16
Puberty - - - - -	5	5	10
Change of Life - - - - -	-	109	109
Fevers - - - - -	5	7	12
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	11	22	33
Old Age - - - - -	98	175	273
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - - - - -	122	171	293
Previous attacks - - - - -	-	-	-
Hereditary influence ascertained - - - - -	-	-	-
Congenital defect ascertained - - - - -	-	-	-
Other ascertained causes - - - - -	56	14	70
Unknown - - - - -	-	-	-

* These "Causes" are not taken from the "Statements" in the papers of admission of the patients, † With reference to the above distinction between "Predisposing" and "Exciting" causes, it must be ‡ These totals represent the entire number of instances in which the several causes (either alone or in these totals (including "Unknown") of course, exceeds the whole number of patients

all Patients admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Houses in England and Wales, during the Year **1883**.

14,458, being 7,017 of the Male, and 7,441 of the Female sex.]

of Instances in which each Cause was assigned.									Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the Year.		
As Exciting Cause. †			As Predisposing or Exciting Cause (where these could not be distinguished). †			TOTAL. ‡					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
203	648	851	35	58	93	269	767	1,036	3·8	10·3	7·2
393	227	620	77	22	99	519	281	800	7·4	3·8	5·5
351	358	709	73	50	123	475	431	906	6·8	5·8	6·3
174	200	374	31	26	57	213	231	444	3·0	3·1	3·1
48	161	209	7	21	28	58	199	257	·8	2·7	1·8
61	106	167	8	15	23	71	129	200	1·0	1·7	1·4
1,008	355	1,363	219	64	283	1,379	474	1,853	19·6	6·4	12·8
25	23	48	17	10	27	54	36	90	·8	·5	·6
11	5	16	12	3	15	37	12	49	·5	·2	·3
108	10	118	19	2	21	148	16	164	2·1	·2	1·1
32	25	57	2	1	3	45	32	77	·6	·4	·5
69	9	78	21	1	22	138	12	150	2·0	·2	1·0
212	49	261	55	7	62	390	83	473	5·6	1·1	3·3
—	43	43	—	7	7	—	52	52	—	·7	·4
—	387	387	—	43	43	—	485	485	—	6·5	3·4
—	138	138	—	7	7	—	161	161	—	2·2	1·1
—	142	142	—	18	18	—	176	176	—	2·4	1·2
3	21	24	3	10	13	11	36	47	·2	·5	·3
—	146	146	—	36	36	—	291	291	—	3·9	2·0
36	17	53	11	5	16	52	29	81	·7	·4	·6
55	119	174	15	17	32	81	158	239	1·2	2·1	1·7
57	99	156	89	70	159	244	344	588	3·5	4·6	4·1
440	413	853	214	173	387	776	757	1,533	11·1	10·2	10·6
—	—	—	—	—	—	998	1,420	2,418	14·2	19·1	16·7
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,354	1,635	2,989	19·3	22·0	20·7
—	—	—	—	—	—	360	241	601	5·1	3·2	4·2
98	33	131	46	32	78	200	79	279	2·8	1·1	1·9
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,541	1,549	3,090	22·0	20·8	21·4

but are those which have been verified by the Medical Officers of the asylums.
understood that no cause is enumerated more than once in the case of any patient.
(combination with other causes) were stated to have produced the mental disorder. The aggregate of
admitted ; the excess is owing to the combinations.

TABLE XXIII.—Showing the Assigned CAUSES of INSANITY in Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	Number of Instances in which		
	P R I V A T E.		
	The Total Number Admitted was 2,229.		
	(1,191 Males and 1,038 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.
MORAL :			
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	52	123	175
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	100	28	128
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork -	198	94	292
Religious Excitement - - - - -	24	50	74
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - - - -	12	45	57
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - - -	9	19	28
PHYSICAL :			
Intemperance, in Drink - - - - -	202	71	273
" Sexual - - - - -	21	3	24
Venereal Disease - - - - -	8	1	9
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - - -	44	9	53
Over-exertion - - - - -	14	2	16
Sunstroke - - - - -	19	2	21
Accident or Injury - - - - -	49	12	61
Pregnancy - - - - -	-	5	5
Parturition, and the Puerperal State - - - -	-	77	77
Lactation - - - - -	-	8	8
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - - -	-	62	62
Puberty - - - - -	2	1	3
Change of Life - - - - -	-	76	76
Fevers - - - - -	16	4	20
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	-	2	2
Old Age - - - - -	26	35	61
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - - - -	112	105	217
Previous Attacks - - - - -	161	167	328
Hereditary Influence ascertained - - - -	276	271	547
Congenital Defect ascertained - - - - -	95	19	114
Other ascertained causes - - - - -	91	30	121
Unknown - - - - -	144	125	269

the Patients Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the Year **1883**,

each Cause was Assigned.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number of Patients in each Class Admitted.					
PAUPER. The Total Number Admitted was 12,229. (5,826 Males and 6,403 Females.)			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
217	644	861	4·4	11·8	7·8	3·7	10·0	7·0
419	253	672	8·4	2·7	5·7	7·2	4·0	5·5
277	337	614	16·6	9·0	13·1	4·8	5·3	5·0
189	181	370	2·0	4·8	3·3	3·2	2·8	3·0
46	154	200	1·0	4·3	2·6	·8	2·4	1·6
62	110	172	·8	1·8	1·3	1·1	1·7	1·4
1,177	403	1,580	17·0	6·8	12·2	20·2	6·3	12·9
33	33	66	1·8	·3	1·1	·6	·5	·5
29	11	40	·7	·1	·4	·5	·2	·3
104	7	111	3·7	·9	2·4	1·8	·1	·9
31	30	61	1·2	·2	·7	·5	·5	·5
119	10	129	1·6	·2	·9	2·0	·2	1·1
341	71	412	4·1	1·2	2·7	5·9	1·1	3·4
—	47	47	—	·5	·2	—	·7	·4
—	408	408	—	7·4	3·4	—	6·4	3·3
—	153	153	—	·8	·4	—	2·4	1·2
—	114	114	—	6·0	2·8	—	1·8	·9
9	35	44	·2	·1	·1	·2	·5	·4
—	215	215	—	7·3	3·4	—	3·4	1·8
36	25	61	1·3	·4	·9	·6	·4	·5
81	156	237	—	·2	·1	1·4	2·4	1·9
218	309	527	2·2	3·4	2·7	3·7	4·8	4·3
664	652	1,316	9·4	10·1	9·7	11·4	10·2	10·8
837	1,253	2,090	13·5	16·1	14·7	14·3	19·6	17·0
1,078	1,364	2,442	23·2	26·1	24·5	18·5	21·3	19·9
265	222	487	8·0	1·8	5·1	4·5	3·5	4·0
109	49	158	7·6	2·9	5·4	1·9	·8	1·3
1,397	1,424	2,821	12·1	12·0	12·0	24·0	22·2	23·1

TABLE XXIV.—Showing the Assigned CAUSES OF INSANITY in the Cases of the GENERAL PARALYTICS Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the Year **1883**.*

(The Total Number of these Admissions was 1,160, being 918 of the Male, and 242 of the Female Sex.)

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	Number of Instances in which each Cause was Assigned.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number of General Paralytics Admitted.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	38	26	64	4·1	10·7	5·5
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	88	14	102	9·6	5·8	8·8
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	68	11	79	7·4	4·5	6·8
Religious Excitement - - - -	8	3	11	·9	1·2	·9
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	7	3	10	·8	1·2	·9
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - -	7	2	9	·8	·8	·8
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - -	214	28	242	23·3	11·6	20·9
" Sexual - - - -	22	10	32	2·4	4·1	2·8
Venereal Disease - - - -	11	1	12	1·2	·4	1·0
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - -	2	-	2	·2	-	·2
Over-exertion - - - -	14	4	18	1·5	1·7	1·5
Sunstroke - - - -	24	2	26	2·6	·8	2·2
Accident or Injury - - - -	85	8	93	9·3	3·3	8·0
Pregnancy - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	6	6	-	2·5	·5
Lactation - - - -	-	1	1	-	·4	·1
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - -	-	5	5	-	2·1	·4
Puberty - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change of Life - - - -	-	11	11	-	4·5	·9
Fevers - - - -	2	-	2	·2	-	·2
Privation and Starvation - - - -	6	10	16	·7	4·1	1·4
Old Age - - - -	1	-	1	·1	-	·1
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	97	27	124	10·6	11·2	10·7
Previous attacks - - - -	36	15	51	3·9	6·2	4·4
Hereditary influence ascertained - -	142	49	191	15·5	20·2	16·5
Congenital defect ascertained - - -	-	2	2	-	·8	·2
Other ascertained causes - - - -	13	-	13	1·4	-	1·1
Unknown - - - -	296	82	378	32·2	33·9	32·6

* This table may be compared with Table XXII., which shows the Causes of Insanity in the cases of *all* the patients admitted during 1883.

TABLE XXV.—Showing the Assigned CAUSES OF INSANITY in the Cases of the Patients with SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who were Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the year **1883**.*

(The Total Number of these Admissions was 4,128, being 1,831 of the Male, and 2,297 of the Female Sex.)

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	Number of Instances in which each Cause was Assigned.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number of Patients Admitted with Suicidal Propensity.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL :						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	98	306	404	5·4	13·3	9·8
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	196	106	302	10·7	4·6	7·3
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	163	146	309	8·9	6·4	7·5
Religious Excitement - - -	79	87	166	4·3	3·8	4·0
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	16	67	83	·9	2·9	2·0
Fright and Nervous Shock - - -	16	32	48	·9	1·4	1·2
PHYSICAL :						
Intemperance, in Drink - - -	393	143	542	21·8	6·2	13·2
" Sexual - - -	6	7	13	·3	·3	·3
Venereal Disease - - -	10	3	13	·5	·1	·3
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - -	44	3	47	2·4	·1	1·1
Over-exertion - - -	5	12	17	·3	·5	·4
Sunstroke - - -	37	2	39	2·0	·1	·9
Accident or Injury - - -	80	25	114	4·9	1·1	2·8
Pregnancy - - -	-	22	22	-	1·0	·5
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	175	175	-	7·6	4·2
Lactation - - -	-	70	70	-	3·0	1·7
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - -	-	53	53	-	2·3	1·3
Puberty - - -	-	8	8	-	·3	·2
Change of Life - - -	-	105	105	-	4·6	2·5
Fevers - - -	15	5	20	·8	·2	·5
Privation and Starvation - - -	27	55	82	1·5	2·4	2·0
Old Age - - -	62	77	139	3·4	3·4	3·4
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	205	253	458	11·2	11·0	11·1
Previous attacks - - -	233	421	704	15·5	18·3	17·0
Hereditary influence ascertained - -	396	575	971	21·6	25·0	23·5
Congenital defect ascertained - - -	45	39	84	2·5	1·7	2·0
Other ascertained causes - - -	41	16	57	2·2	·7	1·4
Unknown - - -	312	406	748	18·7	17·7	18·1

* This table may be compared with Table XXII., which shows the Causes of Insanity in the cases of *all* the patients admitted during 1883.

TABLE XXVI.—Showing the AGES of the GENERAL PARALYTICS who were Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.		AGES OF GENERAL PARALYTICS											
		Under 15.			15—			20—			25—		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	4	9	74	23	97
Married	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	106	35	141
Widowed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	10
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	10	4	14	185	65	250

Note.—The age periods differ from those given in previous Reports in conse-

TABLE XXVII.—Showing the PROPORTION [PER CENT.] of the Number of ADMITTED, into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and during the Year 1883, arranged according to their AGES and CONDITION

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.		A G E S. - - - - -											
		Under 15.			15—			20—			25—		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single	-	-	-	-	·3	·3	·3	·7	·7	·7	6·8	2·7	5·0
Married	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11·4	-	2·6	18·7	3·9	9·7
Widowed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12·0	13·2	12·8
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	·3	·2	·3	1·4	·6	1·0	11·0	3·6	7·2

Note.—The age periods differ from those given in previous Reports in conse-

TABLE XXVIII.—Showing the Number of Patients with SUICIDAL PROPENSITY Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.										Total Number of Patients Admitted during 1883.		
										M.	F.	T.
Mania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,468	3,861	7,329
Melancholia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,462	1,985	3,447
Dementia	Ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,118	818	1,936
	Senile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	241	291	532
Congenital Insanity (including Idiocy and other Mental Defects from Birth or Infancy).										486	349	835
Other forms of Insanity										242	137	379
TOTAL										7,017	7,441	14,458

Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and during the Year **1883**, with their **CONDITION** as to **MARRIAGE**.

ADMITTED DURING 1883.

35—			45—			55—			65 and upwards.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
81	17	98	36	9	45	8	1	9	2	1	3	207	56	263
305	80	385	172	30	202	48	5	53	7	1	8	643	151	794
22	7	29	16	14	30	16	3	19	1	1	2	58	32	90
5	—	5	2	2	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	10	3	13
413	104	517	226	55	281	73	10	83	10	3	13	918	242	1,160

quence of their alteration in the Census of 1881, as compared with that of 1871.

GENERAL PARALYTICS ADMITTED, to the TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, AS TO MARRIAGE.

A G E S												TOTAL.		
35—			45—			55—			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
16.0	3.0	9.1	16.1	2.8	8.2	6.7	.7	3.4	3.6	.9	1.8	6.4	1.8	4.2
30.4	7.8	18.9	21.9	4.4	13.8	9.0	1.3	5.8	2.7	.6	1.9	20.1	4.6	12.2
25.6	5.2	13.2	13.7	5.8	8.4	12.1	1.0	4.4	.5	.3	.4	10.4	3.0	5.6
25.7	6.0	15.4	19.8	4.4	11.7	9.2	1.2	5.1	1.9	.5	1.2	13.1	3.2	8.0

quence of their alteration in the Census of 1881, as compared with that of 1871.

who were Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and the Year **1883**, arranged according to their **FORMS OF MENTAL DISORDER**.

Of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during 1883.			Proportion [per Cent.] of the Number admitted with Suicidal Propensity to the Total Number of Patients admitted during 1883.		
Number with Suicidal Propensity.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
681	874	1,555	19.6	22.6	21.2
851	1,177	2,028	58.2	59.3	58.8
156	136	292	14.0	16.6	15.1
48	51	99	19.9	17.5	18.6
36	27	63	7.4	7.7	7.5
59	32	91	24.4	23.4	24.0
1,831	2,297	4,128	26.1	30.9	28.6

TABLE XXIX.—Showing the NUMBER of Patients with SUICIDAL PROPEN-
Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and
AS TO MARRIAGE.

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.		AGES OF PATIENTS WITH SUICIDAL											
		Under 15.			15—			20—			25—		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single	- -	6	4	10	73	81	154	149	152	301	270	281	551
Married	- -	-	-	-	2	2	4	9	55	64	158	309	467
Widowed	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	8	12	20
Unknown	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
TOTAL	-	6	4	10	75	83	158	160	207	367	437	604	1,041

Note.—The age periods differ from those given in previous Reports in conse-

TABLE XXX. — Showing the PROPORTION [PER CENT.] of the Number of
Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums,
Number of Patients Admitted into the same Institutions during that Year ; arranged

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.		AGES. - - - - -											
		Under 15			15—			20—			25—		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single	- -	3·6	3·9	3·7	18·8	20·6	19·7	21·8	27·9	24·5	24·9	32·7	28·4
Married	- -	-	-	-	*	*	*	20·4	36·6	33·0	27·9	34·8	32·1
Widowed	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	32·0	22·6	25·6
TOTAL	-	3·6	3·9	3·7	19·2	20·3	19·8	21·9	29·8	25·8	25·9	33·5	29·9

* The per-centages in these divisions are not given, as, owing to the
Note.—The age periods differ from those given in previous Reports in conse-

SITY who were Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Wales during the Year **1883**, arranged according to their AGES and CONDITION

PROPENSITY WHO WERE ADMITTED DURING 1883.												TOTAL.		
35—			45—			55—			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
103	144	247	46	79	125	25	37	63	13	28	41	686	806	1,492
275	368	643	252	245	497	186	141	327	97	57	154	979	1,177	2,156
20	46	66	42	82	121	32	93	125	55	76	131	159	309	468
1	1	2	2	1	3	3	1	4	—	—	—	7	5	12
399	559	958	342	407	749	247	272	519	165	161	326	1,831	2,297	4,128

quence of their alteration in the Census of 1881, as compared with that of 1871.

Patients with SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who were Admitted into County and and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the Year **1883**, to the whole according to their AGES and CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.

- - - - - AGES.												TOTAL.		
35—			45—			55—			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
20'4	25'1	22'9	20'6	24'4	22'8	21'8	25'7	23'9	23'6	25'7	25'0	21'3	26'5	23'8
27'4	35'9	31'7	32'1	35'9	33'9	34'8	37'1	35'7	37'7	32'6	35'6	30'7	35'5	33'1
23'2	34'3	30'0	35'9	34'0	34'6	24'2	31'4	29'2	28'3	23'3	25'2	28'6	29'4	29'1
24'9	32'0	28'6	30'0	32'5	31'3	31'1	32'9	32'0	32'2	26'2	29'0	26'1	30'9	28'6

small number of patients admitted at these ages, they are likely to mislead.

quence of their alteration in the Census of 1881, as compared with that of 1871.

TABLE XXXI.—Showing the AGES of the PATIENTS ADMITTED into their CONDITION

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES OF PATIENTS											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			25—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	75	36	111	323	318	641	484	448	932	808	685	1,493
Married - -	-	-	-	1	13	14	40	137	177	479	761	1,240
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	47	66
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	12
TOTAL - -	75	36	111	324	331	655	524	585	1,109	1,316	1,495	2,811

TABLE XXXII.—Showing the AGES of the PATIENTS ADMITTED into REGISTERED (exclusive of Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses, and Grove Hall) and Lodge) during the Year 1883,

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES OF PATIENTS											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			25—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	86	62	148	48	41	89	150	49	199	219	102	321
Married - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	6	8	52	72	124
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	1	6
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL - -	86	62	148	49	41	90	154	55	209	276	176	452

TABLE XXXIII.—Showing the AGES of the PATIENTS ADMITTED into BETHNAL, (Metropolitan), and FISHERTON House and HAYDOCK Lodge (Provincial),

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES OF PATIENTS											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			25—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	4	3	7	17	34	51	49	47	96	55	70	125
Married - -	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	7	9	36	56	92
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - -	4	3	7	17	36	53	51	54	105	92	131	223

Note.—The above three Tables are summarised in Table XVI.

Note.—The age periods differ from those given in previous Reports in conse-

COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS during the Year **1883**, with
as to MARRIAGE.

ADMITTED DURING 1883.												TOTAL,		
35—			45—			55—			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
407	472	879	189	260	449	98	99	197	41	82	123	2,425	2,400	4,825
836	850	1,686	655	572	1,227	455	325	780	213	151	364	2,679	2,809	5,488
71	112	183	98	198	296	118	246	364	158	283	441	464	886	1,350
10	10	20	14	5	19	6	5	11	5	2	7	45	24	69
1,324	1,444	2,768	956	1,035	1,991	677	675	1,352	417	518	935	5,613	6,119	11,732

HOSPITALS, STATE ASYLUMS, METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES (exclusive of Fisherton House and Haydock
with their CONDITION as to MARRIAGE.

ADMITTED DURING 1883.												TOTAL.		
35—			45—			55—			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
64	70	134	19	37	56	12	28	40	7	18	25	605	407	1,012
85	93	178	80	52	132	47	31	78	29	12	41	296	266	562
8	8	16	11	20	31	7	22	29	16	19	35	49	70	119
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	3
157	171	328	111	109	220	66	81	147	53	49	102	952	744	1,696

CAMBERWELL, HOXTON, and PECKHAM Houses, and GROVE Hall
during the Year **1883**, with their CONDITION as to MARRIAGE.

ADMITTED DURING 1883.												TOTAL.		
35—			45—			55—			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
34	32	66	15	27	42	9	17	26	7	9	16	190	239	429
81	82	163	51	58	109	32	24	56	15	12	27	217	241	458
7	14	21	8	23	31	7	28	35	20	24	44	43	94	137
—	1	1	—	1	1	2	1	3	—	1	1	2	4	6
122	129	251	74	109	183	50	70	120	42	46	88	452	578	1,030

quence of their alteration in the Census of 1881, as compared with that of 1871,
0.48.

STATISTICS.

Annual
Returns,
16 & 17 Vict.
c. 97, s. 64.

Summaries of the Annual Returns made to the Department by clerks of Guardians, giving the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to every Union or Parish on 1st January 1884, are given in Appendix (A). They distinguish lunatics in Asylums from those kept in Workhouses or residing as out-door paupers with relatives or others.

Subjoined to these summaries is a table showing the number and chargeability of the patients belonging to Metropolitan Unions, and returned as in Workhouses, who were at the beginning of the year inmates of the Metropolitan District Asylums of Leavesden, Caterham, and Darenth.

Admissions,
discharges, and
deaths of all
lunatics under
certificates.

The admissions, discharges, and deaths in Asylums of all kinds, in Registered Hospitals, in Licensed Houses, and in Unlicensed Houses having "Single patients," are tabulated in the Appendix (B¹), where will also be found the average daily number resident during the year 1883, the recovery and death-rate, and the number of post-mortem examinations made. The totals of patients deemed curable, of those found lunatic by inquisition, of the criminal lunatics, and those chargeable to county or borough rates, instead of to ordinary poor rates, are given in the Appendix (B³).

Deaths by
suicide.

In the Appendix (B²) are reported the deaths by suicide. They amounted last year to 28; of these 18 were of patients in County Asylums (including 4 where the patient was out on trial); of the remaining 10 cases, 2, again, were absent on leave.

Death attri-
butable to
suffocation in
epileptic fits.

During the past year we have caused a record to be kept of every case of death attributable to suffocation in an epileptic fit. Under thoroughly good conditions of night watching, such casualties ought to be of very rare occurrence. The number of cases so recorded during 1883 was 11. Of these deaths 6 occurred in County Asylums, and 2 in the Bristol Borough Asylum. Of the remaining three, 2 were in Hospitals, 1 in a Licensed House.

The particulars of these cases of suicide and of probably preventible death will be given in their proper places.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

The County and Borough Asylums have received an addition by the opening of the third Asylum for the County of Surrey at Cane Hill, near Coulsdon, in December 1883. There are now 63 Asylums in England and Wales. A list of them, with the names of the respective Medical Superintendents, and the Clerks to the Committees of Visitors, will be found in the Appendix (Q).

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.Opening of
new asylums.

The opening of the new Asylum for the Borough of Kingston upon-Hull, situate at Cottingham, took place on 8th December 1883, when the transfer of the patients from the old Asylum commenced. It may not be out of place to record here, that under the "Hull Extension and Improvement Act, 1882," power was given to the Council of the Borough, at any time within six months after 1st September 1883, to take upon themselves the duties and authorities of Justices under the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, and that the Council have since duly exercised this power. The management of the new Asylum has, therefore, been transferred from the Committee of Visitors, elected by the Justices, to the Borough Council and their Lunatic Asylum Committee.

All the County and Borough Asylums have received from us the annual visit of inspection required by the Statute. On these occasions it has always been our practice to see every patient actually resident. We are under no statutory obligation to do this in the case of Asylums, though in the case of Hospitals and Licensed Houses it is an important part of our duty.

Visits of
Inspection.

We ascertain by checking the names from our own lists prepared in the office, that all the patients are seen or otherwise accounted for, not by way of testing the fitness of individuals for discharge, for the power of discharge belongs to the Committee of Visitors and not to ourselves; but (among other reasons) in order that every patient may be brought directly under our notice, and have the opportunity of addressing us and stating any grievances under which he may conceive himself to suffer.

The whole of the entries made by us in the Visitors' Books of these Asylums will be found in the Appendix (C.) and from these a very clear idea of the condition of each institution can be obtained.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Protection
against Fire.

The unfortunate fire in a Metropolitan Licensed House, which we shall notice under the proper head, caused general attention to be drawn to the subject of provision against accidents of this kind.

In nearly all County and Borough Asylums arrangements already existed, more or less complete, for protection of the buildings and for facilitating the egress of patients; but we took occasion to issue a special circular Appendix (M) directing the attention of Committees of Visitors to the subject. The result has been a further improvement of the arrangements.

Statistics.

As will be seen from the Appendix (B¹) the total number of patients in the County and Borough Asylums on 1st January 1883, was 45,850; that is to say, 317 male, and 369 female private patients; and 20,301 male, and 24,863 female pauper patients.

The total admissions during the year were 12,864, including 1,608 re-admissions into the same Asylum, and 1,061 transfers from other Asylums. If we correct the number by deducting the transfers, the fresh admissions for the year will stand at 11,803, namely, 5,652 males and 6,151 females.

The total discharges during the year were 6,637 (2,928 males and 3,709 females), of whom 4,590 (1,994 males and 2,596 females) were returned as "recovered." The deaths during the same period were 4,442 (2,520 males and 1,922 females). The post-mortem examinations were 3,065.

The average daily number resident in the County and Borough Asylums collectively, was 45,062 (20,310 males and 24,752 females).

It will be found on comparing these figures that the recoveries bore to the admissions (excluding the transfers) the proportion of 35·28 per cent for the males, and 42·20 per cent. for the females, or 38·88 for both sexes together.

The death-rate, calculated upon the average daily number resident during 1883, was in the ratio of 12·40 per cent. for the males, and 7·76 for the females, or 9·85 for both sexes. The highest mortality for both sexes together was at the Stafford Asylum, where it rose to 17·5 per cent.; at the Nottinghamshire Asylum, where it reached 16·1 per cent.; the ratio, 15·5, at the Birmingham (Winson Green) Asylum, being but little lower. None of these three Institutions was visited by epidemic disease.

The

The per-centage of post-mortem examinations to the deaths (nearly 69 per cent.) is higher than we have hitherto been able to report, and reflects, we consider, great credit on the medical superintendents of Asylums as a body; though, indeed, the average would have been considerably improved had more examinations been made in certain Asylums. Thus, at the Littlemore (Oxford, &c.) Asylum, there were but 13 examinations to 42 deaths, a per-centage of 30·95 only. At Stafford the per-centage was 33·06 (40 examinations to 121 deaths). At the Hull Borough Asylum the proportion was the smallest, but we have little doubt that at the new Asylum it will be possible to hold more examinations.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Statistics.

On the other hand, it is worthy of remark that at the Kent Asylum, at Barming Heath, there was a post-mortem examination after each of the 129 deaths, and this was also the case at the Leicester Borough Asylum, though of course the deaths were much fewer, being only 37.

A reference to the column in Appendix (B¹) will show that in several Asylums there were nearly as many examinations as deaths.

PROVISION OF FURTHER ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

In our Report for the year ending 31st December 1882 we noticed in detail the counties where pressure for Asylum accommodation was most urgent.

PROVISION
OF FURTHER
ACCOM-
MODATION.

During the year just passed not very much has been done to relieve this pressure.

It is expected that the new buildings at the Cornwall Asylum will be handed over by the contractor about Midsummer 1884.

Cornwall.

At the close of the year "all the insane persons chargeable to Cumberland and Westmorland for whom it is necessary to provide," were, according to the Annual Report of the Committee of Visitors, provided for in the Asylum at Garlands. The building known as "The Female Junction Block" was not quite complete, but when opened it was considered that a few private patients might be received.

Cumberland
and West-
morland.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.PROVISION
OF FURTHER
ACCOM-
MODATION.

Essex.

On the 1st of January, besides 53 male patients at the Branch Asylum at Lea Hall, and 50 female patients at the other Branch at Mistley, there were 155 patients belonging to Essex maintained in other County Asylums and in Licensed Houses. The corresponding number last year was 146, so that the demand for accommodation within this county continues to increase.

There appears reason to suppose that at length a sufficient supply of good water has been reached at the deepened well at the Brentwood Asylum, or will very shortly be obtained. This, it will be remembered, was a condition precedent to the erection of the proposed Auxiliary Building at Brentwood.

Glamorgan.

Little, if any, progress has been made with the new Asylum for Glamorganshire at Parc Gwilt.

Gloucester-
shire (second
Asylum).

The works at the second Gloucestershire Asylum have, on the other hand, been pushed forward, and the administrative block has been completed, and three other blocks at the end of the year were nearly ready; 52 female patients were then occupying the laundry block.

Lancashire
Asylums.
1. Lancaster
Moor.

The Annexe at the Lancaster Asylum was opened on 1st March 1883.

2. Whitting-
ham.

The Annexe at the Whittingham Asylum has also been completed, and was occupied at the close of the year.

Middlesex
Asylums.

We are unable to report that up to the close of 1883 anything had been done by the justices of the County of Middlesex to cope with the still increasing demand for Asylum accommodation, beyond the commencement at the Banstead Asylum of an enlargement which, as stated in our last report, we had decided to recommend. This addition, the plans for which were duly approved in January 1883, consists of a new block for 120 female patients. The estimated cost for this and certain minor works was 12,800 *l.*, but we learn from the December Report of the Committee that the lowest tender, which was accepted, amounted to 13,400 *l.*

Banstead

We entered last year (37th Report, p. 72) fully into the question of the deficiency of accommodation for Middlesex pauper lunatics. The Metropolitan Licensed Houses continue to receive a large number of Middlesex pauper lunatics at a high weekly charge. This expense is naturally objected to by Boards of Guardians, but we are unable to approve of one alternative to which some unions
are

are resorting, namely, the removal of the patients to distant County or Borough Asylums (as, for instance, the Portsmouth Asylum), where there may be vacant beds. The cost of the patient to the ratepayers may be less, but the hardship to him and to his friends, from whom he is separated by a long day's journey, must not be overlooked.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
PROVISION
OF FURTHER
ACCOM-
MODATION.

At the Suffolk Asylum the water supply has been rendered free from contamination, and seems likely to prove adequate. The reconstruction of the drainage of the Asylum has been taken in hand. The chief difficulties in the way of extension of the Asylum will, it is anticipated, be thus removed.

Suffolk.

As already noticed, the third Asylum for the county of Surrey has been opened, and a considerable number of patients has been transferred thither.

Surrey.
Third Asylum
at Cane Hill.

As stated elsewhere the plans for the new Annexe at the Worcester Asylum were approved in the course of the year, and the building, we believe, is making fair progress.

Worcester.

We are glad to report that the plans for the Asylum for the Borough of Exeter have after considerable modification been passed as suitable, and that in August 1883 they were formally approved by the Secretary of State. The estimated cost of the entire building is 46,900 l.

Exeter.
New Borough
Asylum.

The difficulty as to giving up possession to the Committee of Visitors of the Nottingham Borough Asylum of the land reserved by the Corporation for the future use of the Asylum has not been got over; but we cannot recommend any extension of the Asylum, unless in some way the acreage available for the exercise and employment of the patients be increased.

Nottingham
Borough.

ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The principal works in the way of addition and improvement at the County and Borough Asylums, which during the year 1883 received, on our recommendation, the approval of the Secretary of State, are here briefly noticed, as well as a few purchases of additional land for enlarging or improving Asylum estates.

ADDITIONS
AND IMPROVE-
MENTS.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.ADDITIONS
AND IMPROVE-
MENTS.Devon.
Improvements
of laundry.

The minor alterations and improvements for which the estimate did not exceed 1,000 *l.* are recorded in a tabular form in the Appendix (D).

Considerable additions have been made to the laundry at the Devon Asylum. The plans for this work were duly approved; the cost, including all machinery, being estimated at 3,500 *l.*

Durham.
New chapel.

In consequence of the increase in numbers at the Durham County Asylum, the want of a larger chapel has been felt. The plans for an entirely new building to seat about 700 persons, at a cost of 4,000 *l.*, have been submitted and approved.

Kent Asylums
(Barming
Heath).

To meet an acknowledged defect in the accommodation of the Kent Asylum at Barming Heath, plans have been submitted for alterations in the main building. These (as modified in accordance with our suggestions) will provide wards for the epileptic on the ground floor, and a general infirmary ward on the first floor, while the upper floor is to be arranged for a dormitory for suicidal patients. The estimate forwarded to the Home Office, with the plans, amounted to 5,580 *l.*

Lancashire
Asylums
(Prestwich).
Additions.

At the Prestwich Asylum for the county of Lancaster, plans for several additions and improvements have been submitted and duly approved.

They include, at the original Asylum, two visiting rooms, an attendants' mess-room, a steward's house, and additions to store-rooms, &c.; and at the Annexe, workshops, house for night attendants, a work-room for women, and a mortuary. The estimate for the whole of the works was 8,492 *l.* 10 *s.*

Salop and
Montgomery.
New piggeries.

In connection with the farm buildings at the Salop and Montgomery Asylum, new piggeries having been found necessary, they have been erected at a cost estimated at 1,600 *l.* on properly approved plans.

Surrey
Asylums
(Cane Hill).

A small addition to the site of the third Surrey Asylum at Cane Hill, Coulsdon, has been made, consisting of a small slip of land, which, when the estate was bought, could not be acquired, though very desirable for perfecting the boundary. The price paid was 500 *l.*

Sussex.
Sanitary im-
provements.

Plans were submitted by the Committee of Visitors of the Sussex Asylum in the course of last autumn for new water-closets, with improved arrangements for the baths, lava-
tories,

tories, and sanitary appliances. After obtaining a favourable report from Mr. Rogers Field, c E., we were able to recommend the approval of the plans. The estimate was 2,773 l.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
ADDITIONS
AND IMPROVE-
MENTS.

It was mentioned in our last report that at the Worcester Asylum it had been agreed to build an Annexe for about 210 patients, and that the plans were before us. They have since been approved, the estimate amounting to 30,260 l.

Worcester,
County and
City.

In order to facilitate the erection of this new block, and improve the boundary line of the estate, an exchange of land with Earl Beauchamp was found desirable, and has been carried out.

Exchange of
land.

For convenience in bringing materials to the third Asylum for the West Riding at Menstone, the purchase of the site for which was reported last year, a slip of land has been acquired containing about 7 acres. The price was 1,000 l.

Yorkshire
(West Riding).
(Menstone
proposed
Asylum.)

A slip of land slightly exceeding three acres has been bought for 150 l. by the Exeter Borough Council, adjacent to the site of the Asylum now in progress, for the purpose of making a siding from the railway, an arrangement which will save labour and time during the building operations.

Exeter.

In contemplation of an extension of the Bristol Borough Asylum, a small addition has been made to the very limited estate belonging to the institution. Three plots of land, containing in all 9 A. 0 R. 4 P., have been bought for 5,150 l. Even with this addition the estate will still be under 40 acres.

Bristol.
Additional
land.

The Town Council of Birmingham, acting as the Urban Sanitary Authority, being at a loss for a site for a hospital for the treatment of scarlet fever, applied in September 1882 to the Committee of Visitors of the Winson Green Asylum for their consent, which they obtained, to the erection of the proposed hospital on the Asylum Estate. We strongly objected to this proposal, not only on account of the use to which the land to be taken away from the Asylum was to be put, but because the estate, which had already been curtailed by the surrender in 1880, to the Birmingham Guardians, of nearly twelve acres, would be reduced still further.

Birmingham
Asylums
(Winson
Green).
Sale of part of
site for a fever
hospital.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.Birmingham
Asylums
(Winson
Green).Sale of part of
site for a fever
hospital.

It was proposed to take 4 A. 2 R. 2 P. for the hospital site, and it appeared that there would then remain to the Asylum, including site of buildings, approaches and airing courts, rather less than 37 acres of land. On 1st January 1882, there were 646 patients in the Asylum, which would give the proportion of 18 patients to the acre, whereas one acre for every 10 patients has been considered not more than sufficient for such an Asylum.

However, upon the matter coming before the Home Office early in 1883, after hearing what the Birmingham Council had to urge, and the objections raised by us, the Secretary of State overruled our objections, and consented to the sale of the land in question under 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 40.

SUICIDES AND OTHER CASUALTIES IN COUNTY AND
BOROUGH ASYLUMS.SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.

According to our usual practice, we proceed to notice the deaths by suicide, and the other fatal or serious casualties in the County and Borough Asylums during the year 1883.

The suicides were 18 in number, but this includes 4 cases where the patients had left the Asylum on trial.

The cases of apparent suffocation while in epileptic fits were 8 in number.

Joint Counties
Asylum,
Carmarthen.
Suicide.

J. N., a male patient in the Joint Counties Asylum, Carmarthen, committed suicide by strangulation on 5th December 1883. In the statement on his admission, 21st August 1882, he was said to be rather inclined to be suicidal. By August 1883 he had improved both in mental and bodily condition, and had been employed for some time with the smith. During this month, however, he made an attempt to injure himself by cutting his arm with an old knife, and again in November by strangulation and holding his head in a tub of water. Upon this, orders were verbally given that this patient was not on any occasion to be allowed out of sight.

On 5th December J. N. was in charge of the second attendant in the ward, and was allowed to go into the water-closet unattended. A few minutes afterwards he
was

was found there, in a semi-reclining position, partially suspended by a thin piece of twine around his neck. Artificial respiration and galvanism were tried for some time with no result. At the inquest the jury acquitted the officials of all blame, but we felt it our duty to communicate to the Committee of Visitors our regret that the instructions given to the charge attendant were not (as in such cases they always ought to be) in writing; yet we considered that the attendant could not be acquitted of blame for relaxing his vigilance, while his orders, though verbal, were still in force.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.

A female patient, absent on leave from the Macclesfield Asylum, committed suicide by drowning on 18th April 1883. She had not exhibited any suicidal tendency at the Asylum, nor had she, so far as appeared, given any warning of such tendency while at home.

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Macclesfield.)
Suicide while
absent on
trial.

A female patient was admitted into the Cornwall Asylum in May 1880, suffering with epileptic dementia. Her fits not being frequent she was not placed in the observation dormitory, which is still too small to meet the requirements of this Asylum, but in an ordinary associated dormitory, which ought to have been visited each hour during the night, but was only visited once in every two hours on the night of 23rd April 1883, when she died from suffocation occurring during a fit. The night watch saw the patient apparently asleep at half-past five a.m., but at ten minutes past six the day nurse found her dead.

Cornwall
Asylum.
Suffocation in
a fit.

Since this death more precise orders have been issued that the night visits are to be made once in every hour to the dormitory; but it will be seen that, if the night nurse is to be believed, even hourly visits would have failed to save the patient's life.

A female patient in the Derby County Asylum committed suicide when out on leave, 2nd November 1883. She was apparently well when she left the Asylum. She died from injuries occasioned by intentionally setting fire to her clothes.

Derbyshire.
Suicide while
absent on
trial.

At the Devon Asylum a male patient committed suicide after about a fortnight's residence. Prior to admission he had attempted to cut his throat. Written directions for constant supervision were given to the attendants. These, however, were neglected by attendant Howard, who allowed the patient to go out of sight, and afterwards found

Devon.
Suicide.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.

found him in the lavatory dead, with his scarf tightly twisted round his neck by means of a stick. This attendant was evidently much to blame, and we communicated our opinion to the Asylum authorities. No notice, however, of Howard's discharge has been since received by us.

Dorset.
Suicide.

A male patient, after being about three months in the Dorset Asylum, committed suicide by hanging. The act appeared rather to have been the result of a sudden impulse than of premeditation. The existence of suicidal tendency, though suspected, was not so strongly marked as to induce the medical superintendent to order any very close surveillance, and the jury, in their verdict, exonerated the Asylum officials from blame. We saw no reason to express an opposite opinion.

Essex.
Suicide when
absent on
trial.

A female patient in the Essex Asylum, who was absent on trial, committed suicide by drowning on 4th May 1883. She seemed quite convalescent when discharged on leave, and none of her friends at home had noticed the slightest symptoms of depression.

Suffocation
during a fit.

A young woman was admitted 14th November 1883, as a case of epileptic mania, into the Asylum; she was found dead in her bed 8th December 1883. The verdict returned at the inquest was, "Suffocated by turning on her face whilst in an epileptic fit." She was a violent maniac, and being considered unsuitable for the ordinary epileptic observation dormitory, was placed to sleep in a padded room attached to the refractory ward.

Although seen in a fit, and attended to by the night nurse at 1.20 a.m., this patient was not visited again until 3.20, when she was found dead, suffocated, lying on her face, froth issuing from her mouth and nose. The length of time between the nurse's visits to this patient was explained to us as exceptional, and as caused that night by the over-occupation of two night nurses at the same time with another epileptic patient. This death, however, has led to an extra night attendant being engaged, with the view of securing more frequent visiting of such epileptics as it is found impossible to include in the dormitory under constant night watching.

Gloucester.
Suicide.

A male patient who had been about six months in the Gloucester Asylum, committed suicide by hanging himself to an iron beam on 15th July 1883. His purpose was effected by means of a rope which he had obtained in
some

some manner not discovered after a most careful inquiry on the part of the medical superintendent. This patient was known to be suicidal, and written cautions had very properly been given to the attendants; but we were not satisfied that their supervision had been as strict as the case required.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.

A female patient, M. K., committed suicide at the Barming Heath Asylum, in the following circumstances, on 23rd January 1883:—

Kent Asylums.
(Barming
Heath.)
Suicide.

She was admitted into the Asylum in August 1882, and was then well known to be very suicidally inclined. She was placed in the sick room in No. 14 Ward, and strict instructions were verbally given that she was never to be allowed to leave the room unless accompanied by a nurse.

Nurse Kate Hill was in charge of the sick room on 23rd January, and is stated to have been familiar with every instruction that had been given. At about half-past seven on the morning in question this nurse missed the patient, and upon a search being made she was found hanging by the neck at the side of a window in the dressing-room, the door of which was open. She was immediately cut down, and a medical officer sent for, who on his arrival found that life was extinct. An inquest was held, and a verdict given that the deceased met her death by suffocation.

The Committee, acting on the advice of the Medical Superintendent, instructed their clerk to prosecute Kate Hill for neglect of duty, resulting in the suicide of M. K. The clerk of the Maidstone justices before whom the case would come, expressed an opinion that it was not within the Statute, and upon this the Committee decided not to prosecute. Convictions it must be observed, have been obtained in circumstances similar to the above for neglect under Section 123, Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, as, for instance, at the Rainhill Asylum, as will presently appear.

We intimated to the Medical Superintendent our decided opinion that the instructions to attendants as to the precise precautions to be observed in the case of suicidal or dangerous cases ought always to be in writing. A conviction for neglect is rendered difficult unless it can be proved by the production of the written instructions, and of receipt of the same by the defendant, that they have been contravened.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.Lancashire
Asylums.
(Lancaster
Moor.)Outbreak of
diarrhœa
and enteric
fever.

Upon visiting the Lancaster Moor Asylum on 16th August, our Colleagues commenced their entry in the Visitors' Book with the following passage :—

“ On our arrival here we felt it to be our duty to make inquiries as to the deaths which have lately occurred from diarrhœa and enteric fever, and in what part of the building these deaths had taken place. We learnt that the persons attacked were in all parts of the Asylum, and they were patients, attendants, and servants, whilst a labourer employed on the estate is at this time in hospital suffering from typhoid fever. The patients under treatment at this time, or who have very recently been under treatment for enteric fever, are 15 in number, 2 males and 13 females, and the officers, nurses or servants are nine, one male and eight females. Two women have died; Dr. Cassidy tells us that the Asylum is rarely free from diarrhœa, but that recently 16 men and 30 women in the main building, and 17 men and 6 women in the Annexe, have had a severe attack of this disorder, and to no less than 6 in each division it has proved fatal. The water supplied to the Asylum, which is used for drinking purposes, is the water supplied to the town of Lancaster, and is considered to be quite pure. If this be so, the only other question to be considered is the drainage of the Asylum, and it is impossible for us to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion on this head. No plan of the drains exists. We therefore advise the Committee to have their whole system thoroughly and at once examined and reported upon by a civil engineer of eminence, such as Mr. Rogers Field, and act upon the report. We fear that the cost of this will be considerable, but the danger is great; each day's delay increases the risk, and nothing but a thorough investigation will ascertain the cause of the evil, which nothing but a comprehensive scheme will effectually remedy, and this we do not hesitate to ask the Committee to undertake forthwith.”

From the Annual Report of the Committee of the Asylum to Quarter Sessions, dated 22nd December 1883, it appears that our advice was taken to some extent. The Visitors say :—

“ A serious outbreak of typhoid fever which occurred some months since, originating in the old Asylum, and spreading to the Annexe, induced the Committee to engage Mr. Rogers Field, C.E., to report to them as to the condition of the Asylum drains and other sanitary arrangements.

Those in the original Asylum appear to be, as might be expected from the age of the building, of very old type, complicated and defective; whilst in the Annexe defects have occurred in a plan originally good, through the settlement of the walls, and of the made ground around them, and from other causes.”

The Committee applied to the Quarter Sessions for a grant (which we believe was obtained) to enable them to “remedy the defects mentioned.”

We

We should have been glad to have known what were the precise defects discovered (especially in the so-recently built Annexe) by the civil engineer called in to investigate them; but the Committee, when applied to by us for permission to peruse his report, replied that "not being satisfied with it, they did not feel at liberty to send it." We are thus unable to state what mischief was detected, or what means were suggested for remedying it. Matters stood thus at the end of the year.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.
Lancashire
Asylums.
(Lancaster
Moor.)
Outbreak of
diarrhœa and
enteric fever.

We trust that the Committee will take such steps as may ensure the thorough efficiency of all the drains, and that both the old and the new building may speedily be restored to a satisfactory sanitary condition.

The outbreak has been very serious. We have not before us any return of the total number affected by diarrhœa and cognate complaints during the whole year; but on 26th December 1883, the Medical Superintendent informed us that there were 22 such cases under treatment, 12 of which originated in the old Asylum, and 10 in the Annexe.

An epileptic lunatic who had been in the Lancaster Moor Asylum since August 1878, was found by a nurse lying upon her face dead, on 11th July 1883, at 7.30 a.m. She had been placed to sleep in a cubicle which opened into the special epileptic dormitory, and was frequently visited during the night, although not kept under continuous observation.

Death by
suffocation in
a fit.

The evidence at the inquest held showed that she had been visited at 6.15 a. m., and was then in her usual condition. The verdict returned was, death from suffocation.

In the ward to which she belonged there were 71 patients, 53 of whom were epileptic, and two night nurses had charge of them. The circumstance that the Medical Superintendent felt it his duty to dismiss both the charge nurse and second nurse after this occurrence proves that in his opinion the night watching had not been sufficiently vigilant.

A patient in the Rainhill Asylum committed suicide by hanging on 3rd July 1883, being at the time in a dormitory nominally under the charge of a night attendant, who had orders never to lose sight of him. The attendant had, however, to visit other dormitories and single rooms, but at such times should have left some one else in charge of the dormitory he was leaving; on

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Rainhill.)
Suicide.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.Lancashire
Asylums.
(Rainhill.)

Suicide.

the night in question there was no one left in the dormitory. J. P. was found suspended by a brace in the passage near the dormitory about 3.30 a.m., life being extinct. There had evidently been serious neglect on the part of Charles Burrows, the attendant, and on being brought up at the St. Helen's Police Court he was fined 2 *l*.

We were glad to learn that means would at once be adopted for checking the vigilance of the night attendant, and we suggested that the placing an attendant to sleep in this special dormitory would be an additional protection.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Prestwich.)Death by suffo-
cation in a fit.

A woman, aged 31, was admitted December 1882 into the Prestwich Asylum; she was found dead in her bed at 6 a.m. 20th September 1883. Although placed to sleep in a dormitory where there was continuous night watching this patient was suffocated from having lain upon her face during an epileptic seizure, the fit having escaped the observation of the night nurse. There are no mechanical appliances at Prestwich to test the vigilance of the night nurses, reliance being placed upon the trustworthiness of the head attendant. The evidence at the inquest showed that the patient had been subject to frequent fits since admission, that her fits were attended by very little struggling, and that she had a habit of lying asleep with her face partly buried in the pillows. A nurse saw her alive at 4 a.m., heard her breathe, and walked past her bed five times between 4 and 6 a.m.; yet at a few minutes after six another nurse coming on duty found out that the patient was dead by attempting to wake her, and the medical officer, at 6.15, found the body stiff throughout, so that she must then have been dead probably more than two hours.

This patient's unfortunate habit of lying upon her face should have made the night attendant more careful in seeing that the mouth was free, and possibly the death might thus have been prevented.

Lincoln.
Suicide.

In the Lincolnshire Asylum a male patient committed suicide by strangulation in May 1883, by tying his handkerchief tightly round his neck and looping it over the corner of the head of his bedstead. During the nine years of his residence in the Asylum he had never given the slightest indication that he was of a suicidal disposition.

As we have often done in other cases, we recommended the removal of all caps from bed-posts, and the rounding off of the corners of all bedsteads in single rooms.

A female

A female patient, admitted into Colney Hatch Asylum 11th September 1880, died under rather peculiar circumstances. For the last two years this patient had shown no symptoms of suicidal tendency, but had become very violent and dangerous to others.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.

On 8th August she was found by an attendant about 4 p.m. in a single room with a jack-towel round her neck, and tied to the top bed-rail; life was extinct. In the opinion of the Medical Superintendent, excitement due to partial strangling made her faint and die, and at the inquest the jury gave a verdict to the same effect.

Middlesex
Asylums.
(Colney
Hatch.)
Suicide.

A patient, admitted into the Joint Counties Asylum at Abergavenny, on 12th July 1883, committed suicide by hanging within six days from that date. In the certificate for his admission it appeared that he had already attempted self-destruction both by drowning and by cutting his throat, and the suicidal tendency was fully recognised. At the Asylum he was under special supervision during the day, but at night was placed in a single room and visited every hour only by the night attendant, who, at 2.15 a.m. on the 18th July, found he had strangled himself. A patient so acutely suicidal should have had, in our opinion, a special attendant to sit up with him, which would probably have been the only safe arrangement.

Monmouth, &c.
Asylum.
Suicide.

At the Northampton Asylum a patient named Edward Smith, a shoemaker, assaulted a fellow-patient, of the same trade, as they were working together in the shoemakers' shop, and inflicted on him such injuries, by stabbing with a knife, as resulted in his death on 6th September 1883.

Northampton
shire Asylum.
Murder by a
patient.

The coroner's jury having returned a verdict of wilful murder against Smith, he was committed to prison, and put on his trial at the next assizes.

Under the provisions of "The Trial of Lunatics Act, 1883," Smith was found "guilty of the act (of murder), but insane at the time," and he was thereupon removed to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor.

Smith, who had been an inmate of the Macclesfield Asylum for nearly the whole of the year 1876, his insanity being caused, partly at least, by alcoholic excesses, was admitted to the Northampton Asylum on 25th July 1883. He was described by the Relieving Officer, who signed the statement of particulars subjoined to the order of admission, as dangerous to others, and the medical certi-

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.Northampton-
shire Asylum.Murder by a
patient.

ificate on which he was admitted reported that a week previously he had stabbed his wife in the neck, but appeared quite unconscious of having done so. Three of his brothers were insane, it was stated at the inquest, and were actually inmates of the Asylum when Smith was admitted, two of them working in the shoemakers' shop. His father is said to have died insane.

A week after admission it was judged prudent to comply with his request to be allowed to work at his old trade, in company with his brother. For some weeks he went on well, giving no trouble in the shop, and apparently gaining ground mentally. However, on 28th August, without any notice, he made the attack on his fellow-patient, which resulted in his death.

The coroner's jury appended to their verdict of wilful murder against Smith, an expression of regret that this man, "having been described as dangerous, should so soon after his admission to the Asylum have been allowed to work in the shoemaker's shop, where dangerous tools must be used."

We were not indisposed to concur with the jury, and intimated to the Medical Superintendent some surprise at the treatment pursued. He justified it, however, observing that Smith on admission had the appearance of a case of insanity arising from drink; that his mind cleared rapidly, and that it was thought advisable and likely to promote his recovery if he were allowed, as he desired, to work at his trade. He had continued to improve, had given no trouble, and his very early discharge was contemplated.

Salop and
Montgomery
Asylum.

Suicide.

A female patient at the Salop Asylum, admitted in July 1882 with suicidal melancholia, was considered by February following to have improved so much as to justify removal from the special dormitory and from the infirmary ward, and, indeed, she would probably have been recommended for discharge at the next meeting of the Visitors. On going to chapel, however, on the evening of Sunday, 7th February, she escaped the notice of the attendant in charge, apparently by careless counting of the patients entrusted to her on their leaving the wards to proceed to chapel. She was not missed till 8.5 p.m., and half an hour afterwards was found dead, floating in a pond in the Asylum grounds. In the opinion of the Medical Officer the body had been in the water more than an hour. It appeared to us that not only the nurse in charge was
much

much to blame, but that there must have been a want of proper supervision on the part of the attendants who conducted the patients to chapel. We advised that the question of filling up the pond should be considered by the Committee.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.

A suicide was committed by a female patient in the Wandsworth Asylum by hanging on 12th March 1883. When admitted this patient was not considered to be suicidal, but afterwards symptoms were developed which caused orders to be given placing her under constant supervision.

Surrey
Asylums.
(Wandsworth.)
Suicide.

On the morning in question the attendant, who had seen her a few minutes previously, missed the patient, and she was found in the water-closet suspended by a piece of sheeting to the window; she was pronounced by the doctor, who was immediately sent for, to be dead. In such an actively suicidal case we thought that arrangements should have been made for watching the patient, even at the water-closet, and expressed this opinion to the Medical Superintendent.

On the next visit to the Asylum, as will be seen by the entry printed in the Appendix (C.), the Visiting Commissioners, commenting on this case, noticed that in the ward where the event occurred there were then 58 patients, 19 of whom were suicidal, the nurses being only four in number; adding the opinion that a fifth nurse was required, the duty of overlooking the suicidally disposed patients visiting the water-closets being assigned to each in turn.

A male patient on the books of the Brookwood Asylum, committed suicide while on leave, on 18th September 1883. Full and proper instructions were given to the friends as regards taking the patient back to an Asylum, but these were not attended to when he had a decided relapse. We did not think that any blame could be attached to the Asylum authorities.

(Brookwood.)
Suicide whilst
absent on trial.

A female patient in the Worcester Asylum, who was known to be suicidal, and had been placed under constant supervision, committed suicide by cutting her throat with a sharp scraping hoe which had been left in the bath-room. Only verbal instructions were given to the attendants in this case, but it is clear that they were

Worcester.
Suicide.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.Yorkshire
(North Riding).Death by
choking.

not carried out, if, as we were informed, they directed that "the patient was never to be left out of sight, and to be followed everywhere."

At the North Riding Asylum a female patient died in consequence of a large piece of meat which at dinner time she had snatched from a tin, slipping down her throat and sticking there, producing suffocation.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental suffocation, but they were not informed, as we think they ought to have been, that at the time when the accident occurred, there was no medical officer within the Asylum walls.

The assistant officer was away on leave, and Dr. Hingston, the Medical Superintendent, was actually attending a meeting of the Committee of Visitors, at York, about two miles off. He was sent for immediately, and arrived in about half an hour, but he was too late to save the patient's life.

Correspondence took place subsequently between us and the Committee of Visitors and the Medical Superintendent. It appeared that the meeting of the Committee at York was a very exceptional arrangement, and that Dr. Hingston, before leaving the Asylum to attend it, had been all over the wards, had seen the patients twice, and left exact directions as to where he was to be found.

Care, we are glad to say, will be taken in future that the Asylum be never left without a medical man on the spot.

Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wakefield.)Suicide of a
male patient.

From the West Riding Asylum two suicides are reported this year, one of a male, the other of a female patient; and there were two cases of suffocation in epileptic fits.

The male patient, when admitted 18th December 1882, was out of health and labouring under dementia, with depression, but it was not thought that he was likely to become actively, if at all suicidal. Improving somewhat in the first six weeks of his stay, he was on 1st February removed to a ward on the top floor, working in the upholsterers' shop, and taking his meals with the others in the dining-hall. Two attendants, both considered as very good servants, were in charge of the ward. On the morning of 8th February the patient appears to have contrived to remain behind in the ward when the rest of the inmates were taken down to breakfast. He was not missed

missed until after that meal was over, when one of the attendants going upstairs to his own room, found J. F. hanging in a sitting posture from his necktie, which he had passed round the handle of a door at the top of the staircase. Assistance was at once summoned, and artificial respiration was tried for 35 minutes, but without success, the patient being quite dead.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.
Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wakefield.)

The facts appeared to point to the want of better arrangements for the distribution and care of the patients in the upper wards of the male division of the Asylum.

The female patient, who had previously been detained in this Asylum, whence she was discharged recovered in December 1882, was again admitted in March following, with melancholia and strong suicidal tendency. She improved rapidly, and on 28th May was transferred to Ward 22, where she continued to make progress. On going to No. 22 Dormitory at half-past six on the morning of 11th June, the nurse found S. H. in bed with a strip of flannel garter and a piece of coloured braid tightly knotted round the neck. Life was extinct. This patient had so much improved that the special supervision had been relaxed. The history of the case showed an extremely suicidal disposition on the part of the patient, and it appeared to us a matter of regret that the continuous observation was withdrawn at a somewhat early date.

Suicide of a
female patient.

The first of the cases of suffocation in an epileptic fit at this Asylum, was that of a female patient, aged 27, who, upon admission in January 1883 in a state of epileptic dementia, had been placed in a dormitory under continuous supervision at night.

Two deaths by
suffocation in
epileptic fits.

Here she remained for six months, at the end of which time, the fits having become less frequent, and the accommodation in the special dormitory being insufficient for all the epileptic patients, she was removed to an ordinary dormitory, where she was placed to sleep on an "epileptic" pillow stuffed with seaweed. On the night of July 6th she was visited by a nurse at 9 p.m., when she was alive and well; at 12.30 she was found dead, lying with her face buried in the bed, with her head not on the pillow, but near the edge of it only. The verdict at the inquest was "Accidentally suffocated by turning on her face in a fit."

The second case was also that of a female patient not
0.48. L 2 reported

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.

Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wakefield.)

Two deaths by
suffocation in
epileptic fits.

reported as epileptic, but as having a tendency to injure herself and having a goitre on her neck, admitted 8th December 1883, in a state of acute mania. She was placed in a suicidal ward, and constantly watched by a special nurse up to bedtime of the 11th December, when she was placed in a single room to sleep on a mattress on the floor; the room was lighted with gas over the door, and the patient was seen by the Medical Officer at 10.15, and visited by the nurse between 12 and 12.30.

This patient had been previously an inmate of the Asylum, and there was no evidence of her ever having had an epileptic fit before, but the coroner concurred with the Medical Superintendent in the opinion that death was from suffocation, most likely caused by turning on her face while in a fit. A natural inference is that the special nursing this woman had received from her admission, and which was withdrawn on the very night of her death, had kept her alive, and that night visits so infrequent as once in two hours are vain and useless to prevent suffocation.

Birmingham
Asylums.
(Winson
Green.)

A pauper patient in the Birmingham Borough Asylum at Winson Green, admitted on 4th April 1883, died there on the 23rd of that month. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned to the effect that the deceased died of pleurisy caused by fractured ribs, but that there was no evidence to show how they were fractured.

After perusing the depositions taken before the coroner, we came to the conclusion that a special inquiry into the circumstances of this death ought to be made at the Asylum, and such inquiry was in consequence held there early in May by two members of the Board, who examined the medical officers and all such attendants as were likely to possess information bearing on the subject.

It appeared that T. J. was sent to the Asylum from the Birmingham Workhouse in a feeble state, and with paralysis of the right side. He was carefully examined on admission; no broken ribs or other serious injuries were detected, and it was not disputed that the fractures, subsequently discovered, took place in the Asylum. The question remained, how and when were these injuries effected.

The inquiry was exhaustive, and extended over the whole time which the patient had passed in the Asylum.

There

There was no evidence of intentional ill-usage of such a nature as to justify any grave suspicion (much less any criminal proceedings) against any particular attendant.

The bones broken (three ribs on one side, five on the other) were very brittle, and would yield to slight pressure. This seemed clear from the evidence of the surgeon unconnected with the Asylum, who made the post-mortem examination.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.
Birmingham
Asylums.
(Winson
Green.)

It came out in evidence that on Sunday, 23rd April, the patient had been ordered a hot bath by the assistant medical officer, who had also directed that he should be carried to the bath-room (a distance of, perhaps, 80 yards), there being no bath in the ward. The patient was carried to and from the bath on the back of an attendant. He was taken ill very soon afterwards and died next day.

Our colleagues, though unable to pronounce decidedly as to the origin of the fractures of the ribs, were quite disposed to think that, in the circumstances, the bones might have been broken, without any intentional violence, whilst the patient was carried to or from the bath.

Whatever the true explanation of the injuries might be, the inquiry produced from us certain general recommendations to the Committee which they at once adopted. A proper invalid chair was directed to be always used for removing helpless patients from one ward to another, and now no attendant is permitted to carry a patient from one ward to another in any other way. Carrying a patient on the back or by one attendant alone has also been strictly prohibited.

In our last report we had occasion to notice the death, in August 1882, of an epileptic female patient in the Bristol Borough Asylum, in circumstances which induced us very strongly, though at the time unsuccessfully, to urge upon the Committee the necessity of introducing a system of continuous supervision at night.

Bristol
Asylum.
Two deaths of
epileptic
patients.

Two more deaths under similar circumstances have, we regret to say, since occurred at this Asylum.

The first was in August 1883, when a male patient was found dead in bed by the night attendant at a quarter past 12 o'clock in the morning, in circumstances which, to our apprehension, pointed most strongly to death by suffocation.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS
SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.

Bristol
Asylum.

Two deaths of
epileptic
patients.

suffocation. The Medical Superintendent returned the cause of death as "cardiac syncope," and the coroner was satisfied with the perusal of the post-mortem notes, and held no inquest.

We again addressed the Committee of Visitors as to the want of special supervision of the epileptic cases, and also communicated with the coroner, expressing the hope that in any future case presenting similar features he would hold an inquest, in order that the public might be satisfied that all due precautions to ensure the safety of the patients had been taken.

The second case occurred but two months later.

A young woman of 20 years of age, an epileptic lunatic, was found lying on her face dead by a night nurse, on the morning of 11th October. The ward had been visited every hour during the night, and on each occasion the patient, it was stated by the nurse, had seemed to be fast asleep.

She had, however, been dead for some time when the discovery of the death was made. The circumstances very strongly indicated suffocation as the cause of death, and we could not but regard this as the third preventible death which had occurred at the Bristol Borough Asylum during 14 months.

It is with satisfaction that we report that a renewed representation to the Committee of Visitors resulted in their directing Dr. Thompson to make the necessary arrangements for carrying out our suggestion as to continuous night supervision of the epileptic patients as early as possible.

COST OF MAINTENANCE IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

AVERAGE
WEEKLY
COST.

An examination of returns furnished, as usual, by the clerks of the various County and Borough Asylums, shows that the average weekly cost per head for maintaining the patients in these establishments during the year 1883, was as follows:—

			s.	d.	AVERAGE WEEKLY COST.
In County Asylums	-	-	9	2 ³ / ₄	
In Borough Asylums	-	-	10	4 ⁷ / ₈	
In both taken together	-	-	9	5 ¹ / ₄ *	

We have, therefore, still to record a decline in this expenditure, the decrease upon the year 1883 being as much as $\frac{7}{8}d.$ In the County Asylums the saving is principally under the head of "provisions," while there is an increase in "necessaries." In the Borough Asylums, where the reduction is the most marked, the decrease is chiefly in "provisions," "salaries and wages," "necessaries," and "miscellaneous." In these latter institutions, however, the cost of "furniture," and of "garden and farm," is considerably greater than in the previous year, yet as a partial set-off against this increase, there were enlarged receipts from sales of produce, &c.

With reference to the difference between the cost in the County as distinguished from the Borough Asylums, it must be remembered that in the latter, but not in the former, certain expenses such as repairs to buildings are charged upon the maintenance account.

Appendix (E.) contains details of the average weekly cost in each County and Borough Asylum.

* The following are the details of the average weekly cost :—

	County Asylums.			Borough Asylums.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Provisions (including malt liquor in ordinary diet)	-	4	3 ¹ / ₂	-	4	6
Clothing	-	-	8 ³ / ₈	-	-	10 ¹ / ₄
Salaries and wages	-	2	2 ¹ / ₂	-	2	4 ⁷ / ₈
Necessaries (e.g., fuel, light, washing, &c.)	-	-	11 ¹ / ₈	-	1	2 ¹ / ₈
Surgery and dispensary	-	-	³ / ₄	-	-	³ / ₄
Wines, spirits, porter	-	-	³ / ₄	-	-	¹ / ₂
Charged to Maintenance Account :						
Furniture and bedding	-	-	4 ³ / ₄	-	-	6 ⁷ / ₈
Garden and farm	-	-	6 ¹ / ₂	-	-	6 ³ / ₄
Miscellaneous	-	-	3 ³ / ₄	-	-	7
	-	9	6	-	10	9 ¹ / ₈
Less monies received for articles, goods, and produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum)	-	-	3 ¹ / ₄	-	-	4 ¹ / ₄
TOTAL Average Weekly Cost per Head	£.	-	9 2 ³ / ₄	-	10	4 ⁷ / ₈

BOROUGHS WITHOUT ASYLUMS.

BOROUGHS
WITHOUT
ASYLUMS.

Exeter Asylum.
Building.

The Asylum for the Borough of Exeter is, as already mentioned, in the course of construction. When complete, we hope that some, if not all, of the minor Boroughs in Devonshire may find there suitable accommodation for the small number of patients chargeable to them.

Plymouth.
Inspection of
a site.

In September 1883 a member of this Board, at the request of the Plymouth Justices, inspected a property called the Blackadon Estate, proposed as a site for a Borough Asylum. Subject to certain requirements, it appeared not unsuitable, and we anticipate that we shall be able to report next year that the land has been purchased.

Contracts
approved.
Scarboro'.
Poole.

During the year 1883 the following contracts, under section 7 of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, have received approval:—

Between the Borough Council of Scarborough and the Committee of the North Riding Asylum. Between the Justices of Poole and the Committee of the Dorset Asylum, for five years only.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.
Statistics.

The number of the Registered Hospitals remains at 15, as stated in our last Report. Appendix (Q.) contains their names, locality, and the name of the Medical Superintendent of each. The usual particulars of the admissions, discharges, and deaths appear in the Appendices (B¹, B², B³). The Tables in the body of this Report afford further statistical particulars on these heads.

There were on the books of the Hospitals on 1st January 1884, 3,146 patients; namely, 1,548 males, 1,451 females of the private class, and 95 male and 52 female paupers. It will be seen that the great majority of the latter are at the Lunatic Hospital, York, being those chargeable to the York Union and City, and at the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, which institution, besides private patients, admits children chargeable to poor rates.

During

During the past year there is shown an increase of private patients of 128, and a decrease of 10 amongst those of the pauper class.

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.
Statistics.

The Hospitals of Bethlehem and St. Luke in London, the Warneford Asylum, near Oxford, the Bethel Hospital at Norwich, and the Lincoln Hospital, are those which best deserve to be styled charitable institutions.

The Appendix (F.) contains the summary of expenditure for last year. A return of the income from all sources of the Registered Hospitals was printed as Appendix (G¹.) to our 36th Report.

To each of these institutions (except those receiving idiots exclusively) two visits by members of the Board were again made during 1883. The entries made on these occasions are summarised in the Appendix (G.), and they furnish a complete report of the present state and condition of those hospitals and of the patients there received. The complaints, we may say, made to us by those patients upon the subject of detention and treatment, are at least as numerous as those by patients in proprietary establishments; but during the past 12 months none of any importance have been substantiated, though all have been inquired into.

The following matters require special mention :—

The accommodation for the patients at Wonford House has been increased by furnishing and fitting up in the basement, on the ladies' side, several rooms hitherto unused. The Committee of this Hospital have also purchased a large house at Dawlish, which will hold 25 patients of both sexes, who from time to time will have the benefit of a change at the seaside.

Wonford
House.
Improvements.

At the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots an imbecile lad died in consequence of a blow apparently received at the hands of another during the brief absence of an attendant from the ward. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and with that offence the lad was charged at Petty Sessions, but the charge was not supported by any evidence which the Court would admit, and so the case was dismissed. The Chairman of the Hospital Committee afterwards personally conducted an investigation into the conduct of the officials concerned. A House Committee, at a special meeting, also made inquiry into the affair. Whilst deploring the event they

Royal Albert
Asylum.
Homicide.

satisfied

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.

satisfied themselves that there had been no want of care on the part of the attendants. A perusal of a copy of the depositions at the inquest brought us to the same conclusion.

St. Luke's.
Suicide on
trial.

A patient on the books of St. Luke's Hospital died by suicide after discharge on trial. She was a married woman, admitted in April 1882 in a depressed state, and having then twice attempted suicide; once by drowning and again by cutting her throat. By the 15th of June 1883 she appeared to have completely recovered, having for some weeks given no indication of insanity. It was, consequently, considered safe to accede to her repeated requests that she might go home on trial. The day after her arrival there she cut her throat, and died on 23rd June from the effects of the injury.

Bethel
Hospital,
Norwich.
Death by
suffocation in
an epileptic fit.

At the Bethel Hospital, Norwich, a male patient was found dead in circumstances which induced the coroner's jury to find a verdict to the effect that the deceased died from suffocation during a fit of epilepsy. They added an expression of opinion that a night attendant should be on duty at the hospital. Up to this time there had been no system of night watching of any kind.

Warneford
Asylum.

At the Warneford Asylum we had to call the attention of the Committee of Management to comments made by the Commissioners inspecting that Hospital on the 13th December 1882, again on the 17th April 1883, as to the infrequent visits to the Hospital of members of the Committee, and to the breach thereby of the regulations of the Hospital, approved by the Secretary of State. The Committee gave us an assurance that they would use their best endeavours to comply with the regulations in future. Upon our strong recommendation the Committee have now appointed a night attendant in each division of the Asylum as a protection against fire, and for other reasons in use in this Hospital.

At the visit in November our Colleagues found that it was proposed to bring all the epileptics to sleep on the ground floor, but no night attendant had been appointed. On this occasion the institution of a night patrol to guard against accidents from fire was strongly recommended, and we hope that the Committee may speedily see their way to provide efficient watching for both purposes.

A lady,

A lady, who was a patient in St. Andrew's Hospital, sustained the fracture of an arm. The fracture occurred during a brief absence of Mr. Bayley, the Superintendent, and the injury was detected by his medical assistant. The patient was very noisy and incoherent, but from her statements, and those of three nurses by whom she had been taken to a lavatory, and with whom she had violently struggled, the fracture seems to have been accidental. Mr. Bayley was of that opinion after inquiry into the affair, and though we were not quite satisfied that no more force was used than was necessary, a resolution of the Hospital Committee, confirmatory of Mr. Bayley's view, deterred us from indictment of the woman whom the patient herself charged with twisting her arm, and so breaking it in the struggle.

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.St. Andrew's,
Northampton.Alleged
assaults by
attendants.

At this Hospital another alleged assault by a nurse upon a female patient was brought to our notice by the Secretary of the Institution; but as the patient's person, when examined, showed no bruises or marks of violence, and the nurse was not very clearly identified, we did not, in all the circumstances, think it advisable to prosecute the accused.

A gentleman, aged 51, was placed in the Coton Hill Institution on 28th April 1883. It was his second attack. Previous to this admission he had several times threatened suicide, and was in a state of great depression. He soon became violent, and refused his food, and on 8th May, and some days subsequently, he was closely watched day and night, having tried to hang himself in the watch window in the padded-room door, and also to drown himself while taking his bath.

Coton Hill
Institution.
Suicide.

At the beginning of June some improvement was noticed, and the very strict precautions observed were in some degree relaxed, the patient being placed to sleep in an associated dormitory, with an attendant sleeping close to him.

Early in the morning of 23rd June he was found suspended by the neck to an iron frame of a window (which had been carelessly shut to), by a bandage which the acting Medical Superintendent had allowed to be used to retain in its place a poultice on a carbuncle from which the patient suffered. We took occasion to inform this gentleman that we could not think that in any circumstances the patient should have been left to the uncertain

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.
Coton Hill
Institution.
Suicide.

vigilance of an attendant sleeping in the same room, but that a special night watch should have been placed in charge. That he should have had the means of suicide within his reach appeared extremely unsatisfactory, while the gross carelessness of the attendant in not seeing that the window was securely fastened, called, in our opinion, for a special inquiry on the part of the Committee as to his fitness to be retained in the service of the Hospital.

Bethlem
Hospital.
Suicide.

Mrs. A. B., a patient at Bethlem Hospital, admitted 5th May 1883, slept in an associated dormitory with two other patients, and was visited every hour.

On retiring to rest on the evening of 25th August she gave, as was supposed, the whole of the contents of her pockets to the attendant. Between 12 and 1 next morning, Mrs. B. was found hanging to the latch of the window, dead, and suspended by a cord, which she had possibly obtained six weeks previously when away for the day at her husband's house.

This death suggested inquiry on our part. It appeared that at this Hospital there was no continuous supervision of the suicidal class, which is there very numerous. By continuous supervision of suicidal patients we mean that exercised by an attendant sitting up throughout the night in the dormitories occupied by the suicidal. We pressed for some arrangement whereby such supervision could be secured, for all the actively suicidal patients, in some associated dormitory on each side of the Hospital, but were met by the observation that only three other cases of suicide had occurred there during the past 10 years, and only one in the past five years; that the structure of Bethlem prevented the adoption of any plan for watching all cases reported as suicidal on their admission, and that, even if this were possible, past experience showed that suicides and serious attempts are made by patients who have not been supposed to be suicidal.

Dr. Savage added that the risk incurred was, in his opinion, counterbalanced by the quiet and confidence given to the patients by the well-considered careful supervision, as against the constant watching.

In reply, we reminded the Bethlem authorities that the system which we advocated is now almost universally adopted in Asylums and Hospitals throughout England, and we again urged its adoption; remarking, with regard to the statistics of suicide given by Dr. Savage, that
although

although it was true that there had been but four cases of suicide in the Hospital during the past 10 years, yet that if a period of 12 years were taken (*i.e.*, from 25th October 1871 to 24th October 1883), it would be found to include seven such deaths. Four of these deaths happened at night, and were due to the same cause, hanging, and all might most probably have been prevented by constant watching.

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.
Bethlem
Hospital.
Suicide.

The Hospital Committee, while adhering to their objections, expressed a wish, before making any alteration in the present system, to receive some definite suggestions from us, promising that such suggestions should receive most careful attention. They also stated their intention of appointing two additional night attendants, one on each side, who would be thus more thoroughly able to superintend serious cases.

A melancholic patient, transferred to Bethlem Hospital from a Metropolitan Licensed House in June 1882, was to all appearance sufficiently well, after a trial at the Convalescent Branch at Witley, to be sent home on probation in the following November.

Suicide while
absent on
leave.

Favourable reports of his behaviour were from time to time received from his friends, but on 20th January 1883 he committed suicide by hanging.

A female pauper patient, E. J. P., at the York Lunatic Hospital, was treated on admission as suicidal, and a written notice was given to the nurse in charge, mentioning this propensity, but not furnishing any indication of the precise amount of supervision which was deemed necessary. The nurse was thus thrown on the general instructions as to the treatment of suicidal patients, and it did not appear that these went so far as to provide that in every case the patient was not to be lost sight of. It was thus difficult to judge of the amount of blame which ought to attach to the attendant in whose charge E. P. was on the morning of 7th September.

York Lunatic
Hospital.
Suicide.

There was, however, no doubt that this nurse had that morning carelessly left unlocked a cupboard in the sitting-room in which the knives were kept, and further, that the lock of that particular box was out of order, and had been so for some time to her knowledge and without her reporting it.

The patient after being dressed left the dormitory and passed into the sitting-room, and seems to have been alone

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.
York Lunatic
Hospital.
Suicide.

alone there. Attracted, probably, by the open cupboard door, she obtained from the imperfectly fastened box a knife, with which she cut her throat. A few minutes later the nurse found out what had happened, and medical assistance was immediately procured. The patient, however, who had lost a large quantity of blood, died of exhaustion five hours afterwards.

The nurse, who had been three years in the hospital service, and had given satisfaction, was at once dismissed.

The obvious precaution of examining all the knife boxes was recommended by the coroner's jury, and was adopted. The box in question proved to be the only one which had a faulty lock.

We suggested that in future the notices of suicidal tendency should bear some indication of the amount of surveillance which each case appeared to require.

General con-
dition.

This charity has, we regret to say, dwindled for some years past. On the 31st December 1872, 135 private patients were in the Hospital; there are now only 109, and the number of persons making small payments is considerably less than in 1872. The higher payments have increased, and the York City paupers received have risen from 47 to 58. They are received at 12 s. per head weekly, which is less than the average cost; and are thus constituted as a burden on the charitable resources of the Hospital.

There is no assistant medical officer, and the arrangements for amusements of the patients and for extended exercise beyond the grounds are reported as defective.

CRIMINAL AND STATE ASYLUMS.

CRIMINAL
LUNATIC
ASYLUM.

Two Members of the Board made on the 6th and 7th July last, the statutory visit to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor. The memorandum of inspection then made by them is printed in Appendix (H.).

MILITARY
AND NAVAL
HOSPITALS,
AND INDIA
ASYLUM.

The Military Lunatic Hospital at Netley was likewise visited on the 12th April; the Royal Naval Hospital at Yarmouth on 2nd May, and the Royal India Asylum, Ealing, on 21st July. The reports made will be found in Appendices (I., K., L.).

LICENSED HOUSES GENERALLY.

There were at the end of last year 95 Houses licensed for the reception of lunatics under the provisions of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100. Of these 34 were within the Metropolitan District or “immediate jurisdiction of the Commissioners in Lunacy”; while 61 lay beyond that district and were licensed by Justices at Quarter Sessions.

LICENSED
HOUSES
GENERALLY.

On 1st January 1884 the number of patients remaining in the whole 96 houses was 4,779; of these, 1,683 males and 1,698 females were of the private class, and 478 males and 920 females of the pauper class.

There has been a diminution since 1st January 1883 in the number of private patients in these Houses, that is to say, eight males and 15 females.

In the pauper class the males during the same period have become fewer by 12, while the females have increased by 16.

Further statistical particulars are given in the Appendix (B.), and in the Appendix (Q.) will be found a complete list of all the Licensed Houses, with the names of the proprietors and licensees, and the names and addresses of the clerks to the Visitors of the Provincial Houses.

Three institutions for idiots are included among the Licensed Houses, although they are, in fact, charitable institutions in the nature of Lunatic Hospitals.

The statutory visits have been regularly made by us to all these establishments, and we can report that on the whole they continue to be well managed.

No cases of anything approaching to illegal detention have come under our notice, nor have we had occasion to investigate any serious charges of ill-treatment of patients by attendants in Licensed Houses.

While saying this, it must not be thought that we are not fully alive to the fact that the insane are exposed (though certainly not more in Licensed Houses than in Public Asylums and Lunatic Hospitals) to rough usage and unkind treatment at the hands of those to whom their immediate care is confided. Against this evil one great safeguard is the exercise of extreme care in the selection of attendants, a matter rendered more easy by attracting a superior class by liberal wages and considerate treatment, and above all, by the constant personal supervision of these by employers themselves. Towards this end we have consistently

LICENSED
HOUSES
GENERALLY.

consistently worked, and though by no means content, we think it safe to conclude from our own observations, and from the comparatively small number, of late years, of established cases of brutality or ill-usage, or of suspicious cases not admitting of proof, that decided improvement in the treatment of the insane by their attendants, as well in Licensed Houses as elsewhere, has been effected.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

The principal event to be reported in connection with the Metropolitan Licensed Houses is the disastrous fire which occurred at Southall Park in the early morning of the 14th August, causing a lamentable loss of life and the almost complete destruction of the building.

Fire at
Southall Park.

Southall Park received its first license prior to the establishment (in 1845) of the present Commission, and had, under different proprietors, continued licensed down to the time of its destruction, when Dr. Boyd was, as he had for several years been, the licensee. The house is described in our Annual Report for 1882. It was an old family mansion of the date of Queen Anne, with a wing which had been specially constructed for the use of patients. At the time of the fire there were on the premises Dr. Boyd, two of his daughters, his son Mr. William Boyd, and a nephew Mr. A. R. Boyd, six male and five female patients, of whom a lady and a gentleman slept in the main building, the rest in the wing. There were also the domestic servants and attendants. Three male and two female patients were absent on leave.

The persons who lost their lives in the actual fire were Dr. Boyd, his son Mr. W. Boyd, the two patients who slept in the main building, and the cook. The housemaid, Elizabeth Howe, subsequently died from injuries received by her in jumping from the roof of the house. An inquest was held on her body, the coroner's jury returning a verdict of "Accidental Death," but it does not appear that they were able to satisfy themselves as to the origin of the fire. They added a rider in the following terms, as reported in the "Standard" newspaper: "And the jury unanimously resolve that in their opinion the laws which give power to confine lunatics should provide efficient means for their protection from fire, and that the Commissioners in Lunacy should have exercised greater

greater vigilance in causing adequate provisions to be made in case of fire at Southall Park Asylum." The meaning of the first branch of the rider is not very obvious, and as to the reflection upon this Commission, we desire merely to say that, while admitting most fully that our attention to the subject has been greatly quickened by this occurrence, we are of opinion that reasonable precautions, according to the general views which previously prevailed, had, in fact, been taken by Dr. Boyd for the safety of the persons committed to his charge, which precautions were known to, and approved by us.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.
Fire at
Southall Park.

No remains of those who perished in the fire were found which could be identified.

An inquiry into the circumstances of this fire was held at Southall by two members of the Board, during which they examined 23 persons, being all, not physically or mentally unfit to undergo examination, who they thought could afford any information on the subject.

It appeared from the evidence taken on this inquiry that the house was apparently safe shortly before one o'clock a.m., when Mr. William Boyd and Mr. A. R. Boyd returned home from visiting friends, and was in a blaze a little over an hour afterwards. The Commissioners conducting the inquiry were of opinion that the fire must have broken out in the lower part of the main building, but they could not offer any theory of their own as to how it originated. They considered that when the alarm of fire was given no possibility existed of saving this portion of the building.

The means of escape (other than the ordinary internal staircase) from the main building was an iron external stair, which was reached from Dr. Boyd's bedroom, and led down to the parapet of the wing, and the roof of a conservatory. By means of it four lives were saved. The question of providing a second and similar means of exit on the other side of the house had been at one time suggested by some of our body, and had been considered by Dr. Boyd, but the idea was abandoned owing to his fear of the facility it would afford to burglars to enter the house. No special means of extinguishing a fire were kept on the premises.

It was our opinion that the only effectual safeguard from the dangers of the fire would have been the presence of an efficient night watch, charged with the duty of frequently going round the building. A system of night

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.Precautions
against fire.

supervision had, before this event, been required by us in large establishments for the insane, but not in the smaller licensed houses.

Taught, however, by the experience of this sad occurrence, we now insist, in all Licensed Houses within our own jurisdiction (except a few receiving a very small number of patients at low rates of payment), upon the maintenance of a regular night watch, composed of one or more attendants, with the provision of some mechanical means of recording the regularity of their visits to the different parts of the buildings under their care. We have also required all proprietors to examine carefully into the means of escape in the event of a fire, and to supplement the existing means of exit where these were insufficient; and further to provide apparatus by which a fire in its early stage might be extinguished. We have insisted, too, upon the compilation of simple but precise instructions to attendants and servants as to their duties, should a fire break out, the first and paramount duty being to save the patients.

As regards Provincial Licensed Houses, over which we have less power, we have recommended to the Visitors the adoption of similar measures; and we can report that generally throughout the Kingdom, in Asylums and Lunatic Hospitals, as well as in Licensed Houses, very much has been done, since the fire at Southall called public attention so forcibly to the subject, to secure insane patients from the dangers arising from fire, and to reduce those dangers to a minimum.

In the Appendix (M) will be found copies of circulars which we have issued on the subject.

It may not be out of place to mention here that no loss of life through an outbreak of fire had occurred, previously to that at Southall, in any Licensed House within our immediate jurisdiction since the present Commission was established in 1845.

The rest of the Metropolitan Licensed Houses have been, speaking generally, satisfactorily conducted during the past year; and in some considerable improvement has been observed. Only a few call for any special notice.

Blacklands.

The lease of Blacklands, Chelsea, which would have expired this year, has been renewed to the Messrs. Sutherland. There are some objections to the situation of the house, surrounded as it is by other buildings, but there

there are counterbalancing advantages, which induce us to continue the license.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

Brooke House.

The license for Brooke House has been altered so as to authorise the reception of 38 male and 52 female patients, instead of 42 and 48 respectively. A question having arisen as to the number of voluntary boarders who could be received, we endorsed the license with a condition that the number of patients and authorised boarders of either sex, taken together, should never exceed the number of patients of that sex permitted by the license. We added this condition to prevent any overcrowding, and not to discourage the reception of boarders, of which we highly approve. An additional sitting-room for the gentlemen in the main building has been provided.

At Bethnal House structural improvements, including new associated dormitories and single rooms for female patients, the latter much needed, have been effected, and the day accommodation for the same sex has been increased by the employment, for that purpose, of a large room which is also used for the associated recreations of the patients.

Bethnal House.

At the earlier visits of the year to Camberwell House we had occasion to point out some matters which required amendment. Our requirements were subsequently found to have been complied with; and we were glad to observe that more strenuous efforts to provide useful employment for the patients were being made.

Camberwell
House.

A suicide took place here in January 1883. A male patient, who had been an inmate of the house for 14 years, and who was allowed considerable liberty, not being considered in any way dangerous, was found dead in a coal cellar, suspended by his pocket-handkerchief to a disused gas-pipe which projected from the wall, at a height of 3 feet 6 inches from the ground. The body was warm, but life was extinct.

Suicide.

The present lease of Earl's Court House will, we are informed, expire next year, and the licensees are engaged in the search for other premises to propose for license. In the circumstances we have not pressed for improvements which otherwise we should have required to be made.

Earl's Court
House.

Mrs. Davey, who is now the sole licensee, has purchased

Great House.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

the freehold of Great House, Leyton, with part of the land heretofore occupied with it. The house is maintained in good order.

Grove Hall.

No new military cases are now sent to Grove Hall, and the proprietors have been filling the vacancies in that class by pauper patients. A patient here was found on the 31st July to have sustained a fracture of a rib. He had been admitted on the 27th July in a state of considerable excitement. The circumstances were inquired into by one of our number, who, however, was unable to fix the date of the fracture, or to ascertain whether it occurred before or after admission.

Hoxton House.

At the end of the year Mr. J. Cremonini ceased to be the Medical Superintendent of Hoxton House, and Mr. John Francis Woods, M.R.C.S., was appointed, with our sanction, to succeed him. The license, renewed in December last, authorises the reception of 80 male and 180 female patients, of whom not more than 40 are to be of the private class. This is a reduction of 15 patients from the number previously allowed.

Further improvement of the accommodation afforded by this House has been effected by the rebuilding of some of the wards appropriated to women.

Peckham
House.

Very considerable structural improvements have, during the past year, been completed at Peckham House. They include a new ward for private patients, the old one being added to the accommodation for paupers, a new laundry, a mortuary, and a conservatory, useful as an addition to the day-room, and new closets for No. 11 Female Ward. Here, as in other Licensed Houses, the exits from sleeping-rooms have been improved, and all the precautions against fire, suggested by experts, and required by us, have been adopted.

Suicide.

The following are the particulars of the death by suicide of W. W., a male patient in this house, which took place on 31st May 1883.

The patient was known to be of a suicidal tendency at the time of his admission on 13th April. He had only been discharged from the Asylum about a fortnight; at that time he was returned as recovered, but had speedily relapsed.

At noon, on the day of his death, he was seen to enter
a water-closet

a water-closet by an attendant, who, three minutes after, was attracted by a peculiar noise proceeding from the closet. He found W. W. kneeling over the basin, and bleeding profusely from a severe jagged wound in the throat, inflicted by himself with a piece of glass, part of a broken tumbler, of which in some unexplained way he had obtained possession.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.
Peckham
House.
Suicide.

It had been noticed that morning that the patient seemed not quite as well as usual, and it had been arranged that he should sleep that night under constant supervision.

In June last we approved plans for additions to The Priory, which were proposed by Dr. Wood, with the object of improving the sleeping accommodation for his female patients, enabling a better classification of patients to be made, and providing an additional bath-room and other offices. The buildings were begun, but were not completed at the end of the year. They will form a very useful addition to the House.

The Priory.
Additions.

The proprietors of Sussex and Brandenburg Houses were engaged during the year in searching for suitable premises to propose for license in lieu of these houses, the leases of which are about to expire, and which, from the large number of new buildings erected in the immediate vicinity, have become unsuitable for their present purpose. No suitable premises, however, have yet been proposed to us.

Sussex and
Brandenburg
Houses.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

We can report favourably of the general state and condition of the several Provincial Licensed Houses and of the care bestowed upon the patients there detained.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.

At Springfield House, at Glendossill, at Ticehurst, at Haydock Lodge, and at Northwoods, structural alterations, in view to the extension or improvement of accommodation for patients, are noteworthy; at other houses additional or better exits in case of an outbreak of fire have been provided.

Structural
improvement.

At Dunston Lodge, near Gateshead, a Mr. L., who had resided there under certificates since February 1853, and had never given cause for suspicion of suicidal

Dunston
Lodge.
Suicide.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.Dunston
Lodge.

Suicide.

tendency, nevertheless on the night of 16th September cut his own throat with a piece of window glass, and died next day of the injuries received.

The patient occupied a bedroom where one other patient and an attendant slept. At ten p.m. he had been seen in bed by the assistant medical officer, in consequence of his complaining of a pain in the cardiac region. He was known to labour under heart disease. About half an hour afterwards the attendant left the room for a few minutes to look for the other patient, who had also gone out. Returning in a few minutes he found that Mr. L. had broken a window frame and, as already mentioned, cut his throat with one of the pieces.

Catton Grove.

Our attention having been called to the circumstance that Mr. Rackham, the proprietor of Catton Grove, Norwich, was circulating, by way of advertisement to his houses, certain favourable passages from an entry made several years ago in the books of his house by two of our Colleagues, we found it necessary to point out to Mr. Rackham that the official entries in the various books of licensed houses are made, not for the benefit of the proprietors, but for the information of our Board, and of the Visiting Magistrates, and that, in these circumstances, the publication of the whole, and still more, of isolated passages from those entries was in our opinion quite unwarrantable. The objectionable advertisement has been withdrawn, and Mr. Rackham has assured us that he will not again so transgress.

Stretton
House.Accidental
Death.

The death of a male patient of Stretton House in May last was the subject of a coroner's inquest. The verdict was "Accidental Death." The gentleman was killed by a railway at a level crossing, distant 200 to 300 yards from the house. He was walking alone, and was deaf and with impaired sight. It appeared that he had been suicidal prior to his admission in February last, but had not since, according to the licensee's statement, evinced any suicidal disposition whatever. We thought that the patient should not have been allowed to walk out unattended in the vicinity of the railway, and we intimated our view upon this subject to Mr. Hyslop, whose death we may mention took place in the following December. The license has been renewed to his widow and one of his sons.

Lime Tree
House, Acomb.
Death by
drowning.

A male patient at Lime Tree House, Acomb, was walking across a bridge over the Ouse, with an attendant who

who had hold of his arm, when he made a sudden leap over the parapet and was drowned in the river, which was swollen at the time.

It does not seem clear that this was a case of premeditated suicide.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

The following tabular statement shows the number of single private patients registered in our office, and the changes which have occurred since the commencement of the year:—

				MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Number, 1st January 1883 - -				175	275	450
Registered during the year - -				66	90	156
				241	365	606
				61	96	157
Discharged and removed - - }				48	75	123
Died - - -				13	21	34
Remaining 1st January 1884 - -				180	269	449

The stated recoveries were of 3 males and 13 females. Of the patients remaining on the 1st January 1884, 137, namely, 58 of the male sex and 79 of the female sex were lunatics so found by inquisition, placed by order of their Committees in unlicensed houses, whose reception has been duly notified to us under the provisions of the Act, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 22, but whom we do not visit except in special circumstances. This leaves as patients to be regularly visited by us, 312; namely, 122 males and 190 females. The majority still receive two visits annually.

Besides these there are 228 other lunatics so found by inquisition, who are understood to be residing with their Committees.

Thus, in all, there were on the 1st January 1884, 365 such lunatics residing elsewhere than in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.

SINGLE
PATIENTS.Suicide of a
single patient.

Mr. T. G. M., a gentleman aged about 33, was placed in February 1883 as a certified single patient in the charge of Mr. R. H. Barker, a medical practitioner at Hungerford, with whom indeed he had been residing, but not under certificates since the previous December. He was labouring under extreme depression of mind, attributable partly to overwork ; he was under the delusion that he was a pauper, although in fact possessed of ample means. He had repeatedly refused food. The duration of his attack was stated to have been about three months, and in the statement subjoined to the statutory order of reception, he was noted by his brother to be suicidal.

Through carelessness of a grave kind, this patient was allowed to secrete in his bedroom a table knife, with which instrument on the night of July 15th he inflicted a severe wound on his thigh, and bled to death. This was not discovered until past eight o'clock the next morning, when Mr. Barker was called to the patient's room, and found him quite dead and almost cold.

From the depositions of Mr. Barker and the attendant taken at the coroner's inquest, and from replies furnished by Mr. Barker to our request for information as to the precautions adopted by him for the safety of the patient, we learned that the arrangements for the night consisted in placing an attendant to sleep in the next room, the door being left open between the two apartments. This attendant had instructions to search the patient's person and bed, and to remove his clothes and candle at bed-time from the room. He was also supposed to visit the patient repeatedly during the night.

The knives used at meals were not placed under the care of any particular person, nor did it appear that they were counted before and after meals, reliance being placed on the circumstance that either Mr. Barker or the attendant were always present at the patients' meals, and that the knives were, or were intended to be, at once removed from the table.

The taking of any such precautions sufficiently shows that the patient was regarded as dangerous to himself ; that they were singularly inadequate was clear to us. It was not to be expected that a single attendant taking all the day duty should be able to carry out with regularity and efficiency his instructions as to frequently visiting the patient by night. He deposed at the inquest that he removed on the night of the suicide the patient's clothes

clothes and candle ; but there was nothing to show whether he had performed the rest of his duty by searching the clothes and bedding, and the knife, admitted to be one of the ordinary table knives belonging to the house, had never been missed.

SINGLE
PATIENTS.
Suicide of a
single patient.

The patient, it was stated, had for some weeks shown increased cheerfulness, and he had never before made an actual attempt at suicide. This, however, makes no difference as to the character of the arrangements which were made when he was confessedly in a state requiring great watchfulness.

THE INSANE IN WORKHOUSES.

There were on 1st January 1884, 17,377 pauper lunatics in the various workhouses and workhouse infirmaries in England and Wales. On 1st January 1883 the number was 17,330, so that the increase has been only 47 during the past year.

THE INSANE
IN WORK-
HOUSES.

Of the above total number 12,056 were in the ordinary workhouses or workhouse infirmaries, and 5,321 were inmates of the Metropolitan District Asylums at Leavesden, Caterham, and Darenth, which, for the purposes of the Lunacy Acts, are taken to be workhouses. In the District Asylums there was an increase of 215 inmates, but the number of lunatics in ordinary workhouses was fewer by 168. This decrease is to a great extent accounted for by the opening of new wards in the Lancashire County Asylums, and to the removal thither of a large number of the imbecile inmates of workhouses, a matter to which we shall presently have occasion to refer.

During the year 1883, 249 workhouses have been visited by members of the Board, and, as required by law, the results of our inspections have been reported to the Local Government Board. The Appendix (M) gives a list of the workhouses thus visited, and copies of the Reports of visits to the Metropolitan District Asylums will be found in the Appendix (O).

On the whole, we have had reason to be satisfied with the treatment received by the imbeciles detained in work houses, and with the diet and accommodation provided for them. We proceed to notice a few cases which were unsatisfactory.

THE INSANE
IN WORK-
HOUSES.St. Pancras
Workhouse.Alleged
assault.

On our visit to the Workhouse of St. Pancras parish, a complaint was made by an imbecile pauper, M. R., that she had been struck by a paid attendant named Mary Hunt. Now the complainant had lost her right arm, and it is therefore difficult to think that Mary Hunt only acted (as she stated), in self-defence, when she struck her, as she admits having done. The guardians, on being apprised of the facts, "admonished the nurse that under no provocation is an officer justified in returning a blow from an inmate." It may be right here to mention that at the visit of one of the members of our Board the year before, another patient of unsound mind complained of another paid nurse ill-treating her in this workhouse. No other person was present, and so corroboration of the story told by the patient (though denied by the nurse) was impossible, but the fact remained that the patient, an old woman of 70, had a black eye, and severely bruised cheek, which was caused, according to the patient's story, by the nurse striking her, and according to the nurse's account, by the patient falling against a wall when she, the nurse, had hold of her clothes.

Kingston-on-
Thames Work-
house.Improper use
of restraint.

A man was found by one of the Inspectors of the Local Government Board in bed in the Workhouse of the Kingston-on-Thames Union. He had a bad bed-sore, and was, in the Inspector's opinion, under the influence of a narcotic. The case having been brought to our notice, we inquired into the matter, and learnt that the medical officer of the Workhouse gave the nurse general orders to put the patient in restraint when she thought it to be necessary, no record of the duration of such mechanical restraint being recorded, but the doctor denied any resort to the use of so-called "chemical restraint," and said that only $\frac{1}{12}$ th of a grain of morphia had been given to the patient on the previous evening. We have no power to direct any record to be kept at a workhouse of the restraint of any sort employed in the case of a person of unsound mind detained therein, so we could only express our regret that the patient had not been taken direct to an asylum; our strong disapproval of entrusting means of mechanical restraint to the custody of a nurse; and our opinion that an ordinary bed was not fit for a patient suffering from such a bed-sore. In the end we learnt from the medical officer that after the visit of the Local Government Inspector the patient was placed on a water bed, and was subsequently

subsequently removed to the County Asylum at Wands-
worth; and that the suggestions we made respecting the
use of restraint would in future be observed as far as
possible.

THE INSANE
IN WORK-
HOUSES.

The question of keeping insane patients in workhouses always presents difficulty, for whilst on the one hand it is very undesirable that chronic harmless cases should occupy beds in asylums needed for acute, curable, and recent cases, on the other hand it is important that patients dangerous to themselves or others should not be detained in a workhouse, as is sometimes done, in hopes that the attack may be but transitory; still we think it right to call attention to the very large number of patients who have been recently removed from Lancashire Workhouses to the County Asylums. On the 30th of March the medical officer of the Oldham Workhouse certified, in his Quarterly Return, more than 60 patients as "proper patients to be kept in a workhouse," "that their condition was satisfactory," and "that they might properly remain out of an Asylum." Yet between 2nd April and 25th May the whole, or nearly all, of these patients were removed to the County Asylum at Lancaster Moor. The medical officer of the Bolton Workhouse also selected more than 80 patients for removal to the same asylum. Many of these had lived for several years in the workhouse, had been seen by members of the Board at their annual visits, and no suggestion had been made by them as to their requiring Asylum treatment. It is clear that if all the Lancashire Unions follow the example of Oldham and Bolton, not only will the new Annexes be speedily filled, but the building of additional asylum accommodation will soon again demand attention. It may not be out of place here to repeat that the removal of patients a long distance from their homes, is a grievance often brought to our notice by patients who have been brought to Asylums from workhouses. They complain, not without reason, that it is impossible for their friends to visit them. The third-class return fare between Lancaster and Oldham is nearly 10 s.

Patients
removed from
Lancashire
Workhouses.

OUT-DOOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

OUT-DOOR
PAUPER
LUNATICS.

The number of this class of Lunatics on the 1st January 1884 was 6,078 (2,333 males and 3,745 females), exhibiting a decrease upon the previous year of 177. In Table X. is shown the number of these Lunatics in each year since 1859, together with the numbers of those maintained in Asylums and in Workhouses respectively, and the proportion (per cent.) of the numbers in each of these three classes to their aggregate number. These figures prove that the proportion of the number of out-door cases has constantly diminished, the decrease for the year 1884, as compared with 1883, being 47 per cent., which is above the average.

PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF THE LUNACY ACTS.

PROSECU-
TIONS.

Proceedings against two persons transgressing the Lunacy Acts by receiving patients in unlicensed Houses, without licence or certificates, were pending at the end of the year.

Convictions of
attendants for
assaults on
patients.
Durham
Asylum.

An attendant at the Durham Asylum, named H. G. Day, was dismissed from the service of the Asylum for assaulting a patient, and on being brought before the County Bench at Stockton was fined 10 *l.*, or in default two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

At the same Asylum it was found necessary to pursue a similar course in the case of James Neal, a night attendant, who was summoned before the magistrates and convicted of assaulting a patient, and fined 5 *l.* and costs.

Portsmouth
Asylum.

John Glover, an attendant at the Portsmouth Borough Asylum, was convicted in June last of unlawfully striking a patient there. The patient was an imbecile boy, who gave some little trouble to Glover by refusing, on returning from a walk, to give up his cap. Glover took him into the bath room and struck him. Fortunately, Dr. Bland, the Medical Superintendent, was passing, and witnessed the blow. The magistrates fined Glover 5 *l.*; but

but as he could not pay, he was sent to prison in default PROSECUTIONS, for a month, with hard labour.

The conviction of an attendant at the Rainhill Asylum Rainhill Asylum. for neglect in the case of a patient in his charge who committed suicide, has already been noticed.

STATUTORY STATEMENTS OF MENTAL AND BODILY CONDITION.

In our Thirty-third and Thirty-sixth Reports we took STATUTORY STATEMENTS OF CON-
DITION. occasion to refer to the importance which we assign to the Statutory Statements of mental and bodily condition of patients which it is the duty of Medical Officers in Asylums, and of Medical Attendants in Hospitals and Licensed Houses, to send to us within seven days after admission of every patient.

These reports are now (except in a very few cases) carefully filled up, and with a sufficient amount of detail to be of much service to us.

At some Asylums, however, a practice had arisen under which the important duty of examining each patient, and reporting to us on his condition of mind and body soon after admission, was occasionally, or indeed always delegated to an assistant medical officer, instead of being performed by the Medical Superintendent himself.

Finding some doubts as to the construction of Section 55 of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, which imposes on "the Medical Officer" this among other duties, we laid a case in March last before the Law Officers of the Crown, and a copy of their opinion, and of our circular letter communicating the same to the Medical Superintendents of Asylums, will be found in the Appendix (P).

Since this opinion has been circulated, the "Statements," except in his temporary absence, have been almost invariably given by the Medical Superintendent.

CHANGES IN THE COMMISSION.

CHANGES IN
THE COMMISSION.Resignation of
Dr. Nairne,
and appointment of
Dr. Southey.

Our Colleague, Dr. Robert Nairne, who was appointed a Commissioner in 1857, having judged it advisable to resign his office, your Lordship was pleased, in July 1883, to appoint Dr. Reginald Southey, one of the physicians of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to be a Commissioner in his place.

Subsequently Dr. Nairne was appointed by your Lordship to be an Honorary Member of the Board.

By order of the Board,

(signed) *Shaftesbury*,
Chairman.

(signed) *Charles Spencer Perceval*,
Secretary.

A P P E N D I X.

Appendix (A.)

TABLE showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, and WORKHOUSES, and RESIDING with RELATIVES or others, chargeable to the various UNIONS and PARISHES in *England and Wales* on the 1st January 1884, being a Summary of the Annual Returns made under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 64.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
ANGLESEY:															
Anglesey - - -	10	9	19	-	-	-	1	4	5	6	11	17	17	24	41
Holyhead - - -	5	12	17	-	-	-	1	6	7	7	19	26	13	37	50
TOTAL - - -	15	21	36	-	-	-	2	10	12	13	30	43	30	61	91
BEDS:															
Amphill - - -	23	14	37	-	-	-	3	6	9	3	1	4	29	21	50
Bedford - - -	43	55	98	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	43	65	108
Biggleswade - - -	45	34	79	-	-	-	2	6	8	8	1	9	55	41	96
Leighton Buzzard - - -	18	25	43	1	-	1	7	7	14	7	4	11	33	36	69
Luton - - -	46	41	87	-	-	-	2	3	5	11	18	29	59	62	121
Woburn - - -	12	9	21	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	1	1	14	12	26
TOTAL - - -	167	178	365	1	-	1	16	34	50	29	25	54	233	237	470
BERKS:															
Abingdon - - -	21	31	52	-	-	-	2	3	5	7	1	8	30	35	65
Bradfield - - -	21	21	42	1	-	1	3	3	6	-	1	1	25	25	50
Cockham - - -	16	20	36	-	-	-	9	10	19	9	9	18	34	39	73
Easthampstead - - -	8	14	22	-	-	-	-	5	5	2	3	5	10	22	32
Faringdon - - -	23	19	42	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	26	24	50
Hungerford - - -	15	21	36	-	-	-	3	5	8	3	3	6	21	29	50
Newbury - - -	33	47	80	2	-	2	2	4	6	12	14	26	49	65	114
Reading - - -	33	53	86	-	-	-	8	10	18	3	-	3	44	63	107
Wallingford - - -	19	24	43	1	-	1	6	5	11	5	5	10	31	34	65
Wantage - - -	18	21	39	1	-	1	1	6	7	3	3	6	23	30	53
Windsor - - -	29	36	65	-	-	-	5	8	13	-	1	1	34	45	79
Wokingham - - -	15	29	44	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	12	19	22	43	65
TOTAL - - -	251	336	587	5	-	5	42	66	108	51	52	103	349	454	803
BRECON:															
Brecknock - - -	15	18	33	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	1	1	17	21	38
Builth - - -	13	8	21	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	8	10	15	17	32
Crickhowell - - -	18	24	42	-	-	-	5	1	6	3	11	14	26	36	62
Hay - - -	2	19	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	7	7	21	28
TOTAL - - -	48	69	117	-	-	-	7	4	11	10	22	32	65	95	160

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
BUCKS:															
Amersham - -	19	31	50	-	-	-	3	1	4	4	3	7	26	35	61
Aylesbury - -	25	39	64	-	-	-	2	6	8	4	11	15	31	56	87
Buckingham - -	9	23	32	-	-	-	3	2	5	1	7	8	13	32	45
Eton - - -	32	45	77	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	4	5	34	50	84
Newport Pagnell - -	27	34	61	-	-	-	10	14	24	1	6	7	38	54	92
Winslow - - -	12	9	21	-	1	1	4	1	5	-	-	-	16	11	27
Wycombe - - -	27	50	77	-	-	-	6	11	17	6	6	12	39	67	106
TOTAL - -	151	231	382	-	1	1	29	36	65	17	37	54	197	305	502
CAMBRIDGE:															
Cambridge - - -	37	50	87	-	-	-	2	8	10	4	7	11	43	65	108
Caxton and Arrington - -	10	8	18	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	9	11	13	19	32
Chesterton - - -	23	23	46	-	-	-	2	3	5	7	9	16	32	35	67
Ely - - - -	18	23	41	-	-	-	6	6	12	3	3	6	27	32	59
Linton - - - -	14	14	28	-	-	-	2	-	2	6	4	10	22	18	40
Newmarket - - -	16	30	46	1	-	1	2	3	5	7	16	23	26	49	75
North Witchford - -	21	19	40	-	-	-	4	8	12	5	4	9	30	31	61
Whittlesey - - -	5	9	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	9	15
Wisbech - - - -	22	35	57	-	-	-	9	9	18	7	9	16	38	53	91
TOTAL - -	166	211	377	1	-	1	28	39	67	42	61	103	237	311	548
CARDIGAN: (a)															
Aberayron - - -	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	19	11	15	26
Aberystwith - - -	27	12	39	-	-	-	16	11	27	8	16	24	51	39	90
Cardigan - - - -	22	23	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	23	32	31	46	77
Lampeter - - - -	3	8	11	-	-	-	2	3	5	3	2	5	8	13	21
Newcastle-in-Emlyn - -	9	4	13	-	-	-	2	5	7	16	27	43	27	36	63
Tregaron - - - -	12	3	15	-	-	-	1	3	4	6	10	16	19	16	35
TOTAL - (a)	80	50	130	-	-	-	21	22	43	46	93	139	147	165	312
CARMARTHEN: (a)															
Carmarthen - - -	21	33	54	-	-	-	9	9	18	16	45	61	46	87	133
Llandilo Fawr - - -	15	23	38	-	-	-	3	6	9	12	17	29	30	46	76
Llandovery - - -	12	16	28	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	-	8	20	17	37
Llanelly - - - -	35	25	60	-	-	-	-	4	4	14	24	38	49	53	102
TOTAL - (a)	83	97	180	-	-	-	12	20	32	50	86	136	145	203	348
CARNARVON:															
Bangor and Beaumaris	22	15	37	-	-	-	2	8	10	12	32	44	36	55	91
Carnarvon - - -	18	15	33	-	-	-	4	4	8	9	20	29	31	39	70
Conway - - - -	12	13	25	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	10	17	19	25	44
Pwllheli - - - -	10	10	20	-	-	-	4	7	11	15	21	36	29	38	67
TOTAL - -	62	53	115	-	-	-	10	21	31	43	83	126	115	157	272

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U N I O N OR P A R I S H.	In County and Borough Asyiums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
CHESTER: (a)															
Altrincham - -	34	35	69	1	-	1	5	13	18	3	-	3	43	48	91
Birkenhead - -	86	98	184	-	-	-	12	22	34	1	1	2	99	121	220
Chester - - -	54	60	114	1	4	5	12	22	34	5	1	6	72	87	159
Congleton - -	16	25	41	-	-	-	15	8	23	2	3	5	33	36	69
Hawarden - -	10	7	17	-	-	-	7	3	10	1	-	1	18	10	28
Macclesfield -	49	52	101	1	1	2	27	36	63	3	4	7	80	93	173
Nantwich - -	40	48	88	1	-	1	9	5	14	10	10	20	60	63	123
Northwich - -	29	37	66	-	1	1	3	3	6	12	20	32	44	61	105
Runcorn - - -	21	11	32	-	-	-	6	12	18	1	3	4	28	26	54
Stockport - -	66	109	175	2	1	3	39	62	101	6	18	24	113	190	303
Tarvin - - -	13	4	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	16	4	20
Wirrall - - -	15	17	32	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	3	18	19	37
TOTAL (a) -	433	503	936	6	7	13	136	187	323	49	61	110	624	758	1,382
CORNWALL:															
St. Austell - -	26	37	63	1	-	1	5	9	14	3	9	12	35	55	90
Bodmin - - -	19	22	41	1	-	1	3	-	3	4	4	8	27	26	53
Camelford - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	8	9	7	15	22
St. Columb Major	10	15	25	1	1	2	1	5	6	-	6	6	12	27	39
Falmouth - -	17	26	43	-	-	-	1	6	7	1	2	3	19	34	53
St. Germans - -	15	21	36	-	2	2	2	1	3	-	-	-	17	24	41
Helston - - -	15	26	41	-	1	1	6	11	17	2	2	4	23	40	63
Launceston - -	8	11	19	-	-	-	2	4	6	1	3	4	11	18	29
Liskeard - - -	28	36	64	-	-	-	1	2	3	5	3	8	34	41	75
Penzance - - -	26	32	58	2	-	2	4	14	18	-	-	-	32	46	78
Redruth - - -	32	29	61	-	-	-	2	7	9	-	-	-	34	36	70
Stratton - - -	6	7	13	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	9	8	17
Truro - - - -	27	40	67	-	2	2	3	11	14	6	11	17	36	64	100
TOTAL - -	233	307	540	6	6	12	33	72	105	24	49	73	296	434	730
CUMBERLAND:															
Alston-with-Garrigill	4	1	5	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	8	4	12
Bootle - - -	7	2	9	-	-	-	2	5	7	3	2	5	12	9	21
Brampton - - -	10	3	13	-	-	-	6	1	7	3	5	8	19	9	28
Carlisle - - -	46	72	118	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	3	3	49	76	125
Cockermouth - -	29	21	50	-	-	-	9	10	19	3	4	7	41	35	76
Longtown - - -	7	5	12	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	7	7	14
Penrith - - -	23	28	51	-	-	-	9	7	16	1	3	4	33	38	71
Whitehaven - -	41	31	72	1	1	2	9	11	20	3	7	10	54	50	104
Wigton - - -	22	28	50	-	-	-	4	6	10	2	4	6	28	38	66
TOTAL - -	189	191	380	2	1	3	45	45	90	15	29	44	251	266	517
DENBIGH: (a)															
St. Asaph - - -	21	27	48	-	-	-	5	9	14	9	24	33	35	60	95
Llanrwst - - -	4	7	11	-	-	-	1	3	4	3	2	5	8	12	20
Ruthin - - -	11	16	27	-	-	-	6	5	11	-	6	6	17	27	44
Wrexham - - -	23	32	55	1	-	1	20	18	38	4	15	19	48	65	113
TOTAL (a) -	59	82	141	1	-	1	32	35	67	16	47	63	108	164	272

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UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
DERBY:															
Ashbourne - -	14	11	25	1	-	1	8	8	16	2	4	6	25	23	48
Bakewell - -	22	23	45	1	-	1	3	5	8	2	1	3	28	29	57
Belper - -	37	45	82	-	-	-	13	16	29	4	15	19	54	76	130
Chapel-en-le-Frith - -	9	10	19	-	-	-	5	7	12	1	3	4	15	20	35
Chesterfield - -	53	56	109	-	-	-	17	22	39	10	9	19	80	87	167
Derby - -	93	79	172	-	-	-	16	12	28	-	2	2	109	93	202
Glossop - -	11	9	20	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	-	-	13	14	27
Hayfield - -	5	5	10	-	-	-	6	4	10	1	1	2	12	10	22
Shardlow - -	33	20	53	1	-	1	7	8	15	1	3	4	42	31	73
TOTAL - -	277	258	535	3	-	3	77	87	164	21	38	59	378	383	761
DEVON:															
Axminster - -	16	24	40	1	-	1	3	8	11	1	-	1	21	32	53
Barnstaple - -	21	34	55	6	12	18	6	7	13	4	3	7	37	56	93
Bideford - -	8	13	21	3	10	13	2	4	6	2	3	5	15	30	45
Crediton - -	18	20	38	-	-	-	8	3	11	4	5	9	30	28	58
East Stonehouse - -	7	14	21	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	1	2	9	18	27
Exeter - -	-	-	-	46	38	84	14	31	45	7	3	10	67	72	139
Holsworthy - -	5	7	12	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	1	2	8	10	18
Honiton - -	17	34	51	1	1	2	3	2	5	15	18	33	36	55	91
Kingsbridge - -	18	16	34	1	-	1	6	2	8	3	1	4	28	19	47
Newton Abbot - -	41	73	114	3	1	4	4	12	16	5	17	22	53	103	156
Okehampton - -	11	17	28	-	-	-	4	4	8	9	7	16	24	28	52
Plymouth - -	1	-	1	53	70	123	51	55	106	16	23	39	121	148	269
Plympton St. Mary - -	25	28	53	-	1	1	3	3	6	9	8	17	37	40	77
South Molton - -	13	20	33	2	2	4	6	5	11	-	-	-	21	27	48
Stoke Damerel - -	28	49	77	-	-	-	11	23	34	-	-	-	39	72	111
Tavistock - -	22	31	53	2	-	2	7	7	14	4	10	14	35	48	83
St. Thomas - -	50	71	121	3	1	4	11	10	21	8	16	24	72	98	170
Tiverton - -	19	24	43	1	18	19	3	6	9	18	24	42	41	72	113
Torington - -	16	16	32	-	-	-	5	8	13	-	-	-	21	24	45
Totnes - -	19	19	38	8	9	17	8	8	16	4	8	12	39	44	83
TOTAL - -	355	510	865	130	163	293	158	203	361	111	148	259	754	1,024	1,778
DORSET:															
Beaminster - -	17	19	36	3	-	3	1	5	6	3	3	6	24	27	51
Blandford - -	17	22	39	-	1	1	1	6	7	6	2	8	24	31	55
Bridport - -	12	17	29	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	1	3	15	21	36
Cerne - -	10	12	22	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	4	11	16	27
Dorchester - -	23	25	48	1	-	1	-	5	5	1	5	6	25	35	60
Poole - -	14	5	19	-	-	-	13	19	32	2	3	5	29	27	56
Shaftesbury - -	12	16	28	1	-	1	2	1	3	2	11	13	17	28	45
Sherborne - -	11	18	29	3	-	3	2	3	5	-	4	4	16	25	41
Sturminster - -	9	9	18	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	9	19
Wareham and Purbeck - -	22	26	48	-	-	-	3	1	4	3	6	9	28	33	61
Weymouth - -	23	41	64	2	1	3	5	5	10	-	3	3	30	50	80
Wimborne and Cranborne.	13	24	37	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	13	27	40
TOTAL - -	183	234	417	10	2	12	30	51	81	19	42	61	242	329	571

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
DURHAM :															
Auckland - - -	41	31	72	-	-	-	5	4	9	4	1	5	50	36	86
Chester-le-Street - -	9	11	20	-	-	-	4	8	12	-	-	-	13	19	32
Darlington - - -	39	31	70	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	6	7	40	41	81
Durham . - - -	29	35	64	1	-	1	3	5	8	2	7	9	35	47	82
Easington - - -	27	23	50	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	29	24	53
Gateshead - - -	94	83	177	-	-	-	9	19	28	19	17	36	122	119	241
Hartlepool - - -	18	19	37	-	-	-	10	12	22	-	-	-	28	31	59
Houghton-le-Spring -	25	27	52	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	2	2	26	32	58
Lanchester - - -	24	17	41	-	-	-	2	6	8	-	-	-	26	23	49
Sedgefield - - -	15	9	24	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	16	14	30
South Shields - - -	76	63	139	-	1	1	5	13	18	6	8	14	87	85	172
Stockton - - -	21	24	45	-	-	-	5	4	9	-	-	-	26	28	54
Sunderland - - -	96	91	187	-	-	-	46	55	101	2	13	15	144	159	303
Teesdale - - -	24	15	39	-	-	-	6	4	10	1	-	1	31	19	50
Weardale - - -	10	8	18	-	-	-	5	2	7	-	-	-	15	10	25
TOTAL - -	548	487	1,035	2	1	3	103	145	248	35	54	89	638	687	1,375
ESSEX :															
Billericay - - -	10	21	31	-	1	1	3	3	6	2	3	5	15	28	43
Braintree - - -	25	32	57	2	3	5	11	16	27	3	10	13	41	61	102
Chelmsford - - -	28	41	69	3	2	5	7	6	13	4	8	12	42	57	99
Colchester - - -	17	37	54	-	4	4	9	17	26	4	5	9	30	63	93
Dunmow - - -	17	19	36	1	3	4	2	7	9	7	17	24	27	46	73
Epping - - -	21	24	45	-	3	3	1	11	12	-	1	1	22	39	61
Halstead - - -	15	22	37	2	2	4	2	3	5	2	6	8	21	33	54
Lexden and Winstree -	16	23	39	-	-	-	5	9	14	-	5	5	21	37	58
Maldon - - -	25	30	55	-	6	6	5	6	11	1	2	3	31	44	75
Ongar - - -	14	13	27	-	1	1	4	1	5	2	3	5	20	18	38
Orsett - - -	8	18	26	-	2	2	3	9	12	-	-	-	11	29	40
Rochford - - -	12	19	31	1	1	2	5	5	10	3	11	14	21	36	57
Romford - - -	27	46	73	2	-	2	3	5	8	1	1	2	33	52	85
Saffron Walden - -	18	28	46	3	1	4	2	10	12	9	16	25	32	55	87
Tendring - - -	24	31	55	1	-	1	4	2	6	5	6	11	34	39	73
West Ham - - -	129	158	287	3	9	12	31	44	75	3	7	10	166	218	384
TOTAL - -	406	562	968	18	38	56	97	154	251	46	101	147	567	855	1,422
FLINT : (a)															
Holywell - - -	28	26	54	1	-	1	3	10	13	11	13	24	43	49	92
GLAMORGAN :															
Bridgend and Cowbridge	29	48	77	-	4	4	-	-	-	3	7	10	32	59	91
Cardiff - - -	101	100	201	-	10	10	19	13	32	4	3	7	124	126	250
Gower - - -	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	4	10	7	6	13
Merthyr-Tydfil - -	74	69	143	-	9	9	10	12	22	18	40	58	102	130	232
Neath - - -	43	24	67	-	5	5	11	9	20	9	21	30	63	59	122
Pontardawe - - -	17	9	26	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	3	7	22	13	35
Pontypridd - - -	49	37	86	-	6	6	8	3	11	9	7	16	66	53	119
Swansea - - -	71	69	140	-	7	7	12	7	19	9	23	32	92	106	198
TOTAL - -	384	358	742	1	41	42	61	45	106	62	108	170	508	552	1,060

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UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
GLOUCESTER :															
Barton Regis - -	117	173	290	1	1	2	89	93	182	16	24	40	223	291	514
Bristol - - -	73	58	131	-	-	-	70	111	181	9	13	22	152	182	334
Cheltenham - -	40	62	102	-	-	-	20	41	61	14	39	53	74	142	216
Chipping Sodbury - -	20	14	34	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	1	2	22	20	42
Cirencester - -	26	28	54	-	-	-	6	12	18	5	8	13	37	48	85
Dursley - - -	12	15	27	-	-	-	8	8	16	5	5	10	25	28	53
Gloucester - - -	38	40	78	-	-	-	7	9	16	17	25	42	62	74	136
Newent - - -	8	18	26	-	-	-	6	5	11	1	8	9	15	31	46
Northleach - - -	15	4	19	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	15	7	22
Stow-on-the-Wold - -	8	16	24	-	-	-	3	5	8	1	6	7	12	27	39
Stroud - - -	38	47	85	-	-	-	17	22	39	9	12	21	64	81	145
Tetbury - - -	9	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	14
Tewkesbury - - -	11	15	26	-	-	-	4	6	10	1	7	8	16	28	44
Thornbury - - -	19	26	45	-	-	-	7	7	14	3	5	8	29	38	67
Westbury-on-Severn - -	15	19	34	-	-	-	4	5	9	1	4	5	20	28	48
Wheatenhurst - - -	4	6	10	-	-	-	5	12	17	-	-	-	9	18	27
Winchcomb - - -	5	10	15	-	-	-	4	7	11	2	4	6	11	21	32
TOTAL - - -	458	556	1,014	1	2	3	251	350	601	85	161	246	795	1,069	1,864
HEREFORD :															
Bromyard - - -	23	11	34	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	4	6	25	17	42
Dore - - -	11	11	22	1	-	1	3	3	6	4	4	8	19	18	37
Hereford - - -	41	55	96	-	-	-	3	11	14	12	11	23	56	77	133
Kington - - -	14	21	35	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	9	11	17	30	47
Ledbury - - -	18	17	35	-	-	-	1	5	6	3	8	11	22	30	52
Leominster - - -	24	26	50	1	-	1	3	4	7	5	6	11	33	36	69
Ross - - -	19	24	43	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	10	15	24	37	61
Weobley - - -	9	10	19	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	3	11	13	24
TOTAL - - -	159	175	334	2	-	2	12	29	41	34	54	88	207	258	465
HERTS : (a)															
St. Albans - - -	20	33	53	-	-	-	6	7	13	3	6	9	29	46	75
Berkhampstead - - -	5	15	20	2	-	2	2	3	5	4	2	6	13	20	33
Bishop Stortford - -	23	34	57	-	2	2	3	8	11	2	8	10	28	52	80
Buntingford - - -	4	2	6	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	5	5	10
Hatfield - - -	10	12	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	12	22
Hemel Hempstead - -	14	12	26	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	16	13	29
Hertford - - -	17	23	40	1	-	1	3	5	8	-	-	-	21	28	49
Hitchin - - -	29	29	58	-	-	-	8	9	17	3	-	3	40	38	78
Royston - - -	21	27	48	-	-	-	3	8	11	6	9	15	30	44	74
Ware - - -	13	22	35	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	1	1	15	24	39
Watford - - -	29	26	55	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	3	6	34	30	64
Welwyn - - -	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	5	8
TOTAL (a) - - -	187	240	427	3	2	5	32	45	77	22	30	52	244	317	561

(a) This Union County was re-arranged in 1882.

U N I O N OR P A R I S H.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
HUNTS:															
Huntingdon - - -	22	24	46	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	23	26	49
St. Ives - - -	21	15	36	1	-	1	4	4	8	1	4	5	27	23	50
St. Neots - - -	20	21	41	2	-	2	1	3	4	1	3	4	24	27	51
TOTAL - -	63	60	123	3	-	3	5	9	14	3	7	10	74	76	150
KENT:															
Ashford, East - -	8	11	19	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	-	-	11	17	28
Ashford, West - -	12	22	34	-	-	-	3	4	7	1	4	5	16	30	46
Blean - - -	15	21	36	-	-	-	3	2	5	2	5	7	20	28	48
Bridge - - -	12	13	25	-	-	-	2	7	9	1	-	1	15	20	35
Bromley - - -	40	45	85	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	-	-	43	51	94
Canterbury - - -	19	17	36	1	1	2	2	4	6	2	4	6	24	26	50
Cranbrook - - -	17	24	41	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	5	5	18	31	49
Dartford - - -	34	42	76	1	3	4	12	7	19	-	3	3	47	55	102
Dover - - -	40	59	99	-	-	-	6	10	16	9	13	22	55	82	137
Eastry - - -	31	54	85	-	-	-	5	15	20	-	1	1	36	70	106
Elham - - -	29	55	84	1	-	1	3	8	11	1	-	1	34	63	97
Faversham - - -	16	23	39	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	2	2	19	27	46
Gravesend and Milton	23	40	63	-	-	-	5	6	11	-	-	-	28	46	74
Greenwich - - -	107	183	290	1	1	2	89	92	181	3	6	9	200	282	482
Hollingbourn - -	15	17	32	-	-	-	4	8	12	-	-	-	19	25	44
Hoo - - -	4	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	9	13
Lewisham - - -	31	43	74	-	-	-	14	11	25	2	2	4	47	56	103
Maidstone - - -	43	63	106	1	1	2	20	20	40	-	1	1	61	85	149
Malling - - -	21	21	42	-	1	1	6	6	12	1	1	2	28	29	57
Medway - - -	32	71	103	1	-	1	14	26	40	-	-	-	47	97	144
Milton - - -	19	32	51	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	3	4	22	36	58
North Aylesford -	13	27	40	-	-	-	2	7	9	2	2	4	17	36	53
Romney Marsh - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	6	5	11
Sevenoaks - - -	17	26	43	-	-	-	4	3	7	5	5	10	26	34	60
Sheppey - - -	32	21	53	-	-	-	2	2	4	5	3	8	39	26	65
Tenterden - - -	10	15	25	-	-	-	3	7	10	3	1	4	16	23	39
Thanet, Isle of -	51	68	119	1	-	1	6	20	26	4	3	7	62	91	153
Tonbridge - - -	47	66	113	-	-	-	4	5	9	5	-	5	56	71	127
Woolwich - - -	72	110	182	-	1	1	65	51	116	-	-	-	137	162	299
TOTAL - -	814	1,202	2,016	7	8	15	288	338	626	47	65	112	1,156	1,613	2,769
LANCASTER: (a)															
Ashton-under-Lyne -	100	119	219	-	-	-	19	61	80	4	2	6	123	182	305
Barrow-in-Furness -	11	20	31	1	-	1	3	1	4	-	2	2	15	23	38
Barton-upon-Irwell -	29	27	56	-	-	-	14	11	25	-	-	-	43	38	81
Blackburn - - -	46	59	105	2	-	2	107	97	204	-	-	-	155	156	311
Bolton - - -	134	175	309	2	-	2	32	64	96	4	4	8	172	243	415
Burnley - - -	85	90	175	-	-	-	21	17	38	8	4	12	114	111	225
Bury - - -	82	80	162	3	-	3	45	60	105	2	6	8	132	146	278
Chorley - - -	22	27	49	1	1	2	24	19	43	4	4	8	51	51	102
Chorlton - - -	150	201	351	8	4	12	95	107	202	-	1	1	253	313	566
Clitheroe - - -	21	15	36	-	-	-	10	9	19	-	2	2	31	26	57
Fylde, The - - -	12	17	29	-	-	-	8	4	12	3	2	5	23	23	46
Garstang - - -	3	7	10	-	-	-	5	3	8	1	-	1	9	10	19
Haslingden - - -	32	37	69	1	-	1	20	45	65	7	12	19	60	94	154

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(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
LANCASTER— <i>cont^d</i> .															
Lancaster - - -	10	18	28	-	-	-	7	12	19	1	-	1	18	30	48
Leigh - - -	26	28	54	1	-	1	6	8	14	1	2	3	34	38	72
Liverpool - - -	266	374	640	8	2	10	22	83	105	8	7	15	304	466	770
Lunesdale - - -	4	6	10	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	5	9	14
Manchester - - -	110	131	241	-	-	-	165	207	372	-	-	-	275	338	613
Oldham - - -	97	100	197	3	3	6	56	55	111	3	1	4	159	159	318
Ormskirk - - -	41	38	79	-	-	-	10	11	21	-	1	1	51	50	101
Prescot - - -	93	70	163	3	-	3	30	41	74	4	9	13	130	123	253
Preston - - -	93	107	200	1	-	1	78	48	126	1	3	4	173	158	331
Prestwich - - -	36	62	98	4	1	5	32	35	67	2	1	3	74	99	173
Rochdale - - -	89	100	189	3	-	3	43	44	87	5	1	6	140	145	285
Salford - - -	98	102	200	2	2	4	74	97	171	-	-	-	174	201	375
Toxteth Park - -	58	99	157	2	2	4	38	34	72	8	9	17	106	144	250
Ulverstone - - -	29	41	70	-	-	-	6	15	21	3	4	7	38	60	98
Warrington - - -	38	39	77	2	-	2	12	26	38	3	3	6	55	68	123
West Derby - - -	278	385	663	43	39	82	70	98	168	5	4	9	396	526	922
Wigan - - -	63	73	136	1	1	2	41	51	92	9	8	17	114	133	247
TOTAL (a) -	2,156	2,647	4,803	91	55	146	1,094	1,369	2,463	86	92	178	3,427	4,163	7,590
LEICESTER :															
Ashby-de-la-Zouch -	18	24	42	-	-	-	2	3	5	3	2	5	23	29	52
Barrow-on-Soar -	27	23	50	-	-	-	2	5	7	2	14	16	31	42	73
Billesdon - - -	6	10	16	-	-	-	7	4	11	5	6	11	18	20	38
Blaby - - -	22	17	39	-	-	-	2	2	4	6	10	16	30	29	59
Hinckley - - -	17	18	35	-	-	-	5	7	12	3	3	6	25	28	53
Leicester - - -	148	179	327	2	-	2	44	44	88	3	6	9	197	229	426
Loughborough - -	30	37	67	1	-	1	4	6	10	-	-	-	35	43	78
Lutterworth - - -	19	22	41	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	1	3	23	25	48
Market Bosworth -	12	15	27	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	-	15	19	34
Market Harborough -	11	19	30	-	-	-	7	3	10	-	-	-	18	22	40
Melton Mowbray -	17	17	34	1	-	1	3	5	8	3	2	5	24	24	48
TOTAL -	327	381	708	4	-	4	81	85	166	27	41	71	439	510	949
LINCOLN :															
Boston - - -	32	33	65	-	-	-	5	7	12	9	22	31	46	62	108
Bourne - - -	15	24	39	-	-	-	3	4	7	1	8	9	19	36	55
Caistor - - -	24	36	60	-	-	-	4	9	13	3	2	5	31	47	78
Gainsborough - -	25	26	51	-	-	-	1	5	6	4	5	9	30	36	66
Glanford Brigg - -	19	37	56	-	-	-	2	2	4	5	4	9	26	43	69
Grantham - - -	34	31	65	-	-	-	3	5	8	1	3	4	38	39	77
Holbeach - - -	13	21	34	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	-	-	18	26	44
Horncastle - - -	12	14	26	-	-	-	5	5	10	5	3	8	22	22	44
Lincoln - - -	61	53	114	-	-	-	12	21	33	12	27	39	85	101	186
Louth - - -	26	20	46	-	-	-	2	10	12	3	6	9	31	36	67
Sleaford - - -	12	16	28	-	-	-	6	4	10	4	7	11	22	27	49
Spalding - - -	7	16	23	-	-	-	6	8	14	-	-	-	13	24	37
Spilsby - - -	14	26	40	-	-	-	2	6	8	7	5	12	23	37	60
Stamford - - -	12	18	30	-	-	-	5	6	11	-	3	3	17	27	44
TOTAL -	306	371	677	-	-	-	61	97	158	54	95	149	421	563	984

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MERIONETH:															
Bala - - -	1	7	8	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	2	5	4	12	16
Corwen - - -	10	13	23	-	-	-	1	6	7	5	1	6	16	20	36
Dolgelly - - -	8	10	18	-	-	-	5	18	23	9	15	24	22	43	65
Festiniog - - -	11	12	23	-	-	-	8	10	18	3	3	6	22	25	47
TOTAL - - -	30	42	72	-	-	-	14	37	51	20	21	41	64	100	164
MIDDLESEX:(a)															
Barnet - - -	17	37	54	1	1	2	6	7	13	-	-	-	24	45	69
Bethnal Green - - -	156	179	335	11	31	42	107	117	224	12	8	20	286	335	621
Brentford - - -	78	121	199	1	7	8	1	3	4	-	-	-	80	131	211
Chelsea - - -	60	131	191	-	7	7	84	85	169	-	-	-	144	223	367
Edmonton - - -	93	111	204	5	28	33	16	22	38	4	4	8	118	165	283
Fulham - - -	61	75	136	3	3	6	53	55	108	-	-	-	117	133	250
George's, St. - - -	124	215	339	1	16	17	79	87	166	2	7	9	206	325	531
George's, St., in the East - - -	28	44	72	1	2	3	64	59	123	-	-	-	93	105	198
Giles, St., and St. George, Blooms- bury - - -	47	63	110	2	2	4	39	61	100	-	-	-	88	126	214
Hackney - - -	109	178	287	2	54	56	91	91	182	27	22	49	229	345	574
Hampstead - - -	19	36	55	1	-	1	22	20	42	-	-	-	42	56	98
Hendon - - -	16	39	55	2	6	8	1	-	1	-	1	1	19	46	65
Holborn - - -	246	307	553	14	44	58	224	255	479	3	1	4	487	607	1,094
Islington - - -	185	257	442	24	54	78	116	98	214	7	9	16	332	418	750
Kensington - - -	92	172	264	3	12	15	64	73	137	1	1	2	160	258	418
London, City of - - -	144	202	346	6	1	7	74	100	174	2	9	11	226	312	538
Marylebone, St. - - -	138	280	418	2	-	2	144	159	303	26	30	56	310	469	779
Mile End Old Town - - -	55	87	142	1	-	1	92	106	198	1	1	2	149	194	343
Paddington - - -	73	103	176	1	17	18	31	52	83	1	-	1	106	172	278
Pancras, St. - - -	166	248	414	1	32	33	234	395	629	-	-	-	401	675	1,076
Poplar - - -	94	132	226	9	18	27	71	67	138	14	31	45	188	248	436
Shoreditch - - -	138	152	290	2	30	32	157	200	357	-	-	-	297	382	679
Staines - - -	13	21	34	-	-	-	11	13	24	-	-	-	24	34	58
Stepney - - -	41	81	122	2	9	11	39	78	117	-	-	-	82	168	250
Strand - - -	43	60	103	-	8	8	29	34	63	-	-	-	72	102	174
Uxbridge - - -	26	48	74	-	1	1	16	9	25	2	2	4	44	60	104
Westminster - - -	47	66	113	3	2	5	53	69	122	-	-	-	103	137	240
Whitechapel - - -	74	133	207	-	4	4	66	91	157	-	-	-	140	228	368
TOTAL (a) - - -	2,383	3,578	5,961	98	389	487	1,984	2,406	4,390	102	126	228	4,567	6,499	11,066
MONMOUTH:															
Abergavenny - - -	34	43	77	-	-	-	3	-	3	5	7	12	42	50	92
Bedwellty - - -	68	62	130	1	-	1	6	5	11	4	18	22	79	85	164
Chepstow - - -	12	22	34	1	-	1	3	5	8	2	2	4	18	29	47
Monmouth - - -	31	40	71	1	-	1	4	11	15	25	39	64	61	90	151
Newport - - -	70	72	142	1	-	1	8	9	17	4	8	12	83	89	172
Pontypool - - -	37	46	83	-	-	-	7	10	17	1	6	7	45	62	107
TOTAL - - -	252	285	537	4	-	4	31	40	71	41	80	121	328	405	733

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UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MONTGOMERY:															
Forden - - -	18	15	33	-	-	-	14	12	26	-	-	-	32	27	59
Llanfyllin - -	22	23	45	-	-	-	5	7	12	8	21	29	35	51	86
Machynlleth - -	8	12	20	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	3	5	11	17	28
Newtown and Llanidloes - - -	21	27	48	-	-	-	6	11	17	5	9	14	32	47	79
TOTAL - -	69	77	146	-	-	-	26	32	58	15	33	48	110	142	252
NORFOLK:															
Aylsham - - -	18	26	44	-	-	-	5	6	11	4	4	8	27	36	63
Blofield - - -	7	21	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	22	29
Depwade - - -	19	31	50	-	-	-	6	5	11	6	11	17	31	47	78
Docking - - -	10	17	27	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	11	19	30
Downham - - -	20	25	45	1	-	1	3	3	6	-	3	3	24	31	55
Erpingham - - -	16	26	42	-	-	-	4	-	4	3	5	8	23	31	54
St. Faith's - - -	10	20	30	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	13	23	36
East and West Flegg -	4	7	11	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	1	2	6	12	18
Forehoe - - -	9	16	25	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	6	6	9	28	37
Freebridge Lynn - -	8	13	21	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	4	6	10	20	30
Guiltcross - - -	8	18	26	-	-	-	1	4	5	5	2	7	14	24	38
Henstead - - -	6	10	16	-	-	-	4	7	11	5	1	6	15	18	33
King's Lynn - - -	22	20	42	-	-	-	1	5	6	7	16	23	30	41	71
Loddon and Clavering -	19	29	48	-	-	-	1	8	9	-	1	1	20	38	58
Mitford and Launditch -	20	39	59	-	-	-	5	7	12	8	18	26	33	64	97
Norwich - - -	81	115	196	-	-	-	36	37	73	6	33	39	123	185	308
Smallburgh - - -	10	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	11	12	23
Swaffham - - -	15	25	40	-	-	-	5	4	9	1	8	9	21	37	58
Thetford - - -	15	24	39	-	-	-	3	4	7	1	5	6	19	33	52
Walsingham - - -	25	27	52	-	-	-	4	3	7	9	10	19	38	40	78
Wayland - - -	9	18	27	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	7	10	15	27	42
Great Yarmouth - -	13	17	30	-	-	-	24	51	75	2	4	6	39	72	111
TOTAL - -	364	554	918	3	2	5	106	161	267	66	143	209	539	860	1,399
NORTHAMPTON:															
Brackley - - -	5	8	13	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	1	1	7	11	18
Brixworth - - -	10	13	23	-	-	-	9	9	18	-	3	3	19	25	44
Daventry - - -	24	20	44	-	-	-	6	11	17	1	6	7	31	37	68
Hardingstone - - -	5	5	10	-	-	-	2	5	7	2	3	5	9	13	22
Kettering - - -	13	16	29	1	-	1	2	5	7	4	3	7	20	24	44
Northampton - - -	58	42	100	-	-	-	16	25	41	7	13	20	81	80	161
Oundle - - -	10	15	25	-	-	-	8	14	22	2	2	4	20	31	51
Peterborough - - -	33	38	71	-	1	1	5	4	9	3	7	10	41	50	91
Potterspury - - -	11	18	29	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	4	5	12	27	39
Thrapston - - -	17	19	36	-	-	-	1	7	8	1	1	2	19	27	46
Towcester - - -	11	10	21	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	7	7	13	18	31
Wellingborough - -	34	33	67	-	-	-	5	3	8	4	11	15	43	47	90
TOTAL - -	231	237	468	1	1	2	58	91	149	25	61	86	315	390	705

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
NORTHUMBERLAND:															
Alnwick - - -	29	33	62	1	-	1	3	6	9	-	-	-	33	39	72
Belford - - -	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
Bellingham - - -	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	8	11	5	14	19
Berwick-on-Tweed - - -	16	17	33	-	-	-	11	15	26	2	4	6	29	36	65
Castle Ward - - -	13	25	38	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	5	8	18	31	49
Glendale - - -	13	8	21	-	-	-	4	2	6	6	1	7	23	11	34
Haltwhistle - - -	2	5	7	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	6	9
Hexham - - -	22	22	44	-	-	-	3	4	7	10	5	15	35	31	66
Morpeth - - -	28	25	53	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	4	8	33	29	62
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	133	135	268	4	1	5	26	38	64	8	11	19	171	185	356
Rothbury - - -	7	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	13
Tynemouth - - -	99	58	157	2	2	4	5	16	21	5	7	12	111	83	194
TOTAL - -	367	341	708	7	3	10	56	85	141	41	45	86	471	474	945
NOTTS:															
Basford - - -	59	83	142	-	-	-	16	16	32	5	6	11	80	105	185
Bingham - - -	11	4	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	12	5	17
East Retford - - -	20	14	34	-	-	-	6	7	13	1	7	8	27	28	55
Mansfield - - -	26	34	60	-	-	-	14	11	25	5	14	19	45	59	104
Newark - - -	19	21	40	-	-	-	3	10	13	2	1	3	24	32	56
Nottingham - - -	137	153	290	2	-	2	59	76	135	74	114	188	272	343	615
Southwell - - -	15	24	39	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	18	29	47
Worksop - - -	9	16	25	1	-	1	4	9	13	6	5	11	20	30	50
TOTAL - -	296	349	645	3	-	3	105	134	239	94	148	242	498	631	1,129
OXFORD:															
Banbury - - -	35	29	64	-	-	-	4	14	18	10	15	25	49	58	107
Bicester - - -	13	14	27	-	-	-	6	5	11	-	-	-	19	19	38
Chipping Norton - - -	21	18	39	1	-	1	-	5	5	4	5	9	26	28	54
Headington - - -	18	47	65	-	-	-	2	4	6	11	31	42	31	82	113
Henley - - -	21	24	45	-	-	-	6	9	15	1	-	1	28	33	61
Oxford - - -	22	39	61	-	1	1	14	15	29	-	-	-	36	55	91
Thame - - -	7	18	25	-	-	-	4	12	16	5	9	14	16	39	55
Witney - - -	28	27	55	1	-	1	5	16	21	18	7	25	52	50	102
Woodstock - - -	20	28	48	-	-	-	6	6	12	1	5	6	27	39	66
TOTAL - -	185	244	429	2	1	3	47	86	133	50	72	122	284	403	687
PEMBROKE:															
Haverfordwest - - -	34	45	79	-	-	-	7	6	13	15	23	38	56	74	130
Narberth - - -	19	23	42	-	-	-	1	5	6	8	22	30	28	50	78
Pembroke - - -	18	17	35	-	-	-	2	7	9	17	23	40	37	47	84
TOTAL - -	71	85	156	-	-	-	10	18	28	40	68	108	121	171	292

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
RADNOR:															
Wighton - - -	12	18	30	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	3	4	16	24	40
Hayader - - -	5	8	13	-	-	-	1	8	9	4	3	7	10	19	29
TOTAL - -	17	26	43	-	-	-	4	11	15	5	6	11	26	43	69
RUTLAND:															
Wakham - - -	19	4	23	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	4	4	21	9	30
Wppingham - -	13	11	24	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	-	1	16	13	29
TOTAL - -	32	15	47	-	-	-	4	3	7	1	4	5	37	22	59
SALOP:															
Witcham - - -	48	57	105	2	-	2	17	23	40	-	-	-	67	80	147
Bridgnorth - -	11	24	35	-	-	-	-	7	7	1	1	2	12	32	44
Church Stretton -	4	8	12	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	2	2	5	15	20
Leobury Mortimer -	5	14	19	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	3	3	6	20	26
Lun - - -	6	14	20	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	5	8	18	26
Drayton - - -	9	7	16	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	-	-	10	13	23
Ellesmere - - -	9	22	31	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	-	-	14	27	41
Ludlow - - -	21	22	43	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	1	1	25	27	52
Madeley - - -	24	44	68	-	-	-	5	9	14	1	4	5	30	57	87
Newport - - -	19	21	40	-	-	-	4	10	14	2	2	4	25	33	58
Oswestry - - -	23	33	56	-	-	-	7	13	20	-	3	3	30	49	79
Whiffnal - - -	7	8	15	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	5	7	10	15	25
Wellington - -	31	29	60	-	-	-	5	7	12	12	7	19	48	43	91
Wem - - -	8	12	20	-	-	-	-	5	5	2	-	2	10	17	27
Whitchurch - -	13	13	26	-	-	-	4	7	11	3	-	3	20	20	40
TOTAL - -	238	328	566	2	-	2	55	107	162	25	31	56	320	466	786
SOMERSET:															
Axbridge - - -	39	51	90	-	-	-	5	5	10	8	3	11	52	59	111
Bath - - -	41	66	107	1	-	1	56	52	108	-	-	-	98	118	216
Bedminster - -	55	76	131	1	-	1	8	11	19	4	5	9	68	92	160
Bridgwater - -	21	28	49	2	1	3	3	10	13	6	11	17	32	50	82
Chard - - -	25	21	46	1	-	1	5	3	8	6	3	9	37	27	64
Clutton - - -	22	24	46	-	-	-	6	10	16	15	11	26	43	45	88
Dulverton - - -	4	2	6	-	-	-	3	2	5	2	2	4	9	6	15
Frome - - -	10	18	28	1	-	1	18	22	40	5	6	11	34	46	80
Keynsham - - -	19	23	47	-	-	-	4	1	5	4	7	11	27	36	63
Langport - - -	15	17	32	-	1	1	2	3	5	8	14	22	25	35	60
Shepton Mallet -	17	29	46	1	-	1	1	2	3	8	10	18	27	41	68
Taunton - - -	26	38	64	3	3	6	5	10	15	7	16	23	41	67	108
Wellington - -	22	29	51	1	-	1	6	12	18	7	20	27	36	61	97
Wells - - -	12	23	35	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	6	10	17	31	48
Williton - - -	14	14	28	1	-	1	12	12	24	7	7	14	34	33	67
Vincanton - -	18	24	42	2	1	3	6	7	13	4	7	11	30	39	69
Woolvi - - -	21	31	52	-	1	1	4	15	19	5	6	11	30	53	83
TOTAL - -	381	519	900	14	7	21	145	179	324	100	134	234	640	839	1,479

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
SOUTHAMPTON :															
Alresford - - -	13	11	24	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	15	14	29
Alton - - -	18	18	36	-	-	-	6	10	16	-	1	1	24	29	53
Alverstoke - - -	19	28	47	1	1	2	10	8	18	-	-	-	30	37	67
Andover - - -	19	24	43	-	-	-	4	4	8	3	5	8	26	33	59
Basingstoke - - -	12	27	39	-	-	-	-	7	7	1	4	5	13	38	51
Catherington - - -	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	2	6	8
Christchurch - - -	11	13	24	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	2	4	15	19	34
Droxford - - -	6	24	30	-	-	-	5	3	8	1	-	1	12	27	39
Fareham - - -	23	22	45	-	-	-	5	6	11	3	5	8	31	33	64
Fordingbridge - - -	8	8	16	-	-	-	2	3	5	3	4	7	13	15	28
Hartley Wintney - - -	32	20	52	-	-	-	6	4	10	5	2	7	43	26	69
Havant - - -	9	7	16	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	1	1	12	10	22
Hursley - - -	4	1	5	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	7	1	8
Kingsclere - - -	11	10	21	-	-	-	3	-	3	2	1	3	16	11	27
Lymington - - -	8	11	19	-	1	1	-	1	1	3	2	5	11	15	26
New Forest - - -	16	21	37	1	-	1	4	1	5	3	3	6	24	25	49
Petersfield - - -	12	14	26	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	12	16	28
Portsea Island - - -	116	134	250	2	3	5	44	83	127	22	29	51	184	249	433
Ringwood - - -	3	8	11	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	4	13	17
Romsey - - -	13	12	25	-	-	-	2	7	9	-	1	1	15	20	35
Southampton - - -	40	41	81	-	-	-	30	34	64	13	10	23	83	85	168
South Stoneham - - -	30	29	59	-	-	-	5	6	11	-	4	4	35	39	74
Stockbridge - - -	10	6	16	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	10	9	19
Whitechurch - - -	5	8	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	7	8	15
Wight (Isle of) - - -	66	88	154	-	-	-	17	15	32	9	19	28	92	122	214
Winchester (New) - - -	44	39	83	-	-	-	1	4	5	5	8	13	50	51	101
TOTAL - - -	550	626	1,176	4	5	9	154	217	371	78	103	181	786	951	1,737
STAFFORD : (a)															
Burton-on-Trent - - -	34	31	65	-	-	-	4	3	7	6	9	15	44	43	87
Cannock - - -	20	23	43	-	-	-	5	6	11	2	3	5	27	32	59
Cheadle - - -	11	10	21	-	-	-	3	8	11	-	-	-	14	18	32
Dudley - - -	92	104	196	-	-	-	62	73	135	29	52	81	183	229	412
Leek - - -	23	16	39	-	-	-	5	11	16	1	-	1	29	27	56
Lichfield - - -	26	24	50	-	-	-	3	4	7	3	1	4	32	29	61
Newcastle-under-Lyme - - -	19	14	33	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	20	15	35
Seisdon - - -	13	10	23	-	1	1	-	4	4	3	2	5	16	17	33
Stafford - - -	27	10	37	-	-	-	10	17	27	1	-	1	38	27	65
Stoke-upon-Trent - - -	65	64	129	-	-	-	28	35	63	16	23	39	109	122	231
Stone - - -	12	20	32	-	-	-	3	2	5	2	-	2	17	22	39
Tamworth - - -	17	13	30	-	-	-	2	4	6	1	1	2	20	18	38
Uttoxeter - - -	13	8	21	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	-	-	18	11	29
Walsall - - -	78	70	148	1	-	1	4	6	10	3	19	22	86	95	181
West Bromwich - - -	107	95	202	2	-	2	41	54	95	9	15	24	159	164	323
Wolstanton & Burslem - - -	29	28	57	-	-	-	9	15	24	6	1	7	44	44	88
Wolverhampton - - -	84	101	185	-	-	-	51	71	122	9	5	14	144	177	321
TOTAL (a) - - -	670	641	1,311	3	1	4	236	317	553	91	131	222	1,000	1,090	2,090
SUFFOLK :															
Blything - - -	19	22	41	-	1	1	6	3	9	-	-	-	25	26	51
Bosmere and Claydon - - -	10	20	30	-	-	-	3	4	7	4	5	9	17	29	46
Bury St. Edmunds - - -	10	9	19	-	-	-	4	2	6	2	3	5	16	14	30
Cosford - - -	21	15	36	-	-	-	4	7	11	3	6	9	28	28	56
Hartismere - - -	20	18	38	-	-	-	5	4	9	5	13	18	30	35	65
Hoxne - - -	8	17	25	-	-	-	-	5	5	4	9	13	12	31	43

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>SUFFOLK—continued.</i>															
Ipswich - - -	43	55	98	-	-	-	14	15	29	2	3	5	59	73	132
Mildenhall - - -	4	6	10	-	-	-	4	3	7	2	3	5	10	12	22
Mutford and Lothing- land.	19	37	56	-	-	-	3	2	5	4	11	15	26	50	76
Plomesgate - - -	19	21	40	1	1	2	1	2	3	4	4	8	25	28	53
Risbridge - - -	10	10	20	1	-	1	12	10	22	8	11	19	31	31	62
Samford - - -	6	9	15	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	1	1	8	12	20
Stow - - -	14	25	39	-	-	-	4	4	8	4	6	10	22	35	57
Sudbury - - -	27	39	66	-	-	-	10	6	16	2	9	11	39	54	93
Thingoe - - -	14	10	24	1	-	1	8	8	16	6	9	15	29	27	56
Wangford - - -	16	15	31	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	19	17	36
Woodbridge - - -	22	27	49	-	-	-	3	3	6	2	1	3	27	31	58
TOTAL - - -	282	355	637	4	2	6	84	81	165	53	95	148	423	533	956
<i>SURREY:</i>															
Camberwell - - -	78	126	204	24	26	50	73	105	178	-	-	-	175	257	432
Chertsey - - -	20	32	52	-	-	-	3	7	10	-	5	5	23	44	67
Croydon - - -	57	109	166	8	12	20	6	16	22	13	31	44	84	168	252
Dorking - - -	14	24	38	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	14	25	39
Epsom - - -	33	43	76	1	4	5	9	5	14	-	3	3	43	55	98
Farnham - - -	26	27	53	-	-	-	5	5	10	6	5	11	37	37	74
Godstone - - -	11	14	25	-	-	-	4	7	11	1	3	4	16	24	40
Guildford - - -	20	40	60	3	-	3	4	11	15	9	8	17	36	59	95
Hambleton - - -	19	14	33	-	-	-	2	6	8	4	2	6	25	22	47
Kingston - - -	48	80	128	-	-	-	13	32	45	5	1	6	66	113	179
Lambeth - - -	190	267	457	62	69	131	159	208	367	1	4	5	412	548	960
Olave's, St. - - -	118	168	286	24	18	42	71	114	185	-	2	2	213	302	515
Reigate - - -	25	34	59	-	2	2	1	7	8	4	2	6	30	45	75
Richmond - - -	17	40	57	1	-	1	4	4	8	-	1	1	22	45	67
Saviour's, St. - - -	210	260	470	59	77	136	136	153	289	19	18	37	424	508	932
Wandsworth and Clap- ham.	142	173	315	4	3	7	82	75	157	3	-	3	231	251	482
TOTAL - - -	1,028	1,451	2,479	186	211	397	572	756	1,328	65	85	150	1,851	2,503	4,354
<i>SUSSEX:</i>															
Battle - - -	4	13	17	-	-	-	4	4	8	3	4	7	11	21	32
Brighton - - -	105	118	223	-	-	-	73	93	166	6	14	20	184	225	409
Chailey - - -	9	7	16	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	2	3	12	11	23
Chichester - - -	5	9	14	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	3	8	11	19
Cuckfield - - -	13	24	37	-	-	-	3	10	13	-	3	3	16	37	53
Eastbourne - - -	8	10	18	-	-	-	2	7	9	-	1	1	10	18	28
East Grinstead - - -	6	13	19	-	-	-	6	7	13	3	7	10	15	27	42
East Preston - - -	13	19	32	-	-	-	4	4	8	3	6	9	20	29	49
Hailsham - - -	9	23	32	-	-	-	3	3	6	4	7	11	16	33	49
Hastings - - -	23	44	67	2	-	2	1	4	5	-	1	1	26	49	75
Horsham - - -	16	24	40	-	-	-	2	4	6	6	6	12	24	34	58
Lewes - - -	13	14	27	1	1	2	5	5	10	-	-	-	19	20	39
Midhurst - - -	11	9	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	13	11	24
Newhaven - - -	9	5	14	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	-	-	10	11	21
Petworth - - -	9	7	16	1	-	1	2	4	6	2	3	5	14	14	28
Rye - - -	9	10	19	-	-	-	7	9	16	4	3	7	20	22	42

* Patients in the Metropolitan District Asylums are here classed with those resident in workhouses; they will be found separately enumerated in a Table following this Appendix.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>SUSSEX—continued.</i>															
Steyning - - -	25	45	70	1	-	1	10	10	20	3	8	11	39	63	102
Thakeham - - -	6	11	17	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	2	8	14	22
Ticehurst - - -	9	14	23	-	-	-	6	2	8	2	3	5	17	19	36
Uckfield - - -	10	18	28	-	-	-	5	2	7	6	6	12	21	26	47
Westbourne - - -	7	3	10	-	-	-	3	8	11	1	4	5	11	15	26
West Firle - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	6	-	6
Westhampnett - - -	21	16	37	-	1	1	5	12	17	1	6	7	27	35	62
TOTAL - - -	343	456	799	5	2	7	146	199	345	53	88	141	547	745	1,292
<i>WARWICK: (a)</i>															
Alcester - - -	21	24	45	-	-	-	4	5	9	1	7	8	26	36	62
Aston - - -	94	138	232	-	-	-	27	32	59	3	1	4	124	171	295
Atherstone - - -	6	17	23	1	-	1	-	7	7	2	-	2	9	24	33
Birmingham - - -	341	357	698	-	-	-	141	162	303	64	173	237	546	692	1,238
Coventry - - -	39	56	95	1	-	1	3	10	13	-	-	-	43	66	109
Foleshill - - -	15	19	34	-	-	-	4	4	8	4	14	18	23	37	60
Meriden - - -	15	15	30	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	1	1	16	21	37
Nuneaton - - -	15	11	26	-	-	-	2	2	4	5	12	17	22	25	47
Rugby - - -	30	25	55	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	1	1	35	29	64
Shipston-on-Stour - - -	13	17	30	-	-	-	5	2	7	3	4	7	21	23	44
Solihull - - -	29	21	50	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	32	21	53
Southam - - -	11	8	19	-	-	-	4	3	7	2	3	5	17	14	31
Stratford-on-Avon - - -	30	35	65	-	1	1	3	7	10	-	2	2	33	45	78
Warwick - - -	48	84	132	-	-	-	4	13	17	3	5	8	55	102	157
TOTAL (a) - - -	707	827	1,534	2	1	3	205	255	460	88	223	311	1,002	1,306	2,308
<i>WESTMORELAND:</i>															
East Ward - - -	17	14	31	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	4	5	18	20	38
Kendal - - -	22	36	58	-	-	-	12	15	27	2	3	5	36	54	90
West Ward - - -	7	9	16	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	10	9	19
TOTAL - - -	46	59	105	-	-	-	13	17	30	5	7	12	64	83	147
<i>WILTS:</i>															
Alderbury - - -	23	34	57	-	-	-	9	12	21	-	6	6	32	52	84
Amesbury - - -	3	12	15	1	-	1	4	2	6	2	1	3	10	15	25
Bradford - - -	20	15	35	-	-	-	7	3	10	7	8	15	34	26	60
Calne - - -	13	15	28	1	1	2	5	8	13	2	-	2	21	24	45
Chippenham - - -	23	29	52	-	-	-	8	11	19	5	11	16	36	51	87
Cricklade and Wootton-Bassett - - -	11	10	21	-	-	-	-	10	10	1	3	4	12	23	35
Devizes - - -	30	44	74	-	-	-	7	11	18	2	2	4	39	57	96
Highworth and Swindon - - -	23	22	45	-	-	-	2	6	8	2	4	6	27	32	59
Malmesbury - - -	18	19	37	-	-	-	4	3	7	3	5	8	25	27	52
Marlborough - - -	15	11	26	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	3	4	17	19	36
Melksham - - -	17	29	46	-	-	-	7	11	18	7	14	21	31	54	85
Mere - - -	9	5	14	-	-	-	3	6	9	8	10	18	20	21	41
Pewsey - - -	16	17	33	-	-	-	4	4	8	2	1	3	22	22	44
Tisbury - - -	12	13	25	-	-	-	3	9	12	2	6	8	17	28	45
Warminster - - -	12	23	35	-	-	-	2	6	8	5	9	14	19	38	57
Westbury and Whorwellsdown - - -	12	15	27	1	-	1	2	3	5	2	9	11	17	27	44
Wilton - - -	10	22	32	1	1	2	5	6	11	2	8	10	18	37	55
TOTAL - - -	267	335	602	4	2	6	73	116	189	53	100	153	397	553	950

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
WORCESTER: (a)															
Bromsgrove - - -	34	32	66	-	-	-	7	6	13	1	4	5	42	42	84
Droitwich - - -	27	39	66	-	-	-	2	5	7	2	2	4	31	46	77
Evesham - - -	5	20	25	1	-	1	4	6	10	-	1	1	10	27	37
Kidderminster - -	42	40	82	-	-	-	2	9	11	2	5	7	46	54	100
King's Norton - -	71	61	132	-	-	-	11	19	30	1	2	3	83	82	165
Martley - - -	17	17	34	-	-	-	5	6	11	3	5	8	25	28	53
Pershore - - -	20	16	36	1	-	1	1	7	8	2	4	6	24	27	51
Stourbridge - - -	60	62	122	2	-	2	14	34	48	12	19	31	88	115	203
Tenbury - - -	4	8	12	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	1	5	11	16
Upton-on-Severn -	15	34	49	-	-	-	1	4	5	3	3	6	19	41	60
Worcester - - -	40	51	91	-	-	-	3	2	5	3	1	4	46	54	100
TOTAL (a) - - -	335	380	715	4	-	4	51	100	151	29	47	76	419	527	946
YORK (EAST RIDING):															
Beverley - - -	14	17	31	-	-	-	6	7	13	1	-	1	21	24	45
Bridlington - - -	11	8	19	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	12	13	25
Driffield - - -	15	14	29	-	-	-	2	10	12	5	5	10	22	29	51
Howden - - -	5	14	19	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	4	6	8	20	28
Kingston-upon-Hull -	37	43	80	-	1	1	18	16	34	-	-	-	55	60	115
Watlington - - -	10	5	15	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	12	6	18
Wocklington - - -	14	6	20	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	16	10	26
Wulcoates - - -	73	81	154	-	-	-	2	6	8	-	-	-	75	87	162
Wirklaugh - - -	6	7	13	1	-	1	1	5	6	1	-	1	9	12	21
Worke - - -	9	13	22	22	25	47	43	85	128	2	1	3	76	124	200
TOTAL - - -	194	208	402	23	26	49	76	141	217	13	10	23	306	385	691
YORK (NORTH RIDING):															
Wysgarth - - -	3	4	7	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	1	4	7	11
Wedale - - -	5	10	15	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	4	5	7	15	22
Wasingwold - - -	10	7	17	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	2	11	10	21
Wuisborough - - -	15	18	33	2	-	2	2	2	4	-	-	-	19	20	39
Wulmsley - - -	2	6	8	-	-	-	2	6	8	-	-	-	4	12	16
Wirkby-Moorside - -	3	6	9	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	5	10	15
Weyburn - - -	6	10	16	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3	12	10	22
Winton - - -	24	22	46	-	-	-	3	2	5	3	1	4	30	25	55
Widdlesborough - -	56	66	122	-	-	-	6	4	10	-	-	-	62	70	132
Worthallerton - - -	8	24	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	24	32
Wethering - - -	9	7	16	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	4	4	11	14	25
Weth - - -	6	1	7	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	1	2	10	5	15
Wichmond - - -	11	13	24	-	-	-	1	4	5	2	2	4	14	19	33
Worborough - - -	37	36	73	-	-	-	3	7	10	7	14	21	47	57	104
Wokesley - - -	7	9	16	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	2	10	10	20
Worsk - - -	13	14	27	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	1	1	17	18	35
Wothby - - -	29	24	53	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	3	3	30	28	58
TOTAL - - -	244	277	521	2	-	2	36	41	77	19	36	55	301	354	655

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YORK (a) (WEST RIDING):															
Barnsley - -	44	47	91	-	-	-	15	29	44	3	18	21	62	94	156
Bierley, North -	75	76	151	1	1	2	34	32	66	4	5	9	114	114	228
Bradford - -	79	110	189	2	1	3	80	108	188	-	2	2	161	221	382
Bramley - -	34	35	69	-	-	-	4	12	16	-	1	1	38	48	86
Dewsbury - -	57	70	127	1	-	1	16	8	24	6	5	11	80	83	163
Doncaster - -	43	39	82	1	1	2	10	7	17	10	4	14	64	51	115
Ecclesall Bierlow -	66	72	138	1	1	2	25	28	53	7	1	8	99	102	201
Goole - -	8	10	18	2	-	2	4	10	14	-	-	-	14	20	34
Halifax - -	147	178	325	-	-	-	8	9	17	11	10	21	166	197	363
Hemsworth - -	6	6	12	1	-	1	4	8	12	-	1	1	11	15	26
Holbeck - -	7	11	18	-	-	-	8	2	10	5	5	10	20	18	38
Huddersfield - -	86	109	195	3	1	4	50	32	82	1	3	4	140	145	285
Hunslet - -	37	31	68	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	38	32	70
Keighley - -	21	26	47	-	-	-	25	16	41	1	3	4	47	45	92
Knaresborough - -	13	13	26	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	2	2	17	19	36
Leeds - -	181	187	368	10	-	10	27	26	53	2	7	9	220	220	440
Ouseburn, Great - -	7	9	16	-	-	-	4	7	11	1	1	2	12	17	29
Pateley Bridge - -	8	5	13	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	10	8	18
Penistone - -	7	10	17	-	-	-	6	5	11	2	1	3	15	16	31
Pontefract - -	23	31	54	-	-	-	7	15	22	2	4	6	32	50	82
Ripon - -	7	13	20	-	-	-	2	10	12	1	2	3	10	25	35
Rotherham - -	63	70	133	1	1	2	10	17	27	4	6	10	78	94	172
Saddleworth - -	9	13	22	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	-	12	17	29
Sedbergh - -	3	2	5	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	5	4	9
Selby - -	8	9	17	-	-	-	-	5	5	2	2	4	10	16	26
Settle - -	6	3	9	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	2	3	8	9	17
Sheffield - -	90	87	177	-	-	-	113	107	220	11	14	25	214	208	422
Skipton - -	16	22	38	1	-	1	8	5	13	3	2	5	28	29	57
Tadcaster - -	12	2	14	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	-	1	14	4	18
Thorne - -	10	4	14	-	-	-	3	4	7	1	-	1	14	8	22
Todmorden - -	16	20	36	1	-	1	10	19	29	-	-	-	27	39	66
Wakefield - -	45	66	111	1	-	1	12	6	18	4	3	7	62	75	137
Wetherby - -	16	13	29	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	17	15	32
Wharfedale - -	16	24	40	-	-	-	4	11	15	3	10	13	23	45	68
Wortley - -	17	12	29	-	-	-	8	12	20	7	6	13	32	30	62
TOTAL (a) - -	1,283	1,435	2,718	27	6	33	511	571	1,082	93	121	214	1,914	2,133	4,047

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

TABLE showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND chargeable to UNIONS and PARISHES, who were in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 1st January 1884.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH.	In Leavesden Asylum.			In Caterham Asylum.			In Darent Asylum.						TOTAL.		
								In the Adult Asylum.			In the Schools.					
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Kent - - -	Dover - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
	Greenwich - - - -	1	1	2	49	42	91	23	39	62	11	6	17	84	88	172
	Lewisham - - - -	-	-	-	6	11	17	3	-	3	5	-	5	14	11	25
	Woolwich - - - -	-	-	-	34	32	66	18	13	31	13	6	19	65	51	116
Middlesex - -	Bethnal Green - - -	65	61	126	7	3	10	5	20	25	13	11	24	90	95	185
	Chelsea - - - -	-	-	-	36	48	84	29	25	54	16	10	26	81	83	164
	Fulham - - - -	7	8	15	35	36	71	2	4	6	8	6	14	52	54	106
	St. George's - - - -	2	1	3	47	60	107	21	21	42	9	5	14	79	87	166
	St. George's-in-the-East - -	38	30	68	1	-	1	21	25	46	2	4	6	62	59	121
	St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury.	-	1	1	26	36	62	1	5	6	5	5	10	32	47	79
	Hackney - - - -	56	64	120	5	-	5	6	5	11	17	10	27	84	79	163
	Hampstead - - - -	5	14	19	1	-	1	5	1	6	11	5	16	22	20	42
	Holborn - - - -	6	19	25	156	175	331	16	7	23	29	17	46	207	218	425
	Islington - - - -	47	42	89	4	7	11	31	17	48	16	6	22	98	72	170
	Kensington - - - -	27	20	47	3	6	9	10	30	40	13	3	16	53	59	112
	City of London - - -	47	64	111	14	11	25	3	7	10	4	5	9	68	87	155
	St. Marylebone - - -	114	121	235	5	11	16	9	8	17	16	14	30	144	154	298
	Mile End Old Town - - -	69	68	137	3	14	17	8	8	16	9	5	14	89	95	184
	Paddington - - - -	13	29	42	-	2	2	3	6	9	12	5	17	28	42	70
	St. Pancras - - - -	158	253	411	8	22	30	24	68	92	19	27	46	209	370	579
	Poplar - - - -	41	35	76	5	11	16	8	8	16	10	6	16	64	60	124
	Shoreditch - - - -	113	135	248	6	6	12	13	46	59	16	9	25	148	196	344
	Stepney - - - -	31	54	85	-	4	4	4	11	15	3	5	8	38	74	112
	Strand - - - -	2	2	4	19	28	47	2	2	4	6	2	8	29	34	63
	Westminster - - - -	5	5	10	41	28	69	3	3	6	2	2	4	51	38	89
	Whitechapel - - - -	47	61	108	3	6	9	4	4	8	5	6	11	59	77	136
Surrey - - -	Camberwell - - - -	-	-	-	55	61	116	9	31	40	8	13	21	72	105	177
	Lambeth - - - -	-	-	-	128	164	292	9	15	24	22	19	41	159	198	357
	St. Olave's - - - -	-	-	-	54	87	141	5	7	12	10	7	17	69	101	170
	St. Saviour's - - - -	3	6	9	99	105	204	11	16	27	19	16	35	132	143	275
	Wandsworth and Clapham -	-	-	-	59	45	104	4	11	15	16	6	22	79	62	141
TOTAL - - -		897	1,094	1,991	909	1,061	1,970	310	463	773	345	242	587	2,461	2,860	5,321

Appendix (B¹.) - - - - -

ANNUAL RETURN of INSANE PERSONS confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, and in PRIVATE SINGLE CHARGE,

NOTES.—The Number of Suicides during the year 1883 will be found in Appendix B².

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. - - - - -

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1883.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1883.													DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1883.																
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.												Total Number.			Of the Total Number.											
											Private.			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers. Private.						Private.			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered. Private.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES.																																					
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	-	1	1	478	546	1,024	1,025	103	114	217	-	-	-	14	12	26	8	8	16	-	-	-	43	58	101	1	-	1	33	54	87	1	-	1			
Berks (Reading and Newbury) -	1	3	4	221	275	496	500	46	54	100	2	2	4	3	7	10	4	4	8	1	-	1	22	22	44	2	1	3	17	18	35	2	-	2			
Bucks - - - - -	11	2	13	167	256	423	436	62	68	130	5	1	6	11	12	23	2	1	3	-	-	-	24	47	71	2	1	3	19	31	50	-	-	-			
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - -	-	-	-	168	197	365	365	39	45	84	-	-	-	6	9	15	3	-	3	-	-	-	20	17	37	-	-	-	9	14	23	-	-	-			
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.	6	8	14	249	298	547	561	53	54	107	2	-	2	7	6	13	4	2	6	-	-	-	17	57	74	1	-	1	14	22	36	1	-	1			
Chester: Chester - - - - -	-	-	-	279	301	580	580	80	61	141	-	-	-	13	9	22	5	2	7	-	-	-	35	40	75	-	-	-	27	35	62	-	-	-			
" Parkside, Macclesfield -	22	17	39	217	307	524	563	84	101	185	15	11	26	10	10	20	13	28	41	5	2	7	51	77	128	6	10	16	31	42	73	4	6	10			
Cornwall - - - - -	26	24	50	225	311	536	586	33	43	76	3	5	8	5	6	11	-	2	2	-	2	2	13	26	39	2	2	4	10	24	34	1	2	3			
Cumberland and Westmoreland -	-	-	-	230	235	465	465	87	95	182	-	3	3	15	18	33	10	17	27	-	3	3	33	46	79	-	-	-	27	41	68	-	-	-			
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	14	10	24	227	233	460	484	51	76	127	6	5	11	6	17	23	1	1	2	-	-	-	32	42	74	3	3	6	25	32	57	3	1	4			
Derby - - - - -	-	2	2	198	225	423	425	62	69	131	-	-	-	7	12	19	4	1	5	-	-	-	26	53	79	-	2	2	21	28	49	-	-	-			
Devon - - - - -	-	-	-	327	486	813	813	82	87	169	-	-	-	14	22	36	4	7	11	-	-	-	43	52	95	-	-	-	31	31	62	-	-	-			
Dorset - - - - -	13	12	25	219	237	456	481	22	37	59	2	-	2	2	6	8	1	3	4	-	-	-	12	20	32	1	-	1	9	14	23	-	-	-			
Durham - - - - -	6	9	15	577	462	1,039	1,054	134	149	283	2	8	10	15	27	42	7	3	10	-	-	-	64	67	131	2	6	8	59	66	125	1	5	6			
Essex - - - - -	-	-	-	407	543	950	950	133	151	284	-	-	-	13	32	45	4	4	8	-	-	-	68	106	174	-	-	-	56	70	126	-	-	-			
Glamorgan - - - - -	-	-	-	351	287	638	638	99	79	178	-	-	-	13	7	20	3	1	4	-	-	-	45	61	106	-	-	-	36	27	63	-	-	-			
Gloucester - - - - -	1	2	3	324	394	718	721	100	132	232	3	5	8	21	28	49	4	2	6	1	-	1	44	67	111	1	2	3	33	53	86	1	2	3			
Hants - - - - -	-	-	-	422	435	857	857	87	85	172	-	-	-	5	13	18	5	1	6	-	-	-	28	28	56	-	-	-	21	25	46	-	-	-			
Hereford (County and City) - -	20	7	27	159	191	350	377	43	29	72	3	2	5	6	5	11	2	-	2	-	-	-	23	19	42	5	2	7	13	14	27	1	1	2			
Kent: Barming Heath - - - -	9	22	31	539	778	1,317	1,348	171	193	364	1	-	1	22	34	56	8	10	18	1	-	1	129	126	255	-	3	3	93	114	207	-	1	1			
" Chartham - - - - -	8	8	16	348	437	785	801	110	85	195	10	5	15	4	11	15	29	3	32	2	1	3	36	69	105	5	4	9	32	31	63	4	3	7			
Lancaster: Lancaster - - - -	4	4	8	531	527	1,058	1,066	441	421	862	5	1	6	24	26	50	13	3	16	-	-	-	130	99	229	2	1	3	103	84	187	1	-	1			
" Rainhill - - - - -	-	-	-	318	368	686	686	88	71	159	-	-	-	4	10	14	5	2	7	-	-	-	42	48	90	-	-	-	31	41	72	-	-	-			
" Prestwich - - - - -	-	-	-	533	680	1,213	1,213	213	242	455	-	-	-	28	41	69	6	-	6	-	-	-	121	143	264	-	-	-	55	110	165	-	-	-			
" Whittingham - - - -	1	-	1	731	912	1,643	1,644	196	271	467	-	-	-	12	19	31	36	18	54	-	-	-	66	106	172	1	-	1	51	92	143	-	-	-			
Leicester and Rutland - - - -	14	24	38	223	208	431	469	41	59	100	-	3	3	4	5	9	3	7	10	-	-	-	20	37	57	1	4	5	19	31	50	1	4	5			

Appendix (B¹.)

on the 1st January 1884, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the preceding Year.

Statistics of the Patients remaining 1st January 1884 will be found in Appendix B³.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1883.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1884.							Average Number Resident during 1883.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Admissions (excluding Transfers) during the Year 1883.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1883.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1883.			Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.													
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
44	34	78	—	—	—	40	29	69	—	1	1	494	568	1,062	1,063	484	551	1,035	34·7	50·9	43·2	9·0	6·1	7·5	7·5	5·1	6·2	Beds, Herts, and Hunts. Berks (Reading and Newbury). Bucks.
28	24	52	—	—	—	15	9	24	1	4	5	217	282	499	504	221	283	504	40·4	36·0	38·0	12·6	8·4	10·3	10·4	7·2	8·6	
24	19	43	—	—	—	11	11	22	14	2	16	178	258	436	452	183	262	445	31·7	46·3	39·4	13·1	7·2	9·6	10·0	5·8	7·5	Cambridge and Isle of Ely. Carmarthen, &c.
17	8	25	—	—	—	9	4	13	—	—	—	170	217	387	387	170	207	377	25·0	31·1	28·3	10·0	3·8	6·6	8·2	3·3	5·5	
26	23	49	1	—	1	21	20	41	5	8	13	260	272	532	545	261	305	566	28·6	42·3	35·6	10·0	7·5	8·7	8·4	6·4	7·3	Chester : Chester. „ Parkside. Cornwall. Cumberland and West- moreland. Denbigh, &c.
44	33	77	—	—	—	16	12	28	—	—	—	280	289	569	569	281	293	574	36·0	59·3	46·3	15·6	11·2	13·4	12·2	9·1	10·6	
27	28	55	4	2	6	24	23	47	26	17	43	219	303	522	565	232	313	545	43·6	57·5	50·7	11·6	8·9	10·1	8·4	6·6	7·3	Derby. Devon. Dorset. Durham. Essex. Glamorgan. Gloucester.
18	15	33	3	1	4	7	9	16	23	26	49	230	311	541	590	253	335	588	33·3	58·5	45·9	7·1	4·5	5·6	6·3	3·9	4·9	
33	24	57	—	—	—	32	24	56	1	3	4	250	257	507	511	248	245	493	35·0	52·5	43·8	13·3	9·7	11·5	10·4	7·2	8·8	Hants. Hereford.
27	15	42	2	1	3	12	5	17	15	12	27	218	250	468	495	238	256	494	50·0	42·7	45·6	11·3	5·8	8·5	9·3	4·7	6·9	
26	18	44	—	—	—	26	16	42	—	—	—	208	225	433	433	204	225	429	36·2	41·1	38·8	12·7	8·0	10·2	10·0	6·0	7·9	Kent : Barming Heath. „ Chatham
30	25	55	—	—	—	24	16	40	—	—	—	336	496	832	832	326	492	818	39·7	38·8	39·2	9·2	5·0	6·7	7·3	4·3	5·6	
19	15	34	—	—	—	6	6	12	14	10	24	209	241	450	474	228	250	478	42·8	41·1	41·8	8·3	6·0	7·1	7·4	5·2	6·2	Lancaster : Lancaster. „ Rainhill. „ Prestwich.
55	42	97	1	3	4	46	33	79	7	8	15	591	503	1,094	1,109	595	489	1,084	46·4	45·2	45·7	9·2	8·6	8·9	7·6	6·7	7·2	
65	43	108	—	—	—	54	28	82	—	—	—	407	545	952	952	409	540	949	43·4	47·6	45·6	15·8	7·9	11·3	12·0	6·2	8·7	,, Whittingham. Leicester and Rutland.
49	19	68	—	—	—	38	16	54	—	—	—	356	286	642	642	347	297	644	37·5	34·6	36·2	14·1	6·4	10·5	10·9	5·2	8·3	
31	36	67	1	—	1	26	33	59	3	7	10	347	418	765	775	330	400	730	34·3	40·7	38·0	9·3	9·0	9·1	7·2	6·8	7·0	Leicester and Rutland.
56	26	82	—	—	—	32	16	48	—	—	—	425	466	891	891	425	444	869	25·6	29·8	27·7	13·2	5·9	9·4	11·0	5·0	8·0	
11	15	26	2	—	2	6	11	17	16	9	25	172	184	356	381	183	193	376	31·7	48·3	33·6	6·0	7·8	6·9	4·9	6·6	5·8	Leicester and Rutland.
68	61	129	1	1	2	68	61	129	9	18	27	513	788	1,301	1,328	539	798	1,337	57·0	62·3	59·8	12·6	7·6	9·6	9·4	6·1	7·5	
34	24	58	5	3	8	14	6	20	8	5	13	388	432	820	833	370	452	822	39·5	37·8	38·6	9·1	5·3	7·0	7·2	4·5	5·8	Leicester and Rutland.
101	72	173	—	—	—	57	46	103	8	5	13	737	776	1,513	1,526	676	668	1,344	24·0	20·1	22·1	14·9	10·8	12·9	10·3	7·6	9·0	
50	28	78	—	—	—	45	28	73	—	—	—	314	363	677	677	321	363	684	37·3	59·4	47·3	15·6	7·7	11·4	12·3	6·3	9·2	Leicester and Rutland.
42	65	107	—	—	—	26	45	71	—	—	—	583	714	1,297	1,297	540	686	1,226	26·5	45·4	36·7	7·7	9·4	8·7	5·6	7·0	6·4	
101	73	174	—	—	—	74	70	144	—	—	—	761	1,004	1,765	1,765	755	981	1,736	31·9	36·3	34·6	13·3	7·4	10·0	10·9	6·1	8·2	Leicester and Rutland.
20	18	38	—	2	2	16	12	28	13	20	33	225	216	441	474	236	237	473	50·0	59·6	55·5	8·4	7·6	8·0	7·1	6·1	6·6	

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1883.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1883.													DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1883.														
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.									Of the Total Number.									Of the Number Discharged Recovered.									
								Total Number.			Private.			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers. Private.			Total Number.			Private.			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.			
																																Private.			
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Lincoln - - - - -	-	-	-	314	363	677	677	93	95	188	-	-	-	15	19	34	2	3	5	-	-	-	39	70	109	-	-	-	29	43	72	-	-	-	
Middlesex : Banstead - - -	-	-	-	713	1,168	1,881	1,881	222	182	404	-	-	-	8	6	14	63	33	96	-	-	-	98	103	201	-	-	-	83	81	164	-	-	-	
" Colney Hatch - - -	-	-	-	836	1,316	2,152	2,152	379	273	652	-	-	-	17	26	43	16	12	28	-	-	-	176	183	359	-	-	-	122	116	238	-	-	-	
" Hanwell - - - - -	-	-	-	750	1,089	1,839	1,839	140	203	343	-	-	-	10	26	36	12	21	33	-	-	-	73	84	157	-	-	-	50	57	107	-	-	-	
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor -	-	-	-	296	322	618	618	95	156	251	3	-	3	19	16	35	15	67	82	-	-	-	35	44	79	-	-	-	26	34	60	-	-	-	
Norfolk - - - - -	3	11	14	289	413	702	716	70	105	175	4	1	5	7	20	27	2	5	7	-	-	-	33	53	86	2	2	4	31	41	72	1	2	3	
Northampton - - - - -	19	28	47	280	274	554	601	76	128	204	4	13	17	10	6	16	12	14	26	-	-	-	35	68	103	3	17	20	22	48	70	1	5	6	
Northumberland - - - - -	3	3	6	211	216	427	433	58	43	101	1	1	2	11	9	20	1	3	4	-	-	-	32	28	60	1	2	3	24	18	42	1	2	3	
Nottingham - - - - -	2	1	3	166	186	352	355	79	51	130	-	4	4	9	10	19	2	1	3	-	-	-	34	34	68	1	2	3	27	23	50	1	1	2	
Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor).	-	-	-	216	261	477	477	47	51	98	-	-	-	9	11	20	5	1	6	-	-	-	23	28	51	-	-	-	6	14	20	-	-	-	
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	-	-	-	240	288	528	528	76	84	160	-	-	-	7	20	27	2	4	6	-	-	-	51	69	120	-	-	-	19	26	45	-	-	-	
Somerset - - - - -	2	2	4	319	399	718	722	84	105	189	-	-	1	11	26	37	2	2	4	1	-	1	37	64	101	-	-	-	23	41	64	-	-	-	
Stafford : Stafford - - - - -	-	-	-	378	296	674	674	140	148	288	-	-	-	21	20	41	5	22	27	-	-	-	62	76	138	-	-	-	36	59	95	-	-	-	
" Burntwood - - - - -	-	-	-	292	284	576	576	79	74	153	-	-	-	6	8	14	5	1	6	-	-	-	36	32	68	-	-	-	27	25	52	-	-	-	
Suffolk - - - - -	-	-	-	175	230	405	405	29	33	62	-	-	-	5	7	12	2	-	2	-	-	-	14	28	42	-	-	-	12	23	35	-	-	-	
Surrey : Wandsworth - - - - -	-	-	-	402	634	1,036	1,036	163	129	292	-	-	-	11	18	29	15	8	23	-	-	-	114	102	216	-	-	-	58	70	128	-	-	-	
" Brookwood - - - - -	-	-	-	398	616	1,014	1,014	131	134	265	-	-	-	15	18	33	13	13	26	-	-	-	77	105	182	-	-	-	44	64	108	-	-	-	
" Cane Hill - - - - -	-	-	-	(Asylum opened 4th December 1883)				-	67	53	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	40	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sussex - - - - -	8	18	26	358	455	813	839	103	137	240	4	4	8	24	27	51	3	6	9	-	-	-	72	93	165	2	5	7	42	53	95	1	1	2	
Warwick - - - - -	4	12	16	288	359	647	663	63	79	142	-	-	-	6	5	11	5	-	5	-	-	-	28	46	74	-	1	1	15	30	45	-	-	-	
Wilts - - - - -	1	2	3	277	336	613	616	68	74	142	3	1	4	5	13	18	6	-	6	-	-	-	24	34	58	3	2	5	18	29	47	-	2	2	
Worcester - - - - -	21	28	49	318	405	723	772	80	86	166	8	8	16	8	13	21	3	1	4	1	-	1	33	60	93	6	3	9	21	26	47	3	-	3	
York, North Riding - - - - -	15	13	28	244	272	516	544	84	88	172	9	9	18	20	16	36	2	3	5	1	-	1	34	41	75	2	4	6	32	37	69	1	2	3	
York, West Riding : Wakefield -	1	-	1	703	698	1,401	1,402	202	210	412	-	-	-	33	46	79	2	1	3	-	-	-	125	140	265	-	-	-	57	93	150	-	-	-	
" Wadsley - - - - -	9	24	33	580	681	1,261	1,294	210	298	508	10	17	27	31	59	90	7	22	29	2	-	2	117	171	288	4	11	15	82	126	208	2	6	8	
York, East Riding - - - - -	14	15	29	133	121	254	283	32	34	66	9	7	16	5	5	10	1	1	2	-	-	-	18	28	46	7	7	14	13	21	34	3	5	8	
BOROUGHES.																																			
Birmingham (Winson Green) -	19	16	35	241	272	513	548	180	146	326	20	16	36	17	24	41	4	7	11	-	1	1	105	88	193	10	7	17	62	59	121	6	5	11	
" (Rubery Hill) - - - - -	-	1	1	186	235	421	422	40	123	163	2	2	4	-	-	-	36	77	113	1	-	1	5	17	22	1	1	2	2	11	13	1	1	2	
Bristol - - - - -	4	3	7	195	223	418	425	60	67	127	-	1	1	5	7	12	-	2	2	-	-	-	19	34	53	-	-	-	14	30	44	-	-	-	
Hull - - - - -	-	-	-	86	79	165	165	33	46	79	-	-	-	2	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	16	34	-	-	-	12	13	25	-	-	-	
Ipswich - - - - -	-	12	17	115	145	260	277	38	44	82	5	7	12	6	2	8	1	1	2	1	-	1	36	41	77	3	4	7	16	17	33	-	3	3	
Leicester - - - - -	-	-	-	208	223	431	431	50	89	139	-	-	-	8	14	22	3	15	18	-	-	-	18	48	66	-	-	-	11	36	47	-	-	-	
London (City of) - - - - -	-	-	-	172	229	401	401	40	29	69	-	-	-	6	2	8	1	3	4	-	-	-	28	22	50	-	-	-	17	10	27	-	-	-	
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	1	6	7	139	124	263	270	46	52	98	-	-	-	9	8	17	5	1	6	-	-	-	26	34	60	-	-	-	17	20	37	-	-	-	
Norwich - - - - -	-	-	-	83	114	197	197	46	64	110	-	-	-	-	6	6	14	17	31	-	-	-	17	26	43	-	-	-	14	10	24	-	-	-	
Nottingham - - - - -	-	-	-	140	136	276	276	39	49	88	-	-	-	4	5	9	2	7	9	-	-	-	20	32	52	-	-	-	15	20	35	-	-	-	
Portsmouth - - - - -	11	6	17	191	220	411	428	66	63	129	4	5	9	7	8	15	3	1	4	1	1	2	29	34	63	2	2	4	20	28	48	-	2	2	
TOTAL - - - - -	298	356	654	19,600	23,811	43,411	44,065	6,168	6,696	12,864	146	147	293	671	937	1,608	516	545	1,061	18	11	29	2,928	3,709	6,637	82	111	193	1,994	2,596	4,590	42	62	10	
(a)																																			
(b)																																			

(a) In addition to these numbers, 33 patients (17 males and 16 females) were transferred, while resident during 1883, from the Pauper to the Private Class.

(b) In addition to these numbers, 29 patients (16 males and 13 females) were transferred, while resident during 1883, from the Private to the Pauper Class.

Details of these transfers will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

Appendix (B¹.) to Thirty-eighth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1883.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1884.							Average Number Resident during 1883.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Admissions (excluding Transfers) during the Year 1883.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1883.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1883.			Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.		
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.																		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
43	47	90	—	—	—	11	11	22	—	—	—	325	341	666	666	326	350	676	31·8	46·7	39·3	13·1	13·4	13·3	10·5	10·2	10·4	Lincoln.		
126	74	200	—	—	—	65	46	111	—	—	—	711	1,173	1,884	1,884	712	1,176	1,888	52·2	54·3	53·2	17·6	6·2	10·5	13·4	5·4	8·7	Middlesex: Banstead.		
124	80	204	—	—	—	102	76	178	—	—	—	915	1,326	2,241	2,241	905	1,325	2,230	33·6	44·0	38·1	13·7	6·0	9·1	10·2	5·0	7·3	Colney Hatch.		
67	71	138	—	—	—	56	59	115	—	—	—	750	1,137	1,887	1,887	749	1,113	1,862	39·0	31·3	34·5	8·9	6·3	7·4	7·5	5·4	6·3	Hanwell.		
23	33	56	1	—	1	20	27	47	2	2	4	331	399	730	734	312	360	672	32·5	38·2	35·5	7·3	9·1	8·3	5·8	6·9	6·4	Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor.		
35	37	72	1	—	1	18	17	35	4	9	13	290	430	720	733	292	427	719	45·6	41·0	42·9	11·9	8·6	10·0	9·6	7·0	8·1	Norfolk.		
36	26	62	2	3	5	18	12	30	17	20	37	287	316	603	640	303	310	613	34·4	42·1	39·3	11·8	8·3	10·1	9·6	6·0	7·7	Northampton.		
16	22	38	—	1	1	12	14	26	2	1	3	222	211	433	436	219	219	438	42·1	45·0	43·3	7·3	10·0	8·6	5·9	8·4	7·1	Northumberland.		
41	17	58	—	—	—	31	6	37	2	4	6	170	183	353	359	171	188	359	35·0	46·0	39·3	24·0	9·0	16·1	16·5	7·1	11·9	Nottingham.		
30	12	42	—	—	—	7	6	13	—	—	—	210	272	482	482	210	265	475	14·3	28·0	21·7	14·3	4·5	8·8	11·4	3·8	7·3	Oxford, &c.		
21	23	44	—	—	—	8	15	23	—	—	—	244	280	524	524	247	285	532	25·6	32·5	29·2	8·5	8·0	8·2	6·6	6·1	6·3	Salop and Montgomery.		
45	28	73	—	—	—	40	24	64	3	2	5	320	412	732	737	322	406	728	28·0	39·8	34·6	13·9	6·8	10·0	11·2	5·5	8·0	Somerset.		
71	50	121	—	—	—	25	15	40	—	—	—	385	318	703	703	380	310	690	26·6	46·8	36·3	18·6	16·1	17·5	13·7	11·2	12·5	Stafford: Stafford.		
38	41	79	—	—	—	26	22	48	—	—	—	297	285	582	582	296	288	584	36·4	34·2	35·3	12·8	14·2	13·5	10·2	11·4	10·8	Burntwood.		
19	16	35	—	—	—	6	7	13	—	—	—	171	219	390	390	168	223	391	41·4	69·6	58·3	11·3	7·1	8·9	9·3	6·0	7·5	Suffolk.		
62	36	98	—	—	—	28	17	45	—	—	—	389	625	1,014	1,014	414	636	1,050	39·1	57·8	47·5	14·9	5·6	9·3	10·9	4·7	7·3	Surrey: Wandsworth.		
56	42	98	—	—	—	44	28	72	—	—	—	396	603	999	999	417	628	1,045	37·2	52·8	45·2	13·4	6·7	9·3	10·6	5·6	7·6	Brookwood.		
2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	65	53	118	118	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cane Hill.		
41	39	80	3	—	3	15	15	30	7	17	24	349	461	810	834	360	478	838	42·0	40·4	41·1	11·3	8·1	9·5	8·7	6·3	7·4	Sussex.		
39	24	63	—	—	—	32	18	50	4	11	15	284	369	653	668	290	380	670	25·8	38·0	32·8	13·4	6·3	9·4	11·0	5·3	7·8	Warwick.		
39	33	72	—	—	—	26	19	45	—	1	1	283	344	627	628	284	343	627	29·0	39·1	34·6	13·7	9·6	11·5	11·2	8·0	9·5	Wilts.		
42	34	76	4	1	5	42	31	73	23	35	58	321	390	711	769	340	431	771	27·2	30·5	29·0	12·3	7·8	9·8	10·0	6·5	8·1	Worcester.		
35	23	58	3	1	4	22	11	33	19	17	36	255	292	547	583	268	296	564	39·0	43·5	41·3	13·0	7·7	10·3	10·2	6·2	8·1	York, N. Riding.		
78	61	139	1	—	1	75	56	131	—	—	—	703	707	1,410	1,410	704	706	1,410	28·5	44·5	36·7	11·0	8·6	9·8	8·6	6·7	7·6	York, W. Riding: Wakefield.		
79	70	149	—	—	—	63	35	98	12	28	40	591	734	1,325	1,365	594	749	1,343	40·3	45·6	43·4	13·3	9·3	11·0	9·8	6·9	8·2	Wadsley.		
23	6	29	3	2	5	17	6	23	14	13	27	124	123	247	274	138	141	279	41·9	63·6	53·1	16·6	4·2	10·3	12·8	3·5	8·3	York, E. Riding.		
48	39	87	4	5	9	40	31	71	25	19	44	262	288	550	594	269	289	558	35·2	42·4	38·4	17·8	13·4	15·5	10·9	8·9	9·9	BOROUGH.		
34	27	61	—	—	—	30	25	55	1	2	3	186	313	499	502	188	278	466	50·0	23·9	26·0	18·0	9·7	13·0	15·0	7·5	10·4	Birmingham (Winson Green).		
40	21	61	1	—	1	36	17	53	2	3	5	198	235	433	438	200	233	433	23·3	46·1	35·2	20·0	9·0	14·1	15·5	7·1	11·0	(Rubery Hill).		
9	11	20	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	92	98	190	190	92	90	182	36·3	28·2	31·7	9·8	12·2	11·0	7·5	8·8	8·2	Bristol.		
11	13	24	1	—	1	7	11	18	5	15	20	106	132	238	258	118	148	266	43·2	39·5	41·3	9·3	8·7	9·0	7·0	6·4	6·7	Hull.		
23	14	37	—	—	—	23	14	37	—	—	—	217	250	467	467	213	244	457	23·4	48·6	38·8	10·7	5·7	8·0	8·9	4·6	6·5	Ipswich.		
12	12	24	—	—	—	12	11	23	—	—	—	172	224	396	396	174	226	400	43·6	38·5	41·6	6·9	5·3	6·0	5·7	4·6	5·1	Leicester.		
15	6	21	—	—	—	7	2	9	1	6	7	144	136	280	287	138	134	272	41·4	39·2	40·2	10·9	4·4	7·7	8·0	3·3	5·7	London (City of).		
10	10	20	—	—	—	6	6	12	—	—	—	102	142	244	244	91	129	220	43·7	21·2	30·4	10·9	7·7	9·1	7·7	5·6	6·5	Newcastle-on-Tyne.		
20	5	25	—	—	—	17	4	21	—	—	—	139	148	287	287	138	141	279	40·5	47·6	44·3	14·4	3·5	8·9	11·1	2·7	6·8	Norwich.		
21	16	37	2	—	2	14	10	24	11	9	20	207	230	437	457	211	239	450	31·8	45·1	38·4	10·0	6·7	8·2	7·9	5·5	6·6	Nottingham.		
2,520	1,922	4,442	46	26	72	1,750	1,315	3,065	317	369	686	20,301	24,863	45,164	45,850	20,310	24,752	45,062	35·3	42·2	38·9	12·4	7·7	9·8	9·6	6·2	7·8	Portsmouth.		
																														TOTAL.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1883.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1883.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1883.														
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.												Total Number.			Of the Total Number.											
												Private.			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.						Private.			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.					
																					Private.												Private.					
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
REGISTERED HOSPITALS.																																						
Chester - - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	90	122	212	-	-	-	212	44	36	80	44	36	80	4	6	10	3	1	4	3	1	4	30	16	46	30	16	46	21	6	27	21	6	27			
Devon - - -	Wonford House, Exeter - - -	54	68	122	-	-	-	122	30	21	51	30	21	51	7	4	11	5	3	8	5	3	8	10	8	18	10	8	18	7	5	12	7	5	12			
Gloucester - - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester - - -	65	64	129	-	-	-	129	13	17	30	13	17	30	2	3	5	7	6	13	7	6	13	5	11	16	5	11	16	3	10	13	3	10	13			
Lincoln - - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital - - -	28	32	60	-	-	-	60	8	21	29	8	21	29	3	3	6	-	3	3	-	3	3	7	11	18	7	11	18	3	3	6	3	3	6			
Middlesex - - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street - - -	68	137	205	-	-	-	205	13	52	65	13	52	65	1	5	6	-	4	4	-	4	4	15	54	69	15	54	69	4	31	35	4	31	35			
Norfolk - - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - -	28	42	70	-	2	2	72	6	12	18	6	12	18	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	2	5	7	2	4	6	-	3	3	-	3	3				
Northampton - - -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Billing-road, Northampton.	155	157	312	-	-	-	312	37	34	71	37	34	71	4	7	11	7	4	11	7	4	11	20	29	49	20	29	49	12	16	28	12	16	28			
Notts - - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	38	38	76	-	-	-	76	5	8	13	5	8	13	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	3	6	9	3	6	9	1	4	5	1	4	5			
Oxford - - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford.	29	39	68	-	-	-	68	3	11	14	3	11	14	-	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	3	2	5	3	2	5	1	2	3	1	2	3			
Stafford - - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.	70	83	153	1	-	1	154	10	14	24	10	14	24	3	3	6	-	1	1	-	1	1	8	20	28	8	20	28	4	8	12	4	8	12			
Surrey - - -	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth-road - - -	103	147	250	-	-	-	250	161	181	342	161	181	342	11	22	33	12	12	24	12	12	24	105	152	257	105	152	257	52	81	133	52	81	133			
York - - -	York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham - - -	66	46	112	21	32	53	165	18	25	43	10	13	23	2	4	6	2	1	3	2	1	3	12	25	37	8	10	18	8	13	21	7	7	14			
" - - -	The Retreat, York - - -	62	94	156	-	-	-	156	12	15	27	12	15	27	4	3	7	2	2	4	2	2	4	8	7	15	8	7	15	7	4	11	7	4	11			
(IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS.)																																						
Lancaster - - -	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster	245	130	375	74	27	101	476	61	40	101	53	34	87	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	20	49	22	13	35	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Surrey - - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earl's Wood, Redhill -	396	175	571	-	-	-	571	32	27	59	32	27	59	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	9	33	24	9	33	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TOTAL - - -		1,497	1,374	2,871	96	61	157	3,028	453	514	967	437	496	933 (a)	49	64	113	41	40	81	41	40	81	281	375	656	270	352	622	123	186	309	122	180	302			
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM.																																						
Hants - - -	Netley Abbey, Southampton - - -	59	-	59	-	-	-	59	223	-	223	223	-	223	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	235	-	235	235	-	235	116	-	116	116	-	116			
Middlesex - - -	Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing - - -	82	19	101	-	-	-	101	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Norfolk - - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth - - -	166	-	166	-	-	-	166	18	-	18	18	-	18	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3	2	-	2	2	-	2				
TOTAL - - -		307	19	326	-	-	-	326	243	1	244	243	1	244	9	-	9	1	1	2	1	1	2	238	-	238	238	-	238	118	-	118	118	-	118			
CRIMINAL ASYLUM.																																						
Berks - - -	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor, Wokingham.	159	59	218 (b)	222	73	295	513	58	17	75	39	12	51 (c)	2	1	3	9	-	9	7	-	7	27	4	31	23 (d)	3	26	5	1	6	1	-	1			

(a) In addition to this number, one patient (a female) was transferred, while resident during 1883, from the Pauper to the Private Class.

(b) Of this number, 209 (152 males and 57 females) were chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote.

(c) In addition to this number, 4 patients (3 males and 1 female) were transferred, while resident during 1883, from the Pauper to the Private Class.

MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1883.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1884.							Average Number Resident during 1883.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Admissions (excluding Transfers) during the Year 1883.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1883.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1883.			Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, and State Asylums.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.													
			Private.																									
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
22	3	25	22	3	25	9	2	11	82	139	221	—	—	—	221	90	128	218	51·2	17·1	35·5	24·4	2·4	11·4	16·4	1·8	8·6	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital. Wonford House. Barnwood House. Lincoln Lunatic Hospital. St. Luke's Hospital. Bethel Hospital, Norwich. St. Andrew's Hospital.
7	—	7	7	—	7	2	—	2	67	81	148	—	—	—	148	61	71	132	28·0	27·7	27·9	11·4	—	5·3	8·3	—	4·0	
4	1	5	4	1	5	—	—	—	69	69	138	—	—	—	138	68	67	135	50·0	90·9	76·4	5·8	1·5	3·7	5·1	1·2	3·1	
3	4	7	3	4	7	—	—	—	26	38	64	—	—	—	64	28	37	65	37·5	16·6	23·0	10·7	10·8	10·8	8·3	7·7	7·8	
4	8	12	4	8	12	2	3	5	62	127	189	—	—	—	189	64	135	199	30·7	64·6	57·3	6·2	5·9	6·0	4·9	4·2	4·4	
2	3	5	2	3	5	1	—	1	30	47	77	—	1	1	78	29	46	75	—	25·0	17·7	6·9	6·5	6·6	5·9	5·6	5·7	
15	7	22	15	7	22	5	2	7	157	155	312	—	—	—	312	156	157	313	40·0	53·3	46·6	9·6	4·4	7·0	7·8	3·6	5·7	
1	2	3	1	2	3	—	1	1	39	38	77	—	—	—	77	39	37	76	20·0	57·1	41·6	2·5	5·4	3·9	2·3	4·3	3·3	
1	1	2	1	1	2	—	1	1	28	47	75	—	—	—	75	29	42	71	100·0	22·2	30·0	3·4	2·3	2·8	3·1	2·0	2·4	
2	3	5	2	3	5	1	2	3	70	74	144	1	—	1	145	73	78	151	40·0	61·5	52·1	2·7	3·8	3·3	2·5	3·1	2·8	
23	16	39	23	16	39	20	14	34	136	160	296	—	—	—	296	111	155	266	34·9	47·9	41·8	20·7	10·3	14·6	8·7	4·8	6·6	
12	5	17	9	2	11	—	—	—	59	48	107	22	25	47	154	85	79	164	50·0	54·2	52·5	14·1	6·3	10·4	11·4	4·8	8·2	
3	5	8	3	5	8	—	—	—	63	97	160	—	—	—	160	61	95	156	70·0	30·8	47·8	4·9	5·2	5·1	4·0	4·6	4·3	
9	5	14	6	5	11	7	5	12	270	146	416	72	26	98	514	324	160	484	—	—	—	2·7	3·1	2·8	2·3	2·5	2·4	
14	8	22	14	8	22	11	8	19	390	185	575	—	—	—	575	389	176	565	—	—	—	3·6	4·5	3·9	3·2	3·9	3·5	
122	71	193	116	68	184	53	38	96	1,548	1,451	2,999	95	52	147	3,146	1,607	1,463	3,070	30·6	39·2	34·9	7·6	4·8	6·3	5·9	3·6	4·8	
TOTAL.																												
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	47	—	—	—	47	36	—	36	52·0	—	52·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	Netley Abbey, Southampton. Royal India Lunatic Asylum. Royal Naval Hospital, Yar- mouth. TOTAL.
3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	4	81	19	100	—	—	—	100	81	19	100	—	—	—	3·7	5·2	3·9	3·6	5·0	3·8	
14	—	14	14	—	14	5	—	5	167	—	167	—	—	—	167	166	—	166	11·1	—	11·1	8·4	—	8·4	7·6	—	7·6	
17	1	18	17	1	18	8	1	9	295	19	314	—	—	—	314	283	19	302	48·7	—	48·7	6·0	5·2	5·9	3·1	5·0	3·1	
20	2	22	12	2	14	20	2	22	163	66	229 (c)	229	77	306	535	384	138	522	10·2	5·8	9·0	5·2	1·4	4·2	4·5	1·3	3·7	
Criminal Lunatic Asylum.																												

(d) In addition to this number, 4 patients (3 males and 1 female) were transferred, while resident during 1883, from the Private to the Pauper Class. Details of these transfers will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

(e) Of this number, 219 (155 males and 64 females) were chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

HOUSES.		NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1883.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1883.													DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1883.														
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Nnmber of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.												Total Number.			Of the Total Number.									
												Private.			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.						Private.			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.			
		Private.			M. F. Total.				M. F. Total.												M. F. Total.			M. F. Total.									M. F. Total.			M. F. Total.
Bethnal Green, E.	Bethnal House, Cambridge-road	58	71	129	81	154	235	364	93	91	184	19	19	38	8	4	12	1	-	1	1	-	1	72	58	130	15	15	30	26	26	52	5	2	7	
Camberwell, S.E.	Camberwell House	108	200	308	49	118	167	475	58	84	142	45	61	106	2	13	15	8	8	16	8	8	16	38	58	96	22	42	64	16	26	42	3	16	19	
Hoxton, N.	Hoxton House	12	22	34	18	110	128	162	27	103	130	1	5	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	86	116	1	1	2	10	50	60	1	-	1	
Peckham, S.E.	Peckham House	82	169	251	35	81	116	367	79	103	182	68	84	152	13	13	26	8	9	17	8	9	17	50	88	138	42	70	112	11	29	40	7	23	30	
Bow, E.	Grove Hall, Fairfield-road	357	-	357	32	-	32	389	93	-	93	5	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	54	-	54	6	-	6	26	-	26	3	-	3	
Chiswick	Manor House	20	16	36	-	-	-	36	10	5	15	10	5	15	2	2	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	7	7	14	7	7	14	2	2	4	2	2	4	
Clapton, Upper, E.	Brooke House	36	41	77	-	-	-	77	16	16	32	16	16	32	2	1	3	-	4	4	-	4	4	19	13	32	19	13	32	11	6	17	11	6	17	
Finsbury Park, N.	Northumberland House	39	38	77	-	-	-	77	13	13	26	13	13	26	-	6	6	1	3	4	1	3	4	10	13	23	10	13	23	4	7	11	4	7	11	
Hammersmith, W.	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses	32	13	45	-	-	-	45	9	5	14	9	5	14	1	2	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	9	4	13	9	4	13	3	3	6	3	3	6	
Isleworth	Wyke House	19	16	35	-	-	-	35	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	6	7	1	6	7	-	4	4	-	4	4	
Roehampton, S.W.	The Priory	25	28	53	-	-	-	53	9	7	16	9	7	16	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	6	7	13	6	7	13	2	2	4	2	2	4	
Southall	Southall Park	10	9	19	-	-	-	19	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	17	9	8	17	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Sunbury	Halliford House	10	11	21	-	-	-	21	2	3	5	2	3	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	
Twickenham	Twickenham House	-	16	16	-	-	-	16	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Brook Green, W.	Montague House	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Chelsea, S.W.	Blacklands House, King's-road	13	-	13	-	-	-	13	8	-	8	8	-	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	5	-	5	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	
Fulham, S.W.	Munster House	21	-	21	-	-	-	21	15	-	15	15	-	15	4	-	4	3	-	3	3	-	3	8	-	8	8	-	8	1	-	1	1	-	1	
Hillingdon	Moorcroft House	42	-	42	-	-	-	42	7	-	7	7	-	7	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	3	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	
Brompton, West, S.W.	Earl's Court House	-	29	29	-	-	-	29	-	9	9	-	9	9	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	8	8	-	8	8	-	3	3	-	3	3	
Hammersmith, S.W.	Otto House, North End	-	31	31	-	-	-	31	-	8	8	-	8	8	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	11	11	-	4	4	-	4	4		
" W.	Upper Mall House	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Hanwell, W.	Lawn House	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	
Hayes	Hayes Park	-	15	15	-	-	-	15	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	Wood End House	-	16	16	-	-	-	16	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Hendon, N.W.	Hendon Grove	-	11	11	-	-	-	11	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Leyton	Great House	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Peckham Rye, S.E.	Silverton House, 26, Linden Grove	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	
Southall	The Shrubbery	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	Vine Cottage, Norwood Green	-	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wandsworth, S.W.	The Huguenots, East Hill	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1		
Brixton, S.W.	1, Knowle-road	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Notting Hill, W.	3, Darnley-road	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Tooting, Upper, S.W.	Ivy Lodge	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:																																				
Hampton Wick	Normansfield	95	50	145	-	-	-	145	11	5	16	11	5	16	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	18	12	6	18	3	-	3	3	-	3	
Norwood, Lower, S.E.	Colville, Thurlow Park-road	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL		992	860	1,852	215	463	678	2,530	455	472	927	243	260	503	37	46	83	26	37	63	25	37	62	335	391	726	177	229	406	119	166	285	49	76	125	
		(a)																																		
		(b)																																		

(a) In addition to these numbers, 10 patients (6 males and 4 females) were transferred, while resident during 1883, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(b) In addition to these numbers, 15 patients (4 males and 11 females) were transferred, while resident during 1883, from the Private to the Pauper Class.
Details of these transfers will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1883.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1884.						Average Number Resident during 1883.			HOUSES.	
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.							Total Number of Lunatics.
			Private.												M. F. Total.				
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
16	21	3	4	5	9	9	12	21	59	68	127	85	169	254	381	143	237	380	Bethnal House.
21	17	38	15	11	26	3	2	5	115	202	317	41	125	166	483	156	327	483	Camberwell House.
4	13	17	1	—	1	—	—	—	11	26	37	12	110	122	159	30	146	176	Hoxton House.
26	23	49	21	14	35	—	—	—	87	170	257	33	72	105	362	115	244	359	Peckham House.
32	—	32	20	—	20	28	—	28	338	—	338	58	—	58	396	389	—	389	Grove Hall.
1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	22	14	36	—	—	—	36	19	15	34	Manor House.
3	—	3	3	—	3	2	—	2	30	44	74	—	—	—	74	31	43	74	Brooke House.
4	1	5	4	1	5	—	1	1	38	37	75	—	—	—	75	38	40	78	Northumberland House.
4	1	5	4	1	5	—	—	—	28	13	41	—	—	—	41	30	13	43	Sussex, &c., Houses.
1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	21	10	31	—	—	—	31	20	11	31	Wyke House.
3	2	5	3	2	5	—	—	—	25	26	51	—	—	—	51	25	27	52	The Priory.
2	1	3	2	1	3	—	—	—	House destroyed by fire, 14th August 1883.						—	6	6	12	Southall Park.
2	1	3	2	1	3	1	—	1	8	11	19	—	—	—	19	9	9	18	Halliford House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	—	—	—	16	—	16	16	Twickenham House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	6	—	6	Montague House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	16	—	—	—	16	12	—	12	Blacklands House.
1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	27	—	27	—	—	—	27	24	—	24	Munster House.
1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	45	—	45	—	—	—	45	44	—	44	Moorcroft House.
—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	28	28	—	—	—	28	—	29	29	Earl's Court House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28	—	—	—	28	—	32	32	Otto House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	7	—	7	7	Upper Mall House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	10	—	9	9	Lawn House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	—	—	—	16	—	15	15	Hayes Park.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	17	—	—	—	17	—	16	16	Wood End House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	11	—	11	11	Hendon Grove.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	8	—	8	8	Great House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	3	3	Silverton House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	8	—	6	6	The Shrubbery.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	12	—	12	12	Vine Cottage.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	8	—	8	8	The Huguenots.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	1, Knowle-road.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	3, Darnley-road.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	Ivy Lodge.
4	2	6	4	2	6	—	—	—	90	47	137	—	—	—	137	92	47	139	Idiot Establish- ments.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	4	—	4	Normansfield.
125	84	209	87	40	127	45	15	60	973	844	1,817	229	476	705	2,522	1,196	1,340	2,536	Colville.
																			TOTAL.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1883.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1883.														DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1883.														
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.													Total Number.			Of the Total Number.									
												Private.			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.							Private.			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.			
		Private.			M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.										M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.							F.	Total.	M.	F.
Beds	-	Bishopstone House, Bedford	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	
"	-	Springfield House, Bedford	-	15	25	40	-	-	40	8	7	15	8	7	15	-	-	-	3	2	5	3	2	5	5	4	9	5	4	9	2	-	2	2	-	2	2
Cornwall	-	3, Alexandra-terrace, Torpoint	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Derby	-	Wye House, Buxton	-	20	19	39	-	-	39	7	6	13	7	6	13	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	7	4	11	7	4	11	4	2	6	4	2	6	
Devon	-	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	-	-	6	6	-	-	6	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-		
"	-	Plympton House, Plympton	-	17	18	35	-	-	35	5	6	11	5	6	11	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	14	8	6	14	2	5	7	2	5	7		
Durham	-	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	-	15	18	33	-	-	33	2	5	7	2	5	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	4	5	-	2	2	-	2	2			
"	-	Dunston Lodge, Gateshead	-	20	21	41	-	-	41	12	5	17	12	5	17	1	-	1	2	-	2	2	-	2	4	7	11	4	7	11	4	7	11	4	7	11	
Essex	-	Witham	-	9	10	19	-	-	19	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1			
Glamorgan	-	Vernon House, Briton Ferry	-	12	19	31	-	40	40	4	8	12	4	4	8	-	2	2	1	4	5	1	-	1	3	7	10	3	7	10	-	3	3	-	3	3	
Gloucester	-	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol	-	20	22	42	-	-	42	10	6	16	10	6	16	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	7	5	12	7	5	12	1	1	2	1	1	2	
"	-	Fairford House, Fairford	-	16	16	32	-	-	32	2	5	7	2	5	7	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	3	4	-	1	1	-	1	1		
"	-	The Croft House, Fairford	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Hants	-	Westbrook House, Alton	-	8	15	23	-	-	23	5	1	6	5	1	6	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	1	4	3	1	4	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	
"	-	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Herts	-	Harpenden Hall, St. Albans	-	2	1	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
"	-	Hadham Palace, Much Hadham	-	5	4	9	-	-	9	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Kent	-	North Grove House, Hawkhurst	-	10	18	28	-	-	28	3	7	10	3	7	10	-	1	1	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	6	7	1	6	7	-	1	1	-	1	1	
"	-	Springcroft, Beckenham	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
"	-	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	-	3	-	3	-	-	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-		
"	-	West Malling Place, Maidstone	-	11	12	23	-	-	23	7	6	13	7	6	13	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	3	5	2	3	5	-	2	2	-	2	2	
Lancaster	-	Marsden Hall, Burnley	-	9	9	18	-	-	18	3	5	8	3	5	8	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2		
"	-	Clifton Hall, Manchester	-	11	8	19	-	-	19	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-			
"	-	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	-	54	54	108	42	53	95	203	70	37	107	18	23	41	3	3	6	2	-	2	2	-	2	64	38	102	13	17	30	18	20	38	3	8	11
"	-	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool	-	18	17	35	-	-	35	12	9	21	12	9	21	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	13	4	17	13	4	17	5	2	7	5	2	7		
"	-	Westdale House, Wavertree, Liverpool.	-	-	9	9	-	-	9	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-			
Norfolk	-	Heigham Hall, Norwich	-	33	44	77	-	-	77	9	10	19	9	10	19	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	5	5	10	1	3	4	1	3	4		
"	-	The Grove, Catton, Norwich	-	2	7	9	-	-	9	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	
Northampton	-	Abington Abbey Retreat, Northampton.	-	5	10	15	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Salop	-	Stretton House, Church Stretton	-	31	-	31	-	-	31	6	-	6	6	-	6	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	5	-	5	5	-	5	3	-	3	3	-	3	3	
"	-	Grove House, All Stretton	-	-	33	33	-	-	33	-	9	9	-	9	9	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	4	4	-	4	4			
"	-	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
"	-	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	-	7	13	20	-	-	20	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2			

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1883.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1884.						Average Number			HOUSES.	
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Resident during 1883.			
			Private.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.										M.			F.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.		Total.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	6	6	Bishopstone House.
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	18	26	44	-	-	-	44	16	24	40	Springfield House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	3, Alexandra-terrace
2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	18	20	38	-	-	-	38	20	19	39	Torpoint.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	6	Wye House.
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	14	16	30	-	-	-	30	14	19	33	Court Hall.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	15	19	34	-	-	-	34	15	19	34	Plympton House.
2	1	3	2	1	3	1	-	1	26	18	44	-	-	-	44	24	20	44	Dinsdale Park.
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	10	10	20	-	-	-	20	8	10	18	Dunston Lodge.
1	4	5	1	1	2	-	1	1	12	15	27	-	41	41	68	13	57	70	Witham.
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	22	22	44	-	-	-	44	18	20	38	Vernon House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	18	35	-	-	-	35	16	19	35	Northwoods.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	Fairford House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	15	25	-	-	-	25	9	14	23	The Croft House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	Westbrook House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	2	1	3	The Briars.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	-	-	10	4	4	8	Harpenden Hall.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	12	18	30	-	-	-	30	11	18	29	Hadham Palace.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	North Grove House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	5	3	-	3	Springcroft.
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	14	15	29	-	-	-	29	12	12	24	Tattlebury House.
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	10	12	22	-	-	-	22	9	11	20	West Malling Place.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	8	19	-	-	-	19	11	8	19	Marsden Hall.
19	10	29	8	6	14	15	2	17	50	54	104	33	42	75	179	100	99	199	Clifton Hall.
1	6	7	1	6	7	-	1	1	16	16	32	-	-	-	32	22	15	37	Haydock Lodge.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	9	9	Tue Brook Villa.
3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	34	49	83	-	-	-	83	32	46	78	Westdale House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	9	-	-	-	9	2	7	9	Heigham Hall.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	10	14	-	-	-	14	4	10	14	The Grove, Catton.
3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	29	-	29	-	-	-	29	29	-	29	Abington Abbey.
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	34	34	-	-	-	34	-	32	32	Stretton House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	Grove House.
1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	6	10	16	-	-	-	16	6	11	17	St. Mary's House.
																			Boreatton Park.

(continued.)

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1883.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1883.													DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1883.																	
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.										Total Number.			Of the Total Number.														
												Private.			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.				Private.			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.								
																					Private.										Private.								
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
Somerset	-	-	Brislington House, Bristol	-	-	47	45	92	-	-	-	92	19	12	31	19	12	31	6	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	32	16	16	32	5	12	17	5	12	17
"	-	-	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	-	-	11	12	23	-	-	-	23	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	
"	-	-	13 and 14, Adelaide-terrace, Portishead.	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Stafford	-	-	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley	-	-	7	15	22	-	-	-	22	4	7	11	4	7	11	2	2	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	3	4	7	3	4	7	-	1	1	-	1	1
"	-	-	Moat House, Tamworth	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
"	-	-	The Green Hall, Stafford	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Suffolk	-	-	The Glebe House, Aspell, Debenham	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Surrey	-	-	Church-street, Epsom	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	4	4	-	4	4	
"	-	-	The Croshams, Sutton	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	
Sussex	-	-	Ticehurst Asylum	-	-	32	31	63	-	-	-	63	13	11	24	13	11	24	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	10	8	18	10	8	18	5	6	11	5	6	11
"	-	-	Myskyns, Ticehurst	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	2		
"	-	-	St George's Retreat, Ditchling, Burgess Hill.	-	-	12	39	51	-	-	-	51	2	6	8	2	6	8	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	5	8	3	5	8	-	2	2	-	2	2
"	-	-	Periteau, Winchelsea, Rye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1		
Warwick	-	-	Glendossil, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	-	-	14	16	30	-	-	-	30	8	4	12	8	4	12	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	5	1	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	
Wilts	-	-	Laverstock House, Salisbury	-	-	24	19	43	-	-	-	43	13	9	22	13	9	22	3	2	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	8	2	10	8	2	10	4	1	5	4	1	5
"	-	-	Fisherton House, Salisbury	-	-	47	61	108	189	321	510	618	68	191	259	18	22	40	7	14	21	6	4	10	3	3	6	58	123	181	15	19	34	20	73	93	7	7	14
"	-	-	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	-	-	11	11	22	-	-	-	22	2	3	5	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
"	-	-	Kingsdown House, Box	-	-	13	18	31	-	-	-	31	1	6	7	1	6	7	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	5	6	1	5	6	-	4	4	-	4	4
York, E.R.	-	-	Marfleet-lane Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull.	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
York, W.R.	-	-	Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, Bentham	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
"	-	-	Grove House, Acomb, York	-	-	8	15	23	-	-	-	23	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	3	3	-	3	3	
"	-	-	Lime Tree House, Acomb, York	-	-	6	2	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
"	-	-	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
"	-	-	Osbaldwick Hall, near York	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-		
York, City	-	-	Lawrence House, York	-	-	4	14	18	-	-	-	18	6	2	8	6	2	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	-	1	1	-	1
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :																																							
Devon	-	-	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross.	-	-	12	8	20	43	28	71	91	5	11	16	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-		
Essex	-	-	Essex Hall, Colchester	-	-	61	35	96	-	-	-	96	10	8	18	10	8	18	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	5	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	
Somerset	-	-	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Warwick	-	-	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Dorridge Grove, Knowle Common.	-	-	28	21	49	-	-	-	49	3	3	6	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	7	5	2	7	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL		-	-	-	-	700	852	1,552	274	442	716	2,268	329	438	767	222	241	463	35	49	84	27	32	59	24	27	51	252	309	561	156	180	336	81	169	250	53	91	144

(a) In addition to these numbers, two patients (one of each sex) were transferred, while resident during 1883, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(b) In addition to these numbers, four patients (two of each sex) were transferred, while resident during 1883, from the Private to the Pauper Class.
Details of these transfers will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1883.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1884.							Average Number Resident during 1883.			HOUSES.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number. Private.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.				
																M.	F.	Total.	
2	2	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	48	39	87	-	-	-	87	50	41	91	Brislington House.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	11	12	23	-	-	-	23	11	12	23	Bailbrook House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	13 and 14, Adelaide-terrace, Portishead.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	18	25	-	-	-	25	6	15	21	Ashwood House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	Moat House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	The Green Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	The Glebe House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	9	9	Church-street, Epsom.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	3	3	The Croshams, Sutton.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	34	69	-	-	-	69	36	33	69	Ticehurst Asylum.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	House closed	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	Myskyns, Ticehurst.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	40	51	-	-	-	51	12	40	52	St. George's Retreat.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	Periteau, Winchelsea.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	17	18	35	-	-	-	35	15	16	31	Glendossil and Hurst House.
5	1	6	5	1	6	-	-	-	24	25	49	-	-	-	49	24	22	46	Laverstock House.
27	65	92	4	7	11	11	25	36	46	56	102	173	329	502	604	224	383	607	Fisherton House.
-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	13	10	23	-	-	-	23	11	10	21	Fiddington House.
2	3	5	2	3	5	-	-	-	11	16	27	-	-	-	27	11	16	27	Kingsdown House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	8	8	Marfleet-lane Retreat.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	Greta Bank.
1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	7	10	17	-	-	-	17	7	12	19	Grove House.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	-	6	5	2	7	Lime Tree House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	14	-	12	12	The Grange.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	Osboldwick Hall.
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	7	13	20	-	-	-	20	5	13	18	Lawrence House.
4	2	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	8	18	43	32	75	93	56	39	95	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS: Western Counties Idiot Asylum.
2	10	12	2	10	12	-	-	-	66	31	97	-	-	-	97	63	33	96	Essex Hall, Colchester.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	Downside Lodge.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	25	22	47	-	-	-	47	26	21	47	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.
92	125	217	55	58	113	27	30	57	710	854	1,564	249	444	693	2,257	971	1,279	2,250	TOTAL.

S U M M A R Y.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1883.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1883.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1883.											
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.												Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								
											Private.			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.						Private.			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.		
																				Private.												Private.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	298	356	654	19,600	23,811	43,411	44,065	6,168	6,696	12,864	146	147	293	671	937	1,608	516	545	1,061	18	11	29	2,928	3,709	6,637	82	111	193	1,994	2,596	4,590	42	62	104
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - -	1,497	1,374	2,871	96	61	157	3,028	453	514	967	437	496	933	49	64	113	41	40	81	41	40	81	281	375	656	270	352	622	123	186	309	122	180	302
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES	992	860	1,852	215	463	678	2,530	455	472	927	243	260	503	37	46	83	26	37	63	25	37	62	335	391	726	177	229	406	119	166	285	49	76	125
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES -	700	852	1,552	274	442	716	2,268	329	438	767	222	241	463	35	49	84	27	32	59	24	27	51	252	309	561	156	180	336	81	169	250	53	91	144
TOTAL - - -	3,487	3,442	6,929	20,185	24,777	44,962	51,891	7,405	8,120	15,525	1,048	1,144	2,192	792	1,096	1,888	610	654	1,264	108	115	223	3,796	4,784	8,580	685	872	1,557	2,317	3,117	5,434	266	409	675
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM.	307	19	326	-	-	-	326	243	1	244	243	1	244	9	-	9	1	1	2	1	1	2	238	-	238	238	-	238	118	-	118	118	-	118
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - -	159	59	218	222	73	295	513	58	17	75	39	12	51	2	1	3	9	-	9	7	-	7	27	4	31	23	3	26	5	1	6	1	-	1
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS - -	175	275	450	-	-	-	450	66	90	156	66	90	156	8	6	14	18	26	44	18	26	44	48	75	123	48	75	123	3	13	16	3	13	16
GRAND TOTAL - - -	4,128	3,795	7,923	20,407	24,850	45,257	53,180	7,772	8,228	16,000	1,396	1,247	2,643	811	1,103	1,914	638	681	1,319	134	142	276	4,109	4,863	8,972	994	950	1,944	2,443	3,131	5,574	388	422	810
											(a)															(b)								

(a) In addition to these numbers, 50 patients (27 males and 23 females) were transferred, while resident during 1883, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(b) In addition to these numbers, 52 patients (25 males and 27 females) were transferred, while resident during 1883, from the Private to the Pauper Class.
Details of these transfers will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

S U M M A R Y.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1883.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1884.							Average Number Resident during 1883.			
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						P R I V A T E.			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.				
			Private.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.													
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
2,520	1,922	4,442	46	26	72	1,750	1,315	3,065	317	369	686	20,301	24,863	45,164	45,850	20,310	24,752	45,062	County and Borough Asylums.
122	71	193	116	68	184	58	38	96	1,548	1,451	2,999	95	52	147	3,146	1,607	1,463	3,070	Registered Hospitals.
125	84	209	87	40	127	45	15	60	973	844	1,817	229	476	705	2,522	1,196	1,340	2,536	Metropolitan Licensed Houses.
92	125	217	55	58	113	27	30	57	710	854	1,564	249	444	693	2,257	971	1,279	2,250	Provincial Licensed Houses.
2,859	2,202	5,061	304	192	496	1,880	1,398	3,278	3,548	3,518	7,066	20,874	25,835	46,709	53,775	24,084	28,834	52,918	TOTAL.
17	1	18	17	1	18	8	1	9	295	19	314	—	—	—	314	283	19	302	Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum.
20	2	22	12	2	14	20	2	22	163	66	229	229	77	306	535	384	138	522	Criminal Asylum.
13	21	34	13	21	34	—	—	—	180	269	449	—	—	—	449	174	270	444	Private Single Patients.
2,909	2,226	5,135	346	216	562	1,908	1,401	3,309	4,186	3,872	8,058	21,103	25,912	47,015	55,073	24,925	29,261	54,186	GRAND TOTAL.

Appendix (B¹.)[Appendix (B¹.)]

TABLE showing the Number of PATIENTS Transferred from the PRIVATE to the PAUPER CLASS, and *vice versâ*, while Resident in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, STATE ASYLUMS, and LICENSED HOUSES during the Year 1883.

	Number Transferred from Private to Pauper Class.			Number Transferred from Pauper to Private Class.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS :						
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
Carmarthen, &c. - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Chester (Parkside) - - -	2	-	2	1	1	2
Cornwall - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Cumberland and Westmoreland -	-	-	-	1	-	1
Denbigh, &c. - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dorset - - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-
Durham - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2
Gloucester - - - - -	-	-	-	1	2	3
Hereford - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	2
Kent (Chartham) - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lancaster (Lancaster Moor) -	-	1	1	1	2	3
Leicester and Rutland - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
Monmouth, &c. - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	2
Norfolk - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
Northampton - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-
Northumberland - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Notts - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	2
Wilts - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Worcester - - - - -	2	-	2	6	3	9
York, West Riding (Wadsley) -	4	3	7	1	1	2
York, East Riding - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
BOROUGH ASYLUMS :						
Birmingham (Winson Green) -	1	1	2	1	-	1
Bristol - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-
Ipswich - - - - -	1	1	2	-	1	1
REGISTERED HOSPITAL :						
York Lunatic Hospital - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL ASYLUM -	3	1	4	3	1	4
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :						
Bethnal House - - - - -	-	4	4	1	2	3
Camberwell House - - - -	2	6	8	1	-	1
Peckham House - - - - -	2	1	3	2	2	4
Grove Hall - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :						
Haydock Lodge - - - - -	2	1	3	1	1	2
Fisherton House - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	25	27	52	27	23	50

Appendix (B².)

TABLE showing the Number of DEATHS FROM SUICIDE in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, and amongst PRIVATE PATIENTS in SINGLE CHARGE during the Year 1883.

	Number of Suicides during the Year 1883.								
	Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.			Act committed while Patient was Absent "On Leave."		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS :									
Joint Counties (Carmarthen) -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chester (Parkside) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cumberland and Westmorland -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Derby -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Devon -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dorset -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essex -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Gloucester -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kent (Barming Heath) -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lancaster (Rainhill) -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex (Colney Hatch) -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Joint Counties (Abergavenny) -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salop and Montgomery -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surrey (Wandsworth) -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surrey (Brookwood) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Worcester -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
York, W. Riding (Wakefield) -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGISTERED HOSPITALS :									
St. Luke's -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Coton Hill -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bethlehem -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
York Hospital -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES:									
Camberwell House -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peckham House -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :									
Dunston Lodge -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lime Tree House -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENT -	1	-	(a)1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUMMARY :									
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	8	6	14	1	-	1	1	3	4
REGISTERED HOSPITALS -	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	1	2
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS AND INDIA ASYLUM.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRIMINAL ASYLUM -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENT -	1	-	(a)1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL -	14	8	22	1	-	1	2	4	6

(a) Not in Asylum, but while under care as a Single Patient.

Appendix (B³.)

STATISTICS of INSANE Persons confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1884.						
	P R I V A T E.			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES :							
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	-	1	1	494	568	1,062	1,063
Berks (Reading, and Newbury) - -	1	4	5	217	282	499	504
Bucks - - - - -	14	2	16	178	258	436	452
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - - -	-	-	-	170	217	387	387
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.	5	8	13	260	272	532	545
Chester : Chester - - - - -	-	-	-	280	289	569	569
„ Parkside, Macclesfield - -	26	17	43	219	303	522	565
Cornwall - - - - -	23	26	49	230	311	541	590
Cumberland and Westmorland - -	1	3	4	250	257	507	511
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	15	12	27	218	250	468	495
Derby - - - - -	-	-	-	208	225	433	433
Devon - - - - -	-	-	-	336	496	832	832
Dorset - - - - -	14	10	24	209	241	450	474
Durham - - - - -	7	8	15	591	503	1,094	1,109
Essex - - - - -	-	-	-	407	545	952	952
Glamorgan - - - - -	-	-	-	356	286	642	642
Gloucester - - - - -	3	7	10	347	418	765	775
Hants - - - - -	-	-	-	425	466	891	891
Hereford (County and City) - - -	16	9	25	172	184	356	381
Kent: Barming Heath - - - -	9	18	27	513	788	1,301	1,328
„ Chartham - - - - -	8	5	13	388	432	820	833
Lancaster : Lancaster Moor - - -	8	5	13	737	776	1,513	1,526
„ Rainhill - - - - -	-	-	-	314	363	677	677
„ Prestwich - - - - -	-	-	-	583	714	1,297	1,297
„ Whittingham - - - - -	-	-	-	761	1,004	1,765	1,765
Leicester and Rutland - - - -	13	20	33	225	216	441	474

Appendix (B³.)

LICENSED HOUSES, and in Private SINGLE CHARGE, on the 1st January 1884.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1884,												Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
14	23	37	1	1	2	1	-	1	4	2	6	COUNTIES, &c. :
21	60	81	-	-	-	3	2	5	4	1	5	Beds, Herts, and Hunts. Berks, &c.
7	7	14	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	4	Bucks.
6	9	15	-	-	-	3	-	3	4	1	5	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
11	13	24	1	-	1	3	-	3	8	2	10	Carmarthen, &c.
14	12	26	-	-	-	1	-	1	17	10	27	Chester : Chester.
19	28	47	1	-	1	2	-	2	6	1	7	„ Parkside.
12	14	26	2	2	4	4	-	4	1	1	2	Cornwall.
30	40	70	-	-	-	2	-	2	17	7	24	Cumberland and West- morland.
21	42	63	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	4	10	Denbigh, &c.
20	22	42	-	-	-	3	-	3	2	-	2	Derby.
11	18	29	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	7	12	Devon.
9	12	21	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	1	5	Dorset.
26	32	58	-	-	-	4	1	5	30	12	42	Durham.
16	32	48	-	-	-	3	2	5	14	9	23	Essex.
18	18	36	-	-	-	2	-	2	9	5	14	Glamorgan.
35	42	77	-	1	1	3	-	3	4	1	5	Gloucester.
14	38	52	-	-	-	5	2	7	21	8	29	Hants.
16	13	29	1	-	1	3	-	3	-	1	1	Hereford.
45	63	108	-	-	-	6	1	7	18	15	33	Kent : Barming Heath.
11	16	27	-	-	-	2	-	2	6	1	7	„ Chartham.
43	50	93	1	1	2	-	1	1	61	45	106	Lancaster : Lancaster.
9	24	33	1	-	1	4	1	5	35	27	62	„ Rainhill.
27	60	87	-	-	-	6	3	9	61	63	124	„ Prestwich.
21	32	53	-	-	-	1	-	1	96	80	176	„ Whittingham.
11	14	25	-	-	-	6	1	7	3	1	4	Leicester and Rutland.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1884.						
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Lincoln - - - - -	-	-	-	325	341	666	666
Middlesex : Banstead - - - - -	-	-	-	711	1,173	1,884	1,884
„ Colney Hatch - - - - -	-	-	-	915	1,326	2,241	2,241
„ Hanwell - - - - -	-	-	-	750	1,137	1,887	1,887
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor - -	2	2	4	331	399	730	734
Norfolk - - - - -	4	9	13	290	430	720	733
Northampton - - - - -	17	20	37	287	316	603	640
Northumberland - - - - -	2	1	3	222	211	433	436
Nottingham - - - - -	2	4	6	170	183	353	359
Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford, City, and Windsor).	-	-	-	210	272	482	482
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	-	-	-	244	280	524	524
Somerset - - - - -	3	2	5	320	412	732	737
Stafford : Stafford - - - - -	-	-	-	385	318	703	703
„ Burntwood - - - - -	-	-	-	297	285	582	582
Suffolk - - - - -	-	-	-	171	219	390	390
Surrey : Wandsworth - - - - -	-	-	-	389	625	1,014	1,014
„ Brookwood - - - - -	-	-	-	396	603	999	999
„ Cane Hill - - - - -	-	-	-	65	53	118	118
Sussex - - - - -	7	17	24	349	461	810	834
Warwick - - - - -	4	11	15	284	369	653	668
Wilts - - - - -	-	1	1	283	344	627	628
Worcester - - - - -	23	35	58	321	390	711	769
York, N. Riding - - - - -	19	17	36	255	292	547	583
„ W. Riding : Wakefield - - - -	-	-	-	703	707	1,410	1,410
„ „ Wadsley - - - - -	12	28	40	591	734	1,325	1,365
„ E. Riding - - - - -	14	13	27	124	123	247	274
BOROUGHS :							
Birmingham : Winson Green - -	25	19	44	262	288	550	594
„ Rubery Hill - - - - -	1	2	3	186	313	499	502
Bristol - - - - -	2	3	5	198	235	433	438
Hull - - - - -	-	-	-	92	98	190	190
Ipswich - - - - -	5	15	20	106	132	238	258
Leicester - - - - -	-	-	-	217	250	467	467
London (City of) - - - - -	-	-	-	172	224	396	396
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	1	6	7	144	136	280	287
Norwich - - - - -	-	-	-	102	142	244	244
Nottingham - - - - -	-	-	-	139	148	287	287
Portsmouth - - - - -	11	9	20	207	230	437	457
TOTAL - - - - -	317	369	686	20,301	24,863	45,164	45,850

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1884,												Counties, United Counties. and Boroughs.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
16	20	36	—	—	—	5	1	6	15	—	15	Lincoln.
33	60	93	—	—	—	1	—	1	43	136	179	Middlesex : Banstead.
45	28	73	2	—	2	8	2	10	70	65	135	„ Colney Hatch.
23	80	103	—	—	—	3	—	3	73	95	168	„ Hanwell.
37	52	89	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	4	13	Monmouth, &c.
23	30	53	—	—	—	2	2	4	17	9	26	Norfolk.
29	34	63	—	—	—	4	—	4	14	1	15	Northampton.
31	45	76	—	—	—	1	—	1	15	5	20	Northumberland.
12	8	20	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	1	Nottingham.
4	10	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	Oxford, &c.
15	21	36	—	—	—	5	2	7	7	3	10	Salop and Montgomery.
25	33	58	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	1	1	Somerset.
33	36	69	—	—	—	—	5	5	8	4	12	Stafford : Stafford.
14	16	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6	„ Burntwood.
2	8	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	Suffolk.
20	22	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	10	Surrey : Wandsworth.
21	37	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	58	100	„ Brookwood.
7	7	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	„ Cane Hill.
25	53	78	—	—	—	4	2	6	5	1	6	Sussex.
8	23	31	—	—	—	4	1	5	2	4	6	Warwick.
11	20	31	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	4	Wilts.
29	47	76	3	2	5	—	1	1	4	1	5	Worcester.
18	29	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	11	York, N. Riding.
35	108	143	1	3	4	1	3	4	13	5	18	„ W. Riding: Wakefield.
20	34	54	—	—	—	2	—	2	35	19	54	„ „ Wadsley.
5	7	12	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	1	5	„ E. Riding.
BOROUGHS :												
25	34	59	—	—	—	2	3	5	5	2	7	Birmingham: Winson Gr.
1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	„ Rubery Hl.
11	12	23	—	1	1	2	—	2	10	4	14	Bristol.
6	12	18	—	—	—	1	1	2	8	4	12	Hull.
13	25	38	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	1	3	Ipswich.
9	22	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Leicester.
19	12	31	—	—	—	1	1	2	29	19	48	London (City of).
11	12	23	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
3	7	10	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	Norwich.
15	21	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	Nottingham.
9	12	21	—	—	—	3	1	4	2	—	2	Portsmouth.
1,150	1,774	2,924	16	13	29	130	44	174	898	763	1,661	TOTAL.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1884.						
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	REGISTERED HOSPITALS :							
Chester - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	82	139	221	-	-	-	221
Devon - -	Wonford House, Exeter - -	67	81	148	-	-	-	148
Gloucester - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester -	69	69	138	-	-	-	138
Lincoln - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital -	26	38	64	-	-	-	64
Middlesex - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street.	62	127	189	-	-	-	189
Norfolk - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich -	30	47	77	-	1	1	78
Northampton - -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Billing-road, Northampton.	157	155	312	-	-	-	312
Notts - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	39	38	77	-	-	-	77
Oxford - -	Warneford Asylum, Heading-ton-hill, Oxford.	28	47	75	-	-	-	75
Stafford - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.	70	74	144	1	-	1	145
Surrey - -	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth-road.	136	160	296	-	-	-	296
York - -	York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham	59	48	107	22	25	47	154
„ - -	The Retreat, York - -	63	97	160	-	-	-	160
	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :							
Lancaster - -	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster.	270	146	416	72	26	98	514
Surrey - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Reigate.	390	185	575	-	-	-	575
	TOTAL - - -	1,548	1,451	2,999	95	52	147	3,146
	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM :							
Hants - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton.	47	-	47	-	-	-	47
Middlesex - -	Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing, London, W.	81	19	100	-	-	-	100
Norfolk - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.	167	-	167	-	-	-	167
	TOTAL - - -	295	19	314	-	-	-	314
	CRIMINAL ASYLUM :							
Berks - -	Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor, Wokingham.	163	66	229	229	77	306	535

MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1884,												REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
8	22	30	10	7	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	REGISTERED HOSPITALS : Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle. Wonford House. Barnwood House. Lincoln Lunatic Hospital. St. Luke's Hospital. Bethel Hospital. St. Andrew's Hospital. Nottingham Lunatic Hospital. Warneford Asylum. Charitable Institution, Coton Hill. Bethlehem Hospital. York Lunatic Hospital. The Retreat, York. IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS : Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots. Earlswood Asylum. TOTAL.
2	5	7	11	5	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	11	16	22	13	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	5	7	3	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6	31	37	4	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	6	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	13	22	30	27	57	1	—	1	—	—	—	
3	8	11	9	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	6	6	5	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10	12	22	10	11	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	
108	126	234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4	8	12	11	3	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	10	19	6	9	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
171	263	434	123	87	210	1	—	1	—	—	—	
36	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM : Netley Abbey, Southampton. Royal India Lunatic Asylum. Royal Naval Hospital. TOTAL.
2	—	2	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
52	—	52	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
55	45	100	2	—	2	392	143	535	25	3	28	CRIMINAL ASYLUM : State Criminal Asylum.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES. - - - -

H O U S E S.		TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1884.						
		P R I V A T E.			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Bethnal Green, E. -	Bethnal House, Cambridge-road -	59	68	127	85	169	254	381
Camberwell, S.E. -	Camberwell House - - -	115	202	317	41	125	166	483
Hoxton, N. - -	Hoxton House - - - -	11	26	37	12	110	122	159
Peckham, S.E. -	Peckham House - - - -	87	170	257	33	72	105	362
Bow, E. - -	Grove Hall Fairfield-road -	338	-	338	58	-	58	396
Chiswick - -	Manor House - - - -	22	14	36	-	-	-	36
Clapton, Upper, E. -	Brooke House - - - -	30	44	74	-	-	-	74
Finsbury Park, N. -	Northumberland House - -	38	37	75	-	-	-	75
Hammersmith, W. -	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses	28	13	41	-	-	-	41
Isleworth - -	Wyke House - - - -	21	10	31	-	-	-	31
Roehampton, S.W. -	The Priory - - - -	25	26	51	-	-	-	51
Sunbury - -	Halliford House - - - -	8	11	19	-	-	-	19
Twickenham -	Twickenham House - - -	-	16	16	-	-	-	16
Brook Green, W. -	Montague House - - - -	6	-	6	-	-	-	6
Chelsea, S.W. -	Blacklands House, King's-road -	16	-	16	-	-	-	16
Fulham, S.W. -	Munster House - - - -	27	-	27	-	-	-	27
Hillingdon - -	Moorcroft House - - - -	45	-	45	-	-	-	45
Brompton, West, S.W.	Earl's Court House - - -	-	28	28	-	-	-	28
Hammersmith, S.W.	Otto House, North End - -	-	28	28	-	-	-	28
" W. -	Upper Mall House - - -	-	7	7	-	-	-	7
Hanwell, W. - -	Lawn House - - - -	-	10	10	-	-	-	10
Hayes - -	Hayes Park - - - -	-	16	16	-	-	-	16
" - -	Wood End House - - - -	-	17	17	-	-	-	17
Hendon, N.W. -	Hendon Grove - - - -	-	11	11	-	-	-	11
Leyton - -	Great House - - - -	-	8	8	-	-	-	8
Peckham Rye, S.E.	Silverton House, 26, Linden-grove.	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
Southall - -	The Shrubby - - - -	-	8	8	-	-	-	8
" - -	Vine Cottage, Norwood-green -	-	12	12	-	-	-	12
Wandsworth, S.W. -	The Huguenots, East Hill -	-	8	8	-	-	-	8
Brixton, S.W. -	1, Knowle-road - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	2
Notting Hill, W. -	3, Darnley-road - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Tooting, Upper, S.W.	Ivy Lodge - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
I D I O T E S T A B L I S H M E N T S :								
Hampton Wick -	Normansfield - - - -	90	47	137	-	-	-	137
Norwood, Lower, S.E.	Colville, Thurlow Park-road -	4	-	4	-	-	-	4
T O T A L - - -		973	844	1,817	229	476	705	2,522

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1884,												H O U S E S.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
26	21	47	9	7	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bethnal House.
6	14	20	15	29	44	-	-	-	1	2	3	Camberwell House.
1	19	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hoxton House.
7	26	33	10	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	Peckham House.
5	-	5	4	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	Grove Hall.
7	5	12	5	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Manor House.
9	13	22	15	13	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brooke House.
6	6	12	12	6	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	Northumberland House.
3	3	6	7	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sussex, &c., Houses.
2	-	2	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wyke House.
8	8	16	11	5	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Priory.
2	3	5	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Halliford House.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Twickenham House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Montague House.
-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Blacklands House.
5	-	5	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Munster House.
5	-	5	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	Moorcroft House.
-	5	5	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Earl's Court House.
-	3	3	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	Otto House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Upper Mall House.
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lawn House.
-	2	2	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hayes Park.
-	2	2	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wood End House.
-	2	2	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hendon Grove.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Great House.
-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Silverton House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Shrubby.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vine Cottage.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Huguenots,
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1, Knowle-road.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3, Darnley-road.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ivy Lodge.
-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Normansfield.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Colville.
92	135	227	128	128	256	1	-	1	1	2	3	TOTAL.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES. - - - -

COUNTY.	H O U S E S.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1884.						
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Beds - - -	Bishopstone House, Bedford -	-	9	9	-	-	-	9
"	Springfield House, Bedford -	18	26	44	-	-	-	44
Cernwall - -	3, Alexandra Terrace, Torpoint	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Derby - - -	Wye House, Buxton - - -	18	20	38	-	-	-	38
Devon - - -	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter -	-	6	6	-	-	-	6
" - - -	Plympton House, Plympton -	14	16	30	-	-	-	30
Durham - - -	Dinsdale Park, Darlington -	15	19	34	-	-	-	34
" - - -	Dunston Lodge, Gateshead -	26	18	44	-	-	-	44
Essex - - -	Witham - - - - -	10	10	20	-	-	-	20
Glamorgan - -	Vernon House, Briton Ferry -	12	15	27	-	41	41	68
Gloucester - -	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol.	22	22	44	-	-	-	44
" - - -	Fairford House, Fairford -	17	18	35	-	-	-	35
" - - -	The Croft House, Fairford -	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Hants - - -	Westbrook House, Alton -	10	15	25	-	-	-	25
" - - -	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight.	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
Herts - - -	Harpenden Hall, St. Albans -	2	1	3	-	-	-	3
" - - -	Hadham Palace, Much Hadham	5	5	10	-	-	-	10
Kent - - -	North Grove House, Hawkhurst	12	18	30	-	-	-	30
" - - -	Springcroft, Beckenham -	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
" - - -	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst -	4	1	5	-	-	-	5
" - - -	West Malling Place, Maidstone	14	15	29	-	-	-	29
Lancaster - -	Marsden Hall, Burnley - - -	10	12	22	-	-	-	22
" - - -	Clifton Hall, Manchester -	11	8	19	-	-	-	19
" - - -	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	50	54	104	33	42	75	179
" - - -	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool -	16	16	32	-	-	-	32
" - - -	Westdale House, Wavertree, Liverpool.	-	10	10	-	-	-	10
Norfolk - - -	Heigham Hall, Norwich -	34	49	83	-	-	-	83
" - - -	The Grove, Catton, Norwich -	2	7	9	-	-	-	9
Northampton -	Abington Abbey Retreat, Northampton.	4	10	14	-	-	-	14
Salop - - -	Stretton House, Church Stretton.	29	-	29	-	-	-	29
" - - -	Grove House, All Stretton -	-	34	34	-	-	-	34
" - - -	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
" - - -	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	6	10	16	-	-	-	16
Somerset - - -	Brislington House, Bristol -	48	39	87	-	-	-	87
" - - -	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	11	12	23	-	-	-	23
" - - -	13 and 14, Adelaide-terrace, Portishead.	-	2	2	-	-	-	2

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1884,

Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			H O U S E S.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bishopstone House.
6	6	12	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Springfield House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3, Alexandra Terrace.
6	9	15	5	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wye House.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Court Hall.
1	2	3	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Plympton House.
1	1	2	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dinsdale Park.
7	7	14	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dunston Lodge.
1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Witham.
3	2	5	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vernon House.
4	2	6	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	Northwoods.
1	3	4	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fairford House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Croft House.
2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Westbrook House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Briars.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Harpenden Hall.
1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hadham Palace.
2	3	5	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	North Grove House.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Springcroft.
-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tattlebury House.
-	2	2	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	West Malling Place.
6	8	14	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Marsden Hall.
1	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Clifton Hall.
10	10	20	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Haydock Lodge.
5	5	10	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tue Brook Villa.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Westdale House.
4	11	15	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Heigham Hall.
-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Grove.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Abington Abbey.
-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stretton House.
-	5	5	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Grove House.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. Mary's House.
-	1	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Boreatton Park.
6	7	13	16	17	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brislington House.
3	2	5	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bailbrook House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 & 14, Adelaide-terrace.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1884.						
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Stafford - -	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley.	7	18	25	-	-	-	25
" - -	Moat House, Tamworth -	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
" - -	The Green Hall, Stafford -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Suffolk - -	The Glebe House, Aspall, Debenham.	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
Surrey - -	Church Street, Epsom - -	-	8	8	-	-	-	8
" - -	The Croshams, Sutton - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Sussex - -	Ticehurst Asylum - - -	35	34	69	-	-	-	69
" - -	St. George's Retreat, Ditch- ling, Burgess Hill.	11	40	51	-	-	-	51
" - -	Periteau, Winchelsea, Rye -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Warwick - -	Glendossil, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	17	18	35	-	-	-	35
Wilts - -	Laverstock House, Salisbury -	24	25	49	-	-	-	49
" - -	Fisherton House, Salisbury -	46	56	102	173	329	502	604
" - -	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	13	10	23	-	-	-	23
" - -	Kingsdown House, Box - -	11	16	27	-	-	-	27
York, E. R.	Marfleet Lane Retreat, Scul- coates, Hull.	-	9	9	-	-	-	9
York, W. R.	Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, Bentham.	4	-	4	-	-	-	4
" - -	Grove House, Acomb, York -	7	10	17	-	-	-	17
" - -	Lime Tree House, Acomb, York.	4	2	6	-	-	-	6
" - -	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham.	-	14	14	-	-	-	14
" N.R.	Osballdwick Hall, near York -	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
York, City	Lawrence House, York - -	7	13	20	-	-	-	20
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :								
Devon - -	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross.	10	8	18	43	32	75	93
Essex - -	Essex Hall, Colchester - -	66	31	97	-	-	-	97
Somerset - -	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath.	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
Warwick - -	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Dorridge Grove, Knowle Common.	25	22	47	-	-	-	47
TOTAL - - -		710	854	1,564	249	444	693	2,257

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1884,												H O U S E S.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	2	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ashwood House.
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Moat House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Green Hall.
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Glebe House.
—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Church Street.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Croshams.
2	5	7	12	12	24	1	—	1	—	—	—	Ticehurst Asylum.
—	2	2	5	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	St. George's Retreat.
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Periteau.
2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Glendossil and Hurst House.
11	9	20	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	Laverstock House.
21	95	116	9	6	15	24	8	32	15	10	25	Fisherton House.
2	1	3	4	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fiddington House.
—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kingsdown House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Marfleet Lane Retreat.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Greta Bank.
—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Grove House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lime Tree House.
—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Grange.
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Osboldwick Hall.
4	2	6	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lawrence House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Western Counties Idiot Asylum.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Essex Hall.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Downside Lodge.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.
113	227	340	102	102	204	25	8	33	15	10	25	TOTAL.

S U M M A R Y. - - - - -

	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1884.						
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	317	369	686	20,301	24,863	45,164	45,850
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - -	1,548	1,451	2,999	95	52	147	3,146
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES	973	844	1,817	229	476	705	2,522
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES -	710	854	1,564	249	444	693	2,257
TOTAL - - -	3,548	3,518	7,066	20,874	25,835	46,709	53,775
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS AND INDIA ASYLUM.	295	19	314	-	-	-	314
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - -	163	66	229	229	77	306	535
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS - -	180	269	449	-	-	-	449
GRAND TOTAL -	4,186	3,872	8,058	21,103	25,912	47,015	55,073

S U M M A R Y.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1884,												
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1,150	1,774	2,924	16	13	29	130	44	174	898	763	1,661	COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
171	263	434	123	87	210	1	-	1	-	-	-	REGISTERED HOSPITALS.
92	135	227	128	128	256	1	-	1	1	2	3	METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.
113	227	340	102	102	204	25	8	33	15	10	25	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.
1,526	2,399	3,925	369	330	699	157	52	209	914	775	1,689	TOTAL.
52	-	52	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS AND INDIA ASYLUM.
55	45	100	2	-	2	392	143	535	25	3	28	CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
-	-	-	58	79	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS.
1,633	2,444	4,077	434	409	843	549	195	744	939	778	1,717	GRAND TOTAL.

Appendix (C.)Appendix (C.)ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT COUNTY AND
BOROUGH ASYLUMS.BEDS, HERTS, AND HUNTS (THREE COUNTIES)
ASYLUM.

30 March 1883.

Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum.
Statistics.

It is now more than 12 months since our Colleagues visited this Asylum, the population in which has risen from 999, at the time of their visit, to 1,023 at the present day. The admissions have been 226, 104 males and 122 females; 106 patients have been discharged "on recovery," of whom 41 were males; and 9 of the same sex have also left; 2 were "relieved" and the rest "not improved." The deaths have been of 48 men and 39 women. The changes leave the present number on the books 1,023, 478 men and 545 women, all of whom, with the exception of 6 of the former and 9 of the latter, absent on leave, have been seen by us in the course of our inspection either yesterday or this day. The weekly rate for the patients belonging to the Three Counties and the Borough of Bedford is 8s., whilst the out-county patients, 160 in number, who belong to Surrey and Essex, are received for 14s. and 15s., and two private patients are cared for here, one of each sex, for 15s. and 20s.

Complaints.

To every patient in residence opportunity was given by us of detailing his grievances, which were but few, and we think that the excellent practice which prevails here of one of the Committee going weekly into every ward must tend to lessen the desire of complaining to us. We had of course the complaint so justly made by patients brought from Surrey and Essex, of the infrequency of the visits of their friends, but to this we could only tell them that we hoped the day was not far distant when they would be removed, and indeed it cannot be long delayed here as there are no vacant beds on the male side, and but 10 in the female division. We had one complaint against a nurse of ill-usage towards a patient. The patient herself was in such a state of mind that she could only tell us she had been struck. She had a black eye which was caused, as appeared from the ward report, on Good Friday. One patient told us she had seen the patient struck by the nurse; another said, in a struggle with the nurse she had fallen against the table; whilst the nurse herself

self said, she slipped out of her hands and fell. We were told by the matron that this nurse, who had been some time in the Asylum service, was particularly gentle in her treatment of the patients. We, therefore, do not express any decided opinion respecting the matter, but hope attention will be specially directed towards this nurse's conduct in the wards for some time to come.

Appendix (C.)
Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum.

The attendants, on the whole, do not appear to us to be up to the average standard in Asylums, and we were sorry to find that out of the 90 attendants, 26 had been here for less than 12 months, and 41 less than two years. The wages have been advanced, and appear to us to be now such as should ensure efficient service; but we think a uniform dress for the women would be desirable. One of the reasons which make it difficult to secure the services of suitable persons is the difficulty married men have in obtaining cottages. We think that the money gained by the reception in the Asylum of out-county patients might well be spent in the erection of cottages for married attendants.

Staff of
attendants.

We saw the dinner served yesterday in both halls, in some of the wards, and to-day in the male dining-hall. The quantity of food provided both days was sufficient, but $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of meat per head is all that is allowed in the pie which was yesterday's dinner, and this naturally gives rise to discontent. We think that the allowance of meat should be largely increased. The dinner served to-day was ample. Some patients grumbled at the tea, bread, butter, and cheese, but having tasted all these we were satisfied with the quality, and we had no complaint as to quantity.

Dietary.

The patients, of whom many are old and feeble, appeared to us to be in fairly good bodily health; 8 men and 10 women were seen by us in bed, and 25 men and 31 women were last week registered as under medical treatment.

The mortality since the last visit has been at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, calculated on the average number resident, and the deaths have been due to ordinary causes. The most frequent of these have been pulmonary consumption, which accounted for 19 of the deaths, disease of the heart for 17, general paralysis, 13, brain disease, 9, epilepsy, 7, and senile decay, 9. Amongst the deaths attributed to epilepsy was that of a woman who was found dead soon after 6 a.m. in the observation dormitory for epileptic and suicidal patients. The fit which is supposed to have preceded her death was not noticed either by the night attendant or by the attendants coming on duty at 6 a.m. A correspondence took place between the Superintendent and our Board on this case, when the Commissioners (*inter alia*) expressed their opinion that one night attendant was insufficient for the large number of epileptics under charge, and since this occurrence two night attendants have been engaged for each of these dormitories and adjacent single rooms, wherein 90 patients in each division are kept under observation. One of Bailey's electric clocks has lately been provided for checking the wakefulness of these special as well as the ordinary night attendants.

Epileptic
and suicidal
patients.

The general paralytics are at present 14 men and 5 women, the epileptics, 91 men and 66 women, and 25 men and 30 women

Appendix (C.) are deemed to be more or less actively suicidal. The whole of these epileptic and suicidal cases are now placed in the observation dormitories and in the infirmaries, under special night supervision of three attendants of each sex.

Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum.

The coroner has not thought it necessary to hold an inquest in any case.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 64 of the 87 deaths. There has been no suicide, and no fatal casualty. A very sudden and serious attack was however made in April last by a male patient named C. upon an attendant. Artizans were engaged in fixing a wooden wainscot in the ward, when the patient, without warning or provocation, seized one of their tools, a wooden mallet, and struck the attendant violently on the head, fracturing one of the bones. The attendant was for some time in a precarious state, but he ultimately recovered, and has since been pensioned. The patient has been removed to Broadmoor.

The wards where the wooden wainscotting above mentioned has been placed look bright and cheerful, but much is needed in some wards with regard to internal decoration, painting, &c. In some we thought the furniture was scanty, and we were struck with the absence of papers and illustrated periodicals. The wards were clean, and in proper order, and the dormitories and beds call for no unfavourable comment.

We would call attention to the want of sufficient water-closet accommodation in No. 2 Ward, whilst in No. 3 Female Ward, two out of the three seats were out of repair. The gas in one ward was, and had been for some time, escaping; several panes of glass were broken; bathing rules on the female side were for the most part wanting in the bath-rooms, which were in general used as a room for the dirty clothes, or soiled mattresses. We learnt that these mattresses were dried before they were sent to be unpicked, and if only slightly soiled put on the bed again, after being dried, but not unpicked. This ought not to be done, and we think there ought to be a proper place for unpicking the mattresses, and drying them, and to this place they should be taken at once from the wards.

Trees might with advantage be placed in the airing courts, and, properly protected, would grow, and thus relieve the present bare aspect of the courts.

Amongst other matters calling for attention we would recommend the dis-connection of the pipes leading from the sinks, which ought to be made to discharge on trapped open gratings.

Precautions
against fire.

The hose is placed, in case of fire, in all the wards, but no nurse is able to use the spanner or run out the coil. We think that this much instruction, at the very least, should be given to each nurse, and we advise the removal of the spanners (which can be reached by a patient breaking the glass) into the box below, as such an instrument would be a dangerous weapon in a patient's hands.

The patients in the laundry are still employed in the drying-closet, and we desire to repeat the remarks of our Colleagues on that head. The single rooms opening out of the observation dormitory

dormitory ought to have some more efficient mode of inspecting the inmates by night, otherwise the supervision cannot be considered continuous.

The numbers returned to us as employed are 340 men and 376 women; of these however 138 males and 155 females appear exclusively as ward cleaners; deducting this latter class, the proportion usefully employed is 42 per cent. of the males, and 40 per cent. of the females. This is not as favourable a return as we could wish to see, and we hope it may be found practicable to improve it.

A similar remark is applicable with respect to the extended exercise beyond the airing-courts, to which at present many patients are, as a rule, confined. A walk round the estate would prove a great addition to this Asylum.

Appendix (C.)
Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum.
Employment.

BERKS ASYLUM.

28 September 1883.

YESTERDAY was spent by us in inspecting this Asylum, seeing all the patients therein, and going into all the rooms in which the patients are placed to sleep or where they work. We can give a satisfactory report of the state of the wards and premises generally; the behaviour of the patients was for the most part quiet and orderly, complaints were few and the beds and bedding were in nearly every dormitory in a state reflecting credit upon the attendants.

Our Colleagues were here on the 11th December 1882, since which time 41 males and 44 females have been admitted; 15 of each sex have been discharged on recovery, and 5 men and 1 woman left the Asylum "relieved only" or "not improved." There are now on the books the names of 508 persons, 10 more than were here at the last visit, all of whom, with the exception of one of each sex absent on trial, have been seen and spoken to by us. There are 2 male and 4 female private patients, and there are in all 30 patients who do not belong to the county of Berkshire, or the contributing boroughs of Reading and Newbury. The charge for these is 15 s. per week, and for the rest of the patients 9 s. per week. The vacant sleeping accommodation is for 29 men and 7 women, but if the space set apart for infectious cases be also counted, then there are 61 beds available for men and 39 for women.

Whilst we were in the dormitories our attention was particularly directed to the means of escape in case of fire, and a second staircase seemed to be easily accessible from most rooms, but in the centre itself on either side if the fire attacked the staircase no other means of exit is able to be secured. We pointed out to Dr. Gilland how we considered additional means of escape might be obtained and no undue risk of access between the sexes run, and we feel sure our suggestions will receive every consideration at his hands. We saw the hose which is

Berks Asylum.

Statistics.

Precautions
against fire.

Appendix (C.)
 Berks Asylum.
 Precautions
 against fire.

kept in various parts of the building ready for use joined on to the hydrants, but it appears to us that but few nurses would have strength to get it ready and begin to play on a fire, unless male assistance were given. We think that buckets always filled with water and placed in various parts of the building would be of great service in the first outbreak of fire, as we fear if the fire had reached such proportions as not to be able to be subdued by a few buckets of water the nurses would be necessarily too busy, in doing their primary duty, viz.: removing the patients to a place of safety, to be able to give any time or attention to extinguishing the fire by means of the internal hydrants. With the external hydrants of course they have nothing to do, but we had to-day an inspection of the means available exterior to the building and were satisfied with the force of water at the foul laundry block, but in the front of the main building the water could not be made to play upon the roof.

Staff of
 attendants.

The attendants engaged on duty with the hose seemed to be up to their work, and we were upon the whole satisfied with the appearance of the attendants of both sexes, but we find out of 45 attendants, including the head over each division, no less than 26 have not lived here a year, and 19 of these have had less than six months' experience in this Asylum. We can only repeat the remarks of our Colleagues at their last visit on this subject, and we feel certain that the Committee must be fully alive to the fact that constant changes amongst the attendants tend considerably to interfere with the welfare and well-being of the patients even if it does not absolutely hinder their recovery. This place must be very dull for the attendants, particularly during the long winter evenings, and we suggest for the consideration of the Committee whether the attendants' mess rooms might not be improved and made available as sitting rooms in the evening with means of amusement suitable to the sex provided in each room. We may here mention that there is a billiard room in the building with a skylight, and gas properly laid on, but no table.

Amusements.
 Dietary.

The means of amusement provided for the patients in the wards seemed to us to be sufficient.

We saw the dinner served in the hall yesterday, which was good and in general liked.

We found in bed yesterday 7 men and 2 women, and under medical treatment last week were 10 of each sex; but we regret to have to record the fact that since the 1st May up to the beginning of August diarrhoea was very prevalent on either side of the Asylum, attacking 20 male and 17 female patients, but no attendant. Three male patients died from this disease, which was nearly entirely confined to the old building; only 1 male patient and 2 female patients in No. 6, the new extension, have been attacked. On the male side patients in four other wards suffered from this disorder; and on the female side, in Nos. 2, 4, and in No. 6, 9 women were similarly affected. After the beginning of August the diarrhoea seems to have subsided for a time, but on

the

the 14th inst. a fresh outbreak occurred, which attacked 12 female patients, six nurses, and one male attendant. These cases were, however, mild in character, and all were cured in a few days; but it is a singular fact that this outbreak on the female side happened in Wards 1, 3, and 7, whereas the former attack was confined to 2, 4, and 6. The question as to the cause is difficult to be solved, but the water supply at one time was scanty. The water itself was analysed by Professor Donkin and pronounced pure; but the supply of water is now adequate, as a tube well has been sunk $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and 80 feet deep, and Dr. Gilland considers that an amply sufficient quantity of water of good quality for all purposes is now ensured. We learn that no drains run beneath the building, and that the closets are all cross-ventilated though not also above the roof, and we advise that this be done and the closets in the old building be altered and made like the closets in the new additions. We perceived nowhere throughout the Asylum any escape of sewer gas, but we have no doubt that the Committee will not rest satisfied until they have ascertained the reason of this diarrhoea and provided a remedy.

Appendix (C.)
Berks Asylum.

Besides the three deaths already referred to, 36 deaths have been recorded; 17 in the male and 19 in the female division. No cause of death calls for comment, and but one was the subject of a coroner's inquest, when the verdict was that the woman died suddenly from heart disease.

Inquest.

We are sorry to find that autopsy verified the assigned cause of death in only one-third of the cases. This is a low average, and we think might be very largely increased.

Post-mortem examinations.

Seclusion has been employed in the case of 3 men and 1 woman on 60 occasions, and for a total of 126 hours. No entry occurs of the use of mechanical restraint. There are 9 men and 2 women suffering from general paralysis; 24 and 28 considered to be actively suicidal; and 33 and 26 respectively suffering from epilepsy. The returns furnished to us show that there are 107 men and 136 women, as a rule, confined to the airing courts for exercise; that is, nearly half of the patients confined here. This is a large number, and though it contains those who, from age and infirmity, are unable to go beyond, yet still we think that, by care on the part of the attendants, more than 61 men and 56 women might be taken weekly for walks beyond the grounds. Small parties, accompanied by an adequate staff, could be, as we think, taken for country walks frequently, and this means of extended exercise be given to many whose only change now is from the ward to the airing court. We were glad to observe that a greenhouse has been erected since the last visit, by which we hope the supply of plants during the winter will be kept up, and the wards on either side made brighter and more cheerful.

Seclusion.

There are 138 men and 181 women in some way usefully employed; 71 of the men work on the land, and 39 women are employed in the laundry; 35 men and 44 women are made useful

Employment.

Appendix (C.) as ward cleaners; the rest are engaged in various trades, or at knitting and needlework.

Berks Asylum.

Divine Service.

From about 230 to 240 patients, of which the females form the majority, are present at the two Sunday services; at the week-day prayers a larger congregation is present. We saw the chapel, which was decorated last Sunday by the head female attendant and a few patients for the harvest festival service. The effect was pleasing and good. The associated gatherings bring together only about 70 men and 80 women, but during the summer months much time is spent out of doors. Our attention was called by Dr. Gilland to a criminal patient (E. L.); she seemed to us to be fairly well at present mentally, and her case is such that had she been a pauper patient in a licensed house we should have advised her leave of absence to test her powers of self-control. No great structural additions or alterations, not already noticed, have to be mentioned. This report shows that we consider the Asylum to be carefully and efficiently managed.

BUCKS ASYLUM.

24 January 1883.

Bucks Asylum.

Statistics.

The annual inspection of this Asylum has occupied us to-day, and during it we have seen all the patients in residence, and have visited all the wards. There are on the books the names of 439 patients, 405 of whom belong to Buckingham unions and county, 19 to out-counties, and 15 are private patients. In respect of sex, 182 are males, and 257 are females. Two women are absent on trial. The weekly charges are, for the above classes, 9 s. 11 d., 14 s., and 14 s. to 21 s. respectively. The vacant accommodation is sufficient for 28 males and 13 females.

Since the last visit of the Commissioners, viz., on 9th February 1882, 63 males and 58 females have been admitted; 44 males and 32 females discharged; and 15 males and 22 females died. Of the patients who were discharged, 60 in all had recovered. There are, we think, many patients in the Asylum who might, were there any pressure for room, be transferred to, and properly cared for, in the workhouses of their unions. Should the pressure occur, this mode of relieving it should not be lost sight of.

Diarrhoea.

We have examined the assigned causes of the deaths. Six of these were due to diarrhoea; and we learn that in November and December many cases of this complaint again occurred in the female division, to which it was entirely confined, but none of them proved fatal. There is nothing calling for particular notice in the causes of the remaining deaths. The rate of mortality in the interval since the last visit has been 8 per cent. of the average daily number resident; and the recoveries were in the ratio of one to two of the admissions.

No coroner's inquest has been necessary, and there has not been any fatal casualty. One, not fatal, though serious, was the scalding of a patient in a bath. This arose from the officious interference

interference of another patient, who, in the absence of the attendant from the bath room, turned on both taps, but water flowed only from the hot water tap, the supply of cold water being insufficient, and in the bath thus filled placed the patient who was scalded. The attendant was guilty of a serious breach of the rules in leaving the bath room unguarded, and has been reprimanded, his long service and previous good conduct inducing the Committee to abstain from dismissal. This occurrence has called attention to the inadequacy of the cold water cisterns, and two additional ones are to be placed in the water towers.

Appendix (C.)
Bucks Asylum.

In 19 instances the cause of death was verified by post-mortem examination.

Post-mortem
examinations.

At present the patients generally are in good health. To-day there were only 10 confined to bed, and the number under medical treatment last week was 29. There are 63 epileptics, in nearly equal numbers of the sexes; and of these, 28 males and 27 females are, at night, under continuous supervision. The general paralytics are four only, all males.

Epileptics.

No patient was secluded or restrained to-day, and none have been restrained since the last visit, but seven males and five females have been secluded, the former for a total duration of 254, and the latter of 41½, hours.

Seclusion.

Although there are now more patients, the average attendance at Divine Service, returned to us as about 76 males and 75 to 85 females, appears to be less than at the date of our Colleagues' visit last year. The chapel is not filled, and we think that efforts should be made to secure a better attendance.

Divine Service.

The numbers, too, of those who are present at the associated entertainments should be greater, and so also of the patients who get more extended exercise than the airing courts afford.

Amusements.

The males usefully employed are 108, and the females 120 in number. There are only 59 per cent. and 46 per cent. of the totals of the patients of the male and female sex respectively, and the numbers include those who assist merely in ward cleaning. Here, again, there is, we think, room for improvement.

Employment.

The patients were very quiet and well-behaved during our visit to the wards; and we find their dress clean and good. A larger proportion of the women have now winsey dresses, and the number will, we are glad to hear, be further increased.

Condition of
patients.

No complaints of ill-usage, except one or two obviously unreasonable, were made against attendants, nor any of the food. The only unpopular dinner, so far as we can learn, is that of which soup is the staple, and which is given once a week.

Dietary.

The day-rooms and dormitories are kept clean and bright, and the beds and bedding are good, and properly looked after. In the female infirmary (No. 4) we found the temperature too low, and the heating apparatus does not appear to work efficiently in this ward. The diarrhoea which appeared on the women's side was probably due to some defective sanitary arrangements. Inquiring into this matter, we observed that in some of the waterclosets, which are flushed by door action, there was a

Appendix (C.) deficiency of water. Some closets have been altered and improved, but in all the soil pipes are carried up inside the building, instead of outside. Sewer pipes, too, are in places laid under the wards. It appears, too, that the main drains leading to the sewage tanks are ventilated, if at all, only at the back of the building, and not between the tanks and the building. It seems probable that the tanks themselves are unnecessarily large and also insufficiently ventilated. We recommend attention to these matters with a view to improvement. Waste pipes from sinks and baths are in some instances now directed into an outside pipe carried above the eaves, and serving as a ventilator. This is an improvement, but is not so effectual, in our opinion, as discharge in the open air upon a trapped grating.

Staff of attendants.

The attendants appear to be respectable, and the staff adequate, in most wards, but in male ward (No. 11), where 20 patients are in charge of a single attendant, another should be at once engaged. In No. 14 (female), too, three nurses are scarcely enough for 51 patients, nor are three attendants sufficient for the cares of the 44 rather troublesome women in No. 6, or the 46 men, of whom 14 are epileptics, in No. 5. The night staff is sufficient.

We regret to find that although a manual fire engine was procured a year ago a fire brigade has not yet been organised, nor rules drawn up. This important matter should be attended to.

Books carelessly kept.

Examining the statutory books and registers, we observe that during the last six months, in the "Register of Admissions," the "Form of Mental Disorder," "Supposed Cause of Insanity," and "Bodily Conditions and Name of Disease (if any)," have not been filled in, in their respective columns, and in this respect the Lunatic Asylums Act has not been duly complied with. There have been a few structural improvements since the last visit. A new steam pump, for supplying the laundry with rain water, which is now separated from the general supply, and the erection of an engine house and new painter's shop are the principal.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND ISLE OF ELY ASYLUM.

8 November 1883.

Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely Asylum.

THE last annual inspection of this Asylum by two members of our Board took place on 27th May 1882, since which time several changes in the staff have to be noticed. In the first place we must mention, with regret, that Dr. Bacon, the late superintendent, has died. He has been succeeded by Mr. Rogers, who was the senior assistant medical officer at the Three Counties Asylum. The assistant medical officer here is Dr. Crallan, who lately filled a similar post at the Northumberland Asylum.

We may commence our report by stating that we observe, with much satisfaction, several subjects formerly giving occasion for adverse comment have been remedied; but there are still matters which appear to us to require early attention.

Fire

Fire rules, for the guidance of the attendants, have not yet been drawn up, but we hope, when the rules are promulgated, that the first rule will be found to explain clearly that the safety of the patients is the original duty of every attendant, and till the security of every one of them has been ascertained, no thought is to be given to the buildings. The means of exit in case of fire generally appear to us to be sufficient, but additional egress should be provided from the top storey on either side. We pointed out the danger of the place to Mr. Rogers, who will doubtless be able to suggest a remedy. The fire buckets are too high to be readily reached by a nurse in an emergency or panic.

Appendix (C.)
Cambridgeshire
and Isle of Ely
Asylum.

Precautions
against fire.

Sewer gas was perceptible in some of the sinks. All pipes should be cut, and the water should deliver itself upon open gratings, and all the soil pipes should be ventilated by pipes carried above the roofs. To this want of proper system of drains may be, perhaps, attributed the presence of erysipelas in the Asylum, of which there have been three cases on the female side. There are, as we see by the plan hung up in the Committee room, three cesspools in the centre of the building. These, however, we hear from Mr. Rogers, are to be removed.

Sanitary condi-
tions.

One of the wants of this Asylum is a detached hospital for infectious and contagious disorders.

The laundry drying ground remains in the same place, and as open as before. This subject is one requiring early notice. Again have we to bring to the notice of the Committee the want of a house on the grounds for the head attendant. The walls of the recreation hall might be improved within by paint and decoration. The female dining hall should be furnished and brought into use. The supply of amusements in the wards remains scanty, and papers are only rarely seen. The attendants' appearance would be improved by a uniform suit for the men, and a dress and cap for the nurses. The most important matter requiring the attention of the Committee is the engine, which is unable to throw water on to the highest roof unless worked at a speed abnormal and dangerous. Moreover, the engine is only able to force enough water to supply one hydrant at a time. We tested the height to which water could be thrown with the engine working at the normal rate, and found it could throw over the chimneys on any one-storied building, but not much higher.

Various sug-
gestions.

We, during our visit, saw every patient on the books in residence, and were fairly satisfied with the dress of both sexes as regards cleanliness, but the women's gowns were, in many cases, of too thin material for winter wear. Some of the corridors were very cold, and no means of artificial heat can as yet be applied. We fear the infirmaries will prove to be insufficiently warmed. We had conversation with many of the patients on either side, and regret to have to report that we had complaints made to us of ill treatment at the hands of the nurses in Ward 2 from several patients, both now and formerly warded therein. All the complainants said the charge nurse in the ward was not aware of the treatment they received; but it it be true that harsh usage has been frequent, she ought to

Appendix (C.) have known about it. The complaints made were for the most part of pulling hair, and beating; and, of course, the charges were denied absolutely by the nurses accused, but they were made by so many patients, and by patients who could with difficulty be induced to say what they knew, that we fear the charges are not groundless. This ward has the more troublesome patients therein; the nurses are young in service here, and we think another nurse ought to be added to the staff in this ward, and that a sixth nurse is required for 69 patients. This is not the first time that complaints of hair pulling have been made on the female side of this Asylum.

Staff of
Attendants.

The nurses during the day are now 15, more than half of whom do not count a year's service. There are two night attendants on either side. We think that the infirmary requires the constant services of an attendant as well as the observation dormitory, and another attendant as a general patrol on either side should be provided. No complaint of any sort, except undue detention, was brought in the male division. The day rooms and dormitories were in proper order.

Dietary.

The dinner was good and sufficient, whilst beer is supplied at the meal to the patients thought to require it. There were in bed this day, as we passed through the wards, 2 men and 4 women; whilst under medical treatment are 3 men and 8 women.

Seclusion.

No restraint is recorded, but seclusion was employed with 3 men, once each for 15 hours; and for 9 women on 17 occasions, and for a total of 36 hours.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The general paralytics are 5 men and 2 women. Seventeen men and 20 women are epileptics; and 6 men and 10 women are considered to be actively suicidal. The whole of the two last classes are under continuous supervision by night. The deaths have been 19 in the male, and 15 in the female side.

The mortality for the year 1882, as well as for the period (nearly 18 months) since the last visit, has been under seven per cent. per annum, calculated upon the average number resident. The deaths since our Colleagues' visit have all been due to ordinary causes, and no coroner's inquests has been held.

Employment.

The records of employment show that 98 men and 134 women do some kind of work. Twenty-seven of the former, and 53 of the latter are ward cleaners only. Thirty-two of the men work on the land, and 24 assist in the workshops; whilst 53 of the women are engaged in needlework, and 29 in the laundry and kitchen. We hope it will be found possible to considerably increase the number of those working on the land and those who sew.

Divine Service.

There is only one service in the chapel on Sunday, which was attended last Sunday by 83 men and 94 women.

Fifty-four men and 94 women join in the weekly dance. The cricket ground is still small, and ought to be enlarged, and the bowling green is destroyed by the laundry drying ground. We do not find that there is any system of daily extended exercise beyond the airing courts, but within the grounds. Such a system is found to give good results physically and mentally, and we re-

commend

commend that the boundary walk round the estate be completed without delay, and be used daily by patients at present confined to the airing courts. About 70 patients of each sex are taken for walks beyond the grounds once a week.

Appendix (C.)
Cambridgeshire
and Isle of Ely
Asylum.
Statistics.

The following changes have taken place among the patients :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted for 1st time . . .	43	49	92
Re-admitted . . .	11	12	23
Total Admissions . . .	54	61	115
Discharged "recovered" . . .	10	23	33
" "relieved" . . .	6	4	10
" "not improved" . . .	7	2	9
	23	29	52
Died . . .	19	15	34

The present number of patients on the books is 388, 178 man and 210 women. Six of the former, and 3 of the latter are absent on trial. If beds were reserved for these there would be vacant sleeping accommodation for 9 men and 6 women, but 7 men are already boarded out at Northampton, so there is, strictly speaking, only room for 2 more men and 6 women. In these circumstances it is clear that the question of providing increased accommodation for the insane poor of this county will, ere long, become urgent, and it will, we believe, be a cause of anxious thought for the Committee, whether it will be possible to increase the laundry, kitchen, stores, offices, shops, chapel, and recreation hall, so as to provide for the reasonable wants of an increased population within the Asylum walls, both of sane and insane persons.

JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM, CARMARTHEN.

12 June 1883.

It is within a few days of a year since two members of our Board last inspected this Asylum, since which time 37 males and 51 females have been admitted; eleven of each sex have been discharged on recovery; 7 men and 18 women have left "relieved" only, or "not improved"; the majority of these were patients boarded here from Staffordshire Unions, whose removal was necessitated owing to the increasing need for accommodation for the home patients. The patients on the books this day are 559, 262 men and 297 women, or four less than there were under care

Carmarthen
Asylum.
Statistics.

Appendix (C.) here at the last visit. The patients belonging to the Joint Counties Unions are 467, and for these the charge per week is 7 s. 10½ *d.*; out-county patients are 77, and for these the charge is 12 s. 10 *d.*; whilst for private patients, of whom there are 14, the charge varies from 14 s. to 20 s. We made inquiry as to the manner in which the money received from these two last classes over and above the cost of maintenance is expended, and we were told in building. We were pleased with the appearance of the male hospital ward, which is almost ready for occupation, and the workshop block in course of building.

Carmarthen
Asylum.
Statistics.

Insufficient
chapel accom-
modation.

One of the most important wants of the Asylum now is sufficient chapel accommodation; the chapel is quite full when 200 patients are in it; the consequence is that though two services are held here on Sundays, the majority of the patients can only be present at one of them, owing to the insufficiency of room; the patients here are for the most part of a religious temperament, and feel much the deprivation of the opportunity of attending Divine Worship a second time on Sundays. In these circumstances it is clear that the proper remedy is to build a large detached chapel, and we therefore confidently recommend the course to the Committee as being a fitting mode of applying their surplus profits from out-county and private patients.

Amusements.

Yesterday we went through all the wards in the main building, at Job's Well and Rhyd-y-gors, and we were pleased to find the chaplain in one of the wards playing billiards with the patients; the means of amusement in the wards have been increased by one billiard and two bagatelle tables on the male side, whilst a piano has been given on the female side by Lord Emlyn. The books of a secular character were not numerous, and they did not appear to be likely to be much appreciated; *e.g.*, on the male side we took up two books at random, and one bound and lettered "Cornhill Magazine," turned out to be an early copy of the 1st volume of "Burn's Justice," and the other work for men's amusement was "The Lady's Magazine" of 1779. One patient, a man, is absent on leave, but we have during yesterday and this day seen all the patients in residence, tried to speak with every one, but had in many instances to receive the communications made to us through the medical officer or attendants, owing to our want of knowledge of the Welsh language; one man complained of ill-treatment at the hands of attendants, but we were not satisfied that his statement was true, and in some respects he was contradicted by other patients whom he vouched as witnesses.

Dietary.

We had no complaints of the food, and though water remains the beverage at dinner we had hardly any remark made to us about it; milk is given both at breakfast and tea, but not by itself, and on calculating the allowance per head per meal, we find it would be only about 3 oz. When we were in the stores we observed that sugar was mixed with the dry tea and coffee supplied to Rhyd-y-gors, and on asking the reason, we were told by the storekeeper that if not mixed, it was likely the patients who

who carried it down would eat the sugar; we think the tea and coffee should not be mixed with the sugar, if for no other reason, but because it is impossible for a patient to be sure that he has his proper allowance of either tea, coffee, or sugar; there can be no reason why the attendant in charge of the patients' fetching the stores should not carry the sugar himself. We saw the store of stimulants kept, which was not large, but judging by the demand, quite sufficient. Brandy was last served out to the surgery on 6th November, and wine on 20th December; sherry does not seem to be used, and no other spirit but brandy is in store. Nine men and seven women were in bed as we passed through the wards; one of the latter died of phthisis during last night. The deaths have been 45 in all, 22 men and 23 women.

Appendix (C.)
Carmarthen
Asylum.
Dietary.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 39 instances, but the coroner did not consider it necessary to hold an inquest in any case. The death rate as will be observed is below the average per-centage in Asylums, whilst the causes of deaths are only such as are termed ordinary. No suicide or fatal casualty is recorded; neither has there been any serious accident terminating fatally.

Post-mortem
examinations.

The employment of seclusion or the use of mechanical restraint is not recorded in any case, but we saw two patients in whose cases mechanical restraint was only avoided by manual force; one woman was kept in bed by a nurse sitting in bed, having the patient's head between her knees, and another nurse holding her arms down to her side; whilst another woman was struggling with one nurse who held her arms for a time, but she ultimately broke away and then was kept down by two nurses holding her arms on either side of a bed; we give no opinion as to the advisability of mechanical restraint in either of these cases, but we wish to state that cases must often arise when restraint by means of the jacket would be proper as tending not only less to irritate the patient, but also as rendering bodily injury to the patient more unlikely. The patients were however for the most part quiet and orderly; few were noisy, none aggressive.

Restraint.

The clothing was fairly good, and the state of the wards and dormitories on the whole were creditable to the attendants.

Condition of
patients.

They are, including the two head attendants, the night attendants, artizan assistants, and laundry maids, 68 in all; 31 males and 37 females; two of the latter however are employed on the male side; they seemed to be on the whole of a respectable class, and though 22, 9 men and 13 women, have not yet been here a year; 17 men and 18 women have lived for a considerable period in the Asylum service; since the last visit, 12 men and 15 women have been engaged; 4 men and 3 women have been dismissed, and 6 men and 10 women have resigned. We learn that the head female attendant is shortly leaving, and we hear that it is intended to fill her place by some person not connected with this Asylum; in our opinion it is a far better plan in general to bring in some person to fill this important post, rather than promote some person who has heretofore been a nurse, to be an officer.

Staff of
attendants.

Amongst the matters suggested by our Colleagues at their
0.48. last

Appendix (C.)	last visit, we have to report that a second assistant medical officer has been appointed; and here we may remark incidentally that the case books are well kept, the entries in chronic cases being once in three months; an additional night attendant has been appointed for either division, and wire lattice has been put to protect the glass over the doors in the epileptic wards.
Carmarthen Asylum.	
Epileptic patients.	The epileptic patients are 19 men and 27 women; the general paralytics are only 6, all men, but 8 deaths have been recorded as having occurred amongst the men from this cause. The patients considered actively suicidal are 16 men and 11 women, whilst under medical treatment last week were 14 men and 29 women; we might notice that eggs are now largely given as extra diet to the sick, and the cost for these last year was just 144 l. We saw large parties of both men and women walking to-day about the grounds, and all but the very infirm and feeble are, we were told, taken out for exercise. This is as it should be, because one airing-court for each division is not sufficient to give proper exercise to all the patients able to move about; the men are frequently taken for walks in the country, but Dr. Hearder cannot manage to take the women in like manner, as they are troubled by a number of idle loafers, who amuse themselves by shouting out ribald remarks to the female patients.
Exercise.	
Amusement.	The associated gatherings bring together about 300 patients; about 180 are men.
Employment.	Excluding the ward cleaners, about 100 men and 150 women are employed in some way; 66 men are at work on the land, and the rest at various trades. The manufacture of flannel has been for the present discontinued, but will we hope ere long be resumed; of the women, 24 are employed in the laundry, 17 in the kitchen, stores or offices, whilst the rest knit and sew. The ward cleaners are returned to us as being 49 in the male, and 43 in the women's side. We learn that in addition to the head attendant leaving, as has been already mentioned, the senior assistant medical officer, Mr. Jones, who has special charge of the female side, will also shortly quit the Asylum, having resigned; the second assistant has been but lately appointed, and so we fear that for some time the task of keeping up the Asylum to the proper condition of efficiency will press rather hardly on Dr. Hearder.

CHESHIRE ASYLUMS—1. CHESTER.

28 July 1883.

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Chester.)

WE have this day completed our inspection of this Asylum, and find that there are on the books 283 men and 289 women, all of whom, with the exception of 2 men absent on trial, have been seen by us this day, and we are able to give a satisfactory report of the condition of the Asylum and the patients generally. The wards were in good order; the patients properly dressed, quiet and well behaved. The dinner was good and sufficient. Complaints were but few; several patients however on the male side complained

complained they were unable to get speech with the visitors when they came into the wards. We had a conversation with a patient, W. N., about whose discharge to his friends application was made to our Board by a firm of solicitors. We are decidedly of opinion that the decision of the Visiting Justices not to discharge this patient was not only the right course, but also the kind course in the patient's private interests. Appendix (C.)
Cheshire
Asylums.
(Chester.)

We had no complaints of harsh treatment, and the staff of attendants appeared up to their duties, and only five have left the Asylum service during the past year. We still think the staff on the female side not large enough, and desire to repeat the recommendations of our Colleagues that an additional nurse be provided for No. 2, the reception ward, and also that a night nurse for the Infirmary exclusively be engaged on either side. Staff of
attendants.

We were much pleased with the improvements which have been in the wards, where the painting and decoration is very effective. In a short time the whole Asylum will have been completely renovated throughout. Improvements.

Dr. Davidson is in sole charge here, his assistant being absent on leave, but it is satisfactory to be able to report that this is the last year when this will occur, as the minute book of 19th ult. records an order "that for the future an additional medical assistant be engaged during the temporary absence of the medical staff." The recommendations of our Colleagues made at their visit on the 13th July last year, have in many instances been carried into effect.

Rules for the guidance of the attendants in the event of an outbreak of fire have been hung up in many places, and an additional steam boiler of 24-horse power has been fitted up, so that pressure sufficient to throw water over the roofs of the highest building is, as we are told, assured both night and day. A room has been fitted up near the dining hall which will soon be ready for use, to which will be removed any patient suffocated during meal times. All needful surgical appliances will be kept here. This room has been made by the conversion of an outside staircase, whilst below the room a store-room has been arranged. The necessity of this accommodation was apparent when a patient died in the dining hall from suffocation during an epileptic fit owing to the impaction of food in the larynx, according to the verdict of the coroner's jury. This case was the only one since the last visit of the Commissioners in which it was considered necessary to hold an inquest. The covered glass corridor by the female airing court is in a dangerous state and should be attended to at an early date. Precautions
against fire.

Inquests.

We were sorry to see that no plants or shrubs were in the female airing courts, and Dr. Davidson told us that he had tried often to get the patients to take care of the plants, but as soon as they were planted they were uprooted. We have so often seen the continued efforts of Medical Superintendents, even in asylums where a worse class of patients is collected, successful, that we hope renewed exertions will be made in this matter, as the female airing courts contrast unfavourably with those on the male side.

Appendix (C.)

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Chester.)

Post-mortem
examinations.

As we passed through the wards we saw 10 men and only two women in bed, whilst under medical treatment last week are registered the names of 9 men and 8 women. The deaths have been 74, 40 men and 34 women.

The causes of deaths present nothing calling for notice, but the rate is high, whilst we have to report that post-mortem examination has ascertained the assigned cause of death in 24 instances only. We cannot but express our hope that increased efforts on the part of the Superintendent will induce relatives of the deceased to withdraw their objections to the making of these examinations, so important to the persons entrusted with the care of the insane. The patients who left on recovery were 68, whilst 20 were discharged "relieved, or not improved." There are at this time 465 patients belonging to county unions for whom 8s. 2d. per week is paid, for the out-county patients is paid 14s., and 106 patients are received here belonging to non-contributory boroughs at 10s. 11d. The vacant beds are on the male side 32, and on the female 43.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The returns furnished us show that there are 27 men and 34 women who are epileptics, and of these all but 4 in each division sleep in the special dormitory; 20 men and 14 women are general paralytics, and 26 men and 24 women were, we were informed, constantly watched on account of their suicidal proclivities.

Seclusion.

Seclusion has been found necessary in the case of 7 men on nine occasions for a total of 69 hours, and 3 women on six occasions for 38½ hours.

Restraint.

Restraint has been used in the case of two females, one by the glove, and the other by the sheet, in both cases to prevent determined attempts at suicide. The last case is now in the padded room, watched night and day.

Employment.

We have from the attendants' report book summarized the returns of the employments, amusements, &c., which are as follows: 138 men and 203 women are employed in various ways; 64 men on the land, 42 in the shops, &c.; 32 men and 35 women clean the wards; 33 women are engaged in the laundry and 8 in the kitchen; the remainder knit and sew. We may mention here that all the boots, clothing, &c., are made and mended in the Asylum establishment.

Divine Service.

Last Sunday 148 men and 133 women attended Divine Service, and on an average 80 of each sex are present at the week-day service. We are sorry to find so few patients are taken beyond

Exercise.

the airing-courts for exercise, particularly in the male division. The men seem hardly ever to go outside the airing-courts except on Sundays. The women certainly go much more frequently, but still we think that more might be taken, particularly with a slight increase of attendants. Whilst so much is being done to improve this Asylum we hope that additional opportunities for extended exercise will be afforded to the patients in either division; such exercise we are convinced is much appreciated by the insane, and tends to promote contentment even where it does not absolutely hasten recovery.

CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. MACCLESFIELD.

5 March 1883.

The patients of this Asylum have diminished in number since our Colleagues' visit in March 1882. There is it seems no great increase of lunacy in the population of the county, and some of the out-county cases have been called away hence. The number on the books of this Asylum is now 531, of whom 228 are males; 303 are females. These include 39 private patients and 78 paupers chargeable to unions in out-counties. Of the latter, 74 have come from Salop Asylum, 3 from Lancashire Unions, and one is a criminal.

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Macclesfield.)

In view of the reduction in the number of patients, the Committee have not filled up the post of second medical assistant since it was vacated on the 28th of June last. There are now 81 empty beds on the male side; 33 in the female division. The rates of payment are unaltered.

The staff of attendants on the men are 23; the nurses for the women are 30. Besides these, which include the night staff, but do not include the laundry-maids, there is a chief attendant in each division.

Since the Commissioners' inspection in 1882, there have been admissions of 165 cases; 84 men; 81 women. Ten of each sex had previously been inmates of the wards. Sixty-one males and 65 females have been discharged; 66 of the 126 discharges were upon recovery. The deaths recorded are 63, the deaths of men having been nearly double as many as those of the women. We are glad to report that there has been no suicide, and that the only fatal accident has been the suffocation of an epileptic during a fit at night: it was duly reported to our office.

Statistics.

There was an inquest in this case, and another inquest which resulted in a verdict of "natural death." The other causes of death call for no special remark on our part. There has been no epidemic, and to-day the patients in bed were 3 men and 7 women only. One of the former had broken his leg by an accidental fall; he is a restless epileptic, but the fracture promises to yield to treatment. Throughout the Asylum the patients' behaviour during our inspection was orderly, and the wards were quiet.

Inquests.

The clothing of the patients and the personal cleanliness of each sex are satisfactory. The usual allowance of change of linen is given to the men, but we noticed that one shirt is provided for day-wear, the other for night; a better arrangement we think than the more common provision of two shirts weekly for night and day use without distinction.

Condition of
patients.

The returns made to us state that 125 men and 159 women are usefully employed. Of the males, 30 work on the land, 27 in the shops, 18 in the kitchen, laundry, and stores. Of the females, 35 assist in laundry and kitchen, and 70 help in the

Employment.

Appendix (C.) Cheshire Asylums. (Macclesfield.) Employment.	<p>work-room. The rest of each sex who are employed make themselves useful in cleaning the wards, making beds, &c. A large proportion of the patients come, we are told, from factory labour. There is but one patient working as a tailor, and 2 men only work in the boot-shop. The men's outer garments are made by an industrial school in the neighbourhood. Upon inquiry we learn that Dr. Deas is somewhat averse to the employment of patients as tailors or shoemakers, preferring for them occupation out of doors as being more healthy.</p>
Epileptic and suicidal patients.	<p>The epileptics do not at present much exceed in number those for whom continuous night supervision can be and is provided. For the suicidal there is no special dormitory; the medical superintendent considers it best to disperse them, giving special night attendance only to any individuals particularly dangerous to themselves. The doors of the single-rooms in which epileptics sleep are about to be improved by panels which will open for supervision at night, and the better lighting of those rooms is also to receive immediate attention.</p>
Sanitary im- provements.	<p>We found all the wards in very good order, and the ventilation everywhere sufficient. The closets on the top floors have been re-arranged, and new fittings have been supplied; shafts to carry off the sewer gases have been put up, but the disconnection of the sinks and baths from the sewers is not anywhere accomplished. Here and there hot-water taps accessible by patients require attention, and in No. 1 day-room corridor on the female side the steam apparatus demands protection from patients' interference; generally speaking, the precautions taken for the safety of all are satisfactory.</p>
Precautions against fire.	<p>The fire brigade has been organised; rules have been drawn up for the guidance of the staff in the event of any outbreak of fire, and steam horns will sound the alarm; the drill of the fire brigade will commence soon. As to out-door exercise of the patients, we are assured that all the males not physically incapacitated, or nearly all, walk beyond the airing courts, and that the same can be said of the women. No person was to-day under restraint or secluded.</p>
Divine Service.	<p>Last Sunday the numbers in chapel were 87 men and 98 women. Dr. Deas informs us that a priest cannot be induced to visit, from Macclesfield, the Roman Catholic patients here, but a few of them are taken to the Roman Catholic chapel in the town.</p>
Seclusion and restraint.	<p>According to the medical records, 15 females and 8 males are taking medicine. Five men have been secluded on 20 occasions for a total of 185 hours; 16 females on 289 occasions for a total of 513 hours; 1 woman is credited with 159 of these occasions and with 352 hours; she is a violently aggressive deaf mute. Three men have been restrained by either jacket or gloves on 10 occasions for an aggregate period of 94 hours, and 9 females by the same means on 71 occasions for a total of 1,305 hours. In each case the restraint was used to prevent self-injury or for surgical reasons. Two women figure often in the records of restraint in their division.</p>

Beyond what we have stated there do not appear to have been

been any structural alterations in the Asylum. Scarcely any Appendix (C.)
 appeals were made to us for discharge, and the general con-
 tentment of the patients we may fairly attribute to the activity ^{Cheshire}
 of the medical superintendent, and to the frequent presence of ^{Asylums.}
 members of the Committee in the wards. We hear with pleasure (Macclesfield.)
 that in addition to the statutory visits of the Committee, two
 members in rotation are selected to make occasional visits at
 uncertain times, and that this practice is, as we should have
 expected, a source of much satisfaction in the wards.

CORNWALL ASYLUM.

26 October 1883.

DURING yesterday and to-day we have inspected the whole of Cornwall
 this Asylum, which, apart from the overcrowding which must ^{Asylum.}
 continue until the new buildings are finished, is generally in ^{New buildings.}
 very good order. The buildings to which we refer have made
 good progress. The date for completion fixed by the contract
 is midsummer next, but it will probably be a full year before
 they are occupied.

The Committee will, no doubt, early in the coming year order
 the requisite furniture, and commence the laying out and plant-
 ing of the grounds and the formation of such airing-courts as
 may be considered necessary.

In addition to these larger works we find that since our
 Colleagues' visit last year, extensions of Wards C and D and
 I and J of the old building have been made to supply the
 additional water-closets which were then much needed. It was
 intended that each closet should have two seats, but we recom-
 mend three, for which there appears to be sufficient room. Some
 of the old closets, too, have been renewed and ventilated, and
 some new ones for laundry patients have been erected.

There have also been further appliances for the extinction of ^{Precautions}
 fire provided, and a new house for them, in a central position, ^{against fire.}
 has been built; and we are informed that rules and instructions
 for the attendants in the case of fire have been drafted and are
 under consideration. These should be settled and promulgated
 without loss of time.

While on the subject of fire we may state that we carefully
 observed the various blocks with reference to the exits in the
 event of a fire breaking out. All appear to us fairly supplied in
 this respect. Each block of the Carew building, however, has
 only one staircase, but there is easy access for each to the roof
 of a low building connecting the two divisions, should the stair-
 cases be cut off. We consider the greatest security from fire to
 be in a good system of night-watching. Here the arrangements
 for this are good, but we think the night staff should be
 strengthened by the appointment of a night nurse for the "high
 building" alone. At present this building is visited only once in
 two hours by the nurse who makes the rounds in the old building.

Appendix (C.) This nurse would be set free to bestow more attention on the patients in the latter building, and it might be possible to arrange a second dormitory for epileptic and suicidal cases of a milder form than those now collected under supervision.

Cornwall
Asylum.

General
condition.

We can present a favourable report of the cleanliness and comfort of the wards, dormitories, and beds, and of the condition of the patients' dress. The patients of both sexes were generally quiet, and apparently contented with their treatment, and complaints were few. One complaint, by a man, of the illusage of another patient by an attendant, we thought it necessary to inquire into, but we satisfied ourselves that it was false, or at least grossly exaggerated.

We carefully examined the private patients in the Carew building, but did not observe any one, at present, fit for discharge.

Employment.

The returns furnished to us show that a good proportion of the patients find useful employment of various sorts.

Divine Service.

The attendance upon Divine service is limited by the size of the chapel; and that of the patients at the associated entertainments, by the want of a sufficient recreation room; a want which, however, will be supplied by the hall now being erected.

We are glad to find that picnics to the seashore in the summer are still arranged. About 180 patients, of both sexes, have had this enjoyment.

The health of the Asylum is good; 43 patients of both sexes are at present taking medicine, and we found 12 men and 20 women in bed, but many were so confined by debility or old age. The deaths since the last visit, a year ago within five days, have been only 39, representing, on the average daily number resident, a mortality of only 6.6 per cent. per annum.

Inquest.

Of the causes of the deaths only one calls for notice, that for suffocation, at night, in an epileptic fit. The patient (a woman) could not be placed to sleep in the observation dormitory, as it was full, and her case was not considered so urgent as others. She was found lying on her face, dead. An inquest followed, and a verdict returned in accordance with these facts.

Post-mortem
examinations.
Statistics.

The causes of death were verified by post-mortem examination, in 17 cases only. Since the last visit 3 males and 2 females of the private, and 6 males and 23 females of the pauper, class have been discharged, and of these 28 in all had recovered; and of the private class 3 males and 4 females; and of paupers, 37 males and 38 females, 75 together, or 82 patients in all, have been admitted. There are to-day on the books the names of 234 pauper males and 309 pauper females, total 543, and of 23 males and 26 females of the private class, making in all 592 patients, of whom 4 are out on trial.

There is at present but one vacancy on each side of the house.

The weekly rate of maintenance charged for the paupers is 11 s.

Restraint and
seclusion.

The restraint and seclusion found necessary since the last visit have been but small. Three men have been restrained by gloves on several occasions for surgical or other reasons; and 3 women have

have been secluded, on four occasions, for a total duration of 13 hours. Appendix (C.)

We are glad to find that changes among the attendants are still few. Since the last visit only one man and five women have been engaged of the staff now on duty. Cornwall
Asylum.
Staff of
attendants.

The case and other statutory books are properly kept. The present assistant medical officer is Mr. H. A. Layton, who succeeded Dr. Gayton some months since.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ASYLUM.

21 March 1883.

THE additions to this Asylum have made considerable progress since our Colleagues were here about this time last year. The male junction block is occupied; the female new block is rising. The laundry enlargement is proceeding, and the floors will soon be laid and the window frames put in. The male block, No. 4, is in part roofed; the walls are plastered inside; to a great extent, the joists are laid, but the floors are not yet planked. The requisite furniture for the additions has, we understand, been got. The necessary work in the old portion of the laundry evicted the occupants of a dormitory there, these having been accommodated at night by taking from the male division temporarily two rooms, and the men who were there have been placed in the workshop block. Within three weeks it is expected that these male and female patients will be replaced in their original dormitories through the completion of the work. Meanwhile, the separation of the sexes is carefully arranged. Cumberland
and Westmor-
land Asylum.
New buildings.

We were very well satisfied with the whole interior of the Asylum, and we think that its condition is very creditable to the authorities of the institution; the wards are bright, clean, and to-day sufficiently warm. We observed with much satisfaction that decoration is not least noticeable in the wards appropriated to the most destructive cases. Silicate paint has been much used in the galleries, and the patients have themselves helped considerably in the painting. The air was nowhere vitiated, but the water-closets require new fittings, and these are about to be supplied. A piano is now placed in the women's work-room ward, and in the new infirmary for men a night attendant is now employed. General condi-
tion.

The additional accommodation has relieved the overcrowding of the male patients, and all the male cases which were lately in other Asylums, but chargeable to unions in Cumberland and Westmorland, have been called in. The men here are now 244, the women as many, but 13 females are in other Asylums, who will be got in when accommodation here becomes possible. We are informed that the Committee propose to take in private patients, when they have vacant beds not immediately required for paupers. So soon as the patients number 500, we think that the committee should no longer defer the appointment of a second assistant medical officer. The recommendations of the Com-

- Appendix (C). missioners that more warm dresses should be provided for the women have received attention.
- Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum. The staff of attendants appears to be attentive to its duties. No patient complained to us of rough treatment, and the clean bedding and the tidyness of the patients are evidence in favour of the staff. The males are 23, the females 22 (including the chief attendants, and artizans, and laundry-maids who have charge of patients); of the former 8, of the latter 10 have, however, seen less than 12 months' service.
- Staff of attendants.
- Amusements. In regard to additional means of amusement of the patients we learn that 300 volumes were got in 1882, that there has been some increase in the number of daily papers and periodicals. A new piano has been placed in the hall.
- Employment. The male patients usefully employed are 170, the females 150.
- Divine Service. About 130 patients of each sex attend chapel, and 180 men and women can be brought together to the weekly entertainments. The airing-court, or rather garden, for the women is being laid out in a manner similar to that for the men.
- Dietary. There is no change to report in the dietary. We saw excellent dinners on table. The patients' conduct during our stay in the wards was very good.
- Seclusion and restraint. After our arrival, Dr. Campbell thought it better to place in seclusion an epileptic male patient who threatened to be noisy, but he was not disposed to be violent. No patient was under restraint during our inspection; 19 men and 31 women were in bed, but many were persons who would not be kept in bed all day. One of the women was aged 80 and had a fractured arm, the injury having been done prior to admission; she came from Wigton Workhouse, and we believe that there has been some correspondence between our Board and the Asylum Committee in her case. According to the medical records 7 males have been secluded on 10 occasions for a total period of 78 hours, and 3 females on 6 occasions for 52 hours, all for excitement. Four men have been restrained by polka with attached sleeves, one for three hours to control hæmorrhage from a cut in the head, and three others, for some few weeks each, for surgical reasons. The cut was trifling and inflicted by a patient, but the sufferer was an idiot who tried to interfere with the dressing.
- Statistics. The deaths have been 28 on the male side, 10 in the female division; recoveries have been 54 since the Commissioners' last visit, and the discharges 66.
- Inquests. The only death which we think it necessary to mention specially occurred a few days ago; the patient (who did not suffer from epilepsy or paralysis) died from accidental choking at tea time. Dr. McPhail was in the room at the time, and Dr. Campbell almost immediately afterwards; all proper means of restoration were applied including an œsophageal bougie. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The patients admitted since the 31st March 1882, have been 152, of whom 98 were admitted here for the first time, and the admissions of males and females have been nearly equal. The case books are properly kept.

DENBIGH ASYLUM.

8 March 1883.

YESTERDAY we inspected all parts of this Asylum, and saw Denbigh all the patients whose names are now on the books. They are Asylum. 490 in number, 243 being males, and 247 females; only three, Statistics. all males, are out-county patients, and 15 males and 10 females belong to the private class. The maintenance charge for the ordinary patients is 8 s. 2 d. per week. For the private cases the weekly charges vary from 12 s. 6 d. to 63 s.

Since the last visit of Commissioners, viz., on 9th May 1882, 7 private and 87 pauper (47 males and 40 females), patients have been admitted; 55 patients in all were discharged, 37 on recovery; and 42, 17 of the male, and 23 of the female sex, died.

Post-mortem examinations verified the causes of death in 23 Post-mortem examinations. instances.

Two deaths resulted from erysipelas, which disease attacked Deaths. several patients in wards 3 and 5 on the female side. There had Erysipelas and previously been some cases of typhoid fever in the same wards. typhoid fever. The cause was found in a cesspool into which the sewage of these wards flowed, and which had been neglected. The drains have now been diverted, and the sewage flows directly on to the land, and the Asylum at present is quite free from the above and similar diseases.

Another death resulted from suffocation in an epileptic fit. Suffocation in epileptic fit. The circumstances were duly reported to our office. They point to the existing want of some single rooms in immediate connection with the sleeping rooms for epileptics, a want which we fear cannot be supplied in the present dormitories. These dormitories are not in themselves at all well suited for their purpose, and the only satisfactory solution of the difficulty will be the erection of a properly-planned epileptic and suicidal ward for females.

The remaining deaths do not call for notice in respect of their causes. No coroner's inquest has been held since the last visit.

The only serious casualty, not fatal, was the compound fracture of a leg. The rate of mortality would appear to have been about 10 per cent. per annum of the average number resident.

We learn that 131 males and 133 females are usefully em- Employment. ployed. These numbers represent only a little over 50 per cent. of the patients, and is a lower proportion than we find in many Asylums. We hope that means may be found to increase the numbers of the workers. In relation to this we are glad to mention that a portion of the large shed in the male airing court has been fitted up as tailor's and shoemaker's shops, and that all the work in these trades required in the Asylum is now done there. Forty-eight men are employed on the farm, and 51 women in the workroom.

About 200 patients attend the chapel, and about 158 meet at Divine Service. the weekly entertainments which are now given in the large day-

Appendix (C.) room of the new male block. Here also about 200 men are collected for dinner, and 150 women dine in the old concert room, now used also as day-room for No. 5 ward.

Denbigh
Asylum.

The general health of the Asylum is at present fairly good. Nine males and 12 females are registered as under medical treatment, and yesterday we found 9 men and 7 women confined to bed.

Restraint and
seclusion.

We also found a woman in seclusion, and a man mechanically restrained. This man has been restrained almost continually for a considerable time, owing to his persistent attempts at self-injury. Two other males, and two females, one of the latter also for a lengthened period, have also been restrained since the last visit. As regards seclusion the record stands thus for the same interval: 21 males were secluded on 64 occasions, and for a total duration of 2,337 hours; and 18 females were similarly treated on 45 occasions, and for in all 2,015 hours.

General condi-
tion.

During our inspection the patients were quiet and well behaved; no complaints were made of harshness on the parts of attendants; but some appeals for discharge were of course preferred. The ignorance of most of the patients of the English language must, however, be a hindrance to their making known their wishes or grievances. The dress of neither sex was we thought open on this occasion to unfavourable comment, and we saw a large number of new hats which will shortly be served out to the women.

Staff of
attendants.

The attendants for day duty are 19 on the male, and 18 on the female side. We understand an additional male attendant to supervise out-door working patients will shortly be appointed; and we think that another nurse is also required to serve when occasion may call, and more especially as a relief at meal times when some day-rooms, notably those of No. 4 containing the worst patients, are left with only one attendant. The same may be said of the private patients' ward where there are 10, some inclined to be troublesome. For night duty there are still two attendants only for each division, assisted by patients. The present staff seems to be efficient. Three men and 5 women do not count over twelve months' service.

The vacant accommodation is estimated at 47 beds on the male, and 24 on the female side. But we must express the opinion that some of the dormitories, especially those for No. 5 female, contain too many beds, and that the number (if the rooms be full) should be reduced.

Improve-
ments, &c.

The principal structural work completed since the last visit is the conversion of the shed already referred to. Other part of this is made into a day-room, or rather lunch-room, for working patients, with a lavatory attached.

The drains of the Asylum have been examined and repaired, and waste pipes have been disconnected from the main sewers. The hot-water pipes recently introduced have not yet all been covered in, but this is in progress; something has been done and more ordered towards supplying the deficiency of water-closet accommodation. This is very important. It is proposed to re-
furnish

furnish the ward for private female patients. Some of the other wards require painting and re-decoration. The day accommodation and classification in Wards 9, 10, and 12 male division are not yet satisfactory, but we learn that steps will be taken to improve them. We think, as we pointed out in 1881, that the large day-room in No. 12 must be more used as ordinary day space.

Appendix (C.)
Denbigh
Asylum.

We think the means of amusement in the wards, and particularly those occupied by the worst class of patients, are rather deficient.

Amusements.

Attention has heretofore been called to the mortuary, and we desire to do so again. It is not, we think, sufficient or suitable for its purpose.

Soon after the visit of our Colleagues last year, Dr. Williams, the Medical Superintendent, resigned his office, which was filled by the Committee's selection of Mr. Llewelyn F. Cox from a considerable list of candidates. He had been assistant medical officer at the Wilts County Asylum.

DERBYSHIRE ASYLUM.

13 March 1883.

YESTERDAY was given by us to the inspection of this Asylum, Derbyshire and in the course of it we visited every department and saw every patient in residence. The Asylum is in good order, and we see reason to believe that its administration is satisfactory. We have found the wards clean and comfortable, and having the bright and cheerful aspect which exercises so beneficial an influence upon the inmates. The sanitary condition of the Asylum appears to have been much improved of late, and we are glad to learn that the work of interrupting the direct communication of waste pipes with the main drains has been completed. The result is satisfactory, and we did not, in any scullery or water-closet, detect any bad smells or the presence of sewer gas. In some of the day-rooms on the male side the air was rather close and unpleasant, owing to the faulty habits of some patients. This remark applies more especially to Wards 2, 3, and 5. We do not know if greater care and attention on the part of the attendants would lessen the evil.

Sanitary
condition.

The patients in both divisions were very quiet and orderly during our stay in the wards. We had no complaints except on the ground of detention, apparently quite justified in the case of the complainants.

The women's dress is very good and neat, but it struck us that in the clothing of the males there is some room for improvement. The dress of many of the men was very much worn and untidy ; and we suggest whether, for the demented and dirty cases, such a material as white washing cord would not be more suitable than the cloth now in use.

Condition of
patients.

Since the visit of our Colleagues, on 20th April 1882, there have been the following changes :—Admitted, 49 males and 60 females ;

Statistics.

Appendix (C.) females; total 109. Discharged, 34 males and 33 females, of whom 18 males and 24 females had recovered; and died, 19 males and 15 females.

Derbyshire
Asylum.

The death rate has been low. In the year 1882 it was 8·9 per cent. for males, and 7·5 for females, or 8·2 for both sexes of the average daily numbers resident; while for the same year the recovery rate, in comparison with admissions, was 46·3 per cent.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Post-mortem examination was made in the case of every death but one.

Inquests.

There have been two coroner's inquests since the last visit. One upon a patient, J. P., who hanged himself in a building at the farm on the 18th August. He was admitted on 19th May 1882, suffering from melancholia, and was treated as suicidal, though he had not made any attempt at self-injury. He had, however, much improved, and was employed on the farm, and his early discharge was contemplated. There does not appear to have been any culpable want of care in this case. The other inquest was held on the body of a male patient who died from exhaustion the day following his admission. He had been brought from his own home at Belper, a distance of 12 miles, in a covered conveyance, and reached the Asylum in a very exhausted condition, having for some time been refusing his food. It was unfortunate that he was not earlier removed to the Asylum, where his life might have been saved. The causes of the remaining deaths do not call for special notice. According to the medical records there has not been since the last visit any use of seclusion or of mechanical restraint in this Asylum.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

There are at present under medical treatment 21 male and 22 female patients; and there are 45 males and 43 females who suffer from epilepsy, and 20 males and 10 females who are considered to be actively suicidal. The epileptics are over 20 per cent. of the insane inmates. The arrangements for sleeping these two classes of patients are unaltered. The defects are mainly, insufficient space and the absence of single rooms opening out of the dormitories.

The patients remaining on the books to-day number 201 males and 230 females, in all 431; but three of each sex are absent on trial, with a view to discharge; and there are vacancies for three patients on the male, and four on the female side. To meet the demand for room in the male division a new block, to hold 36 patients, plans for which were duly sanctioned, has been begun, and will be finished, it is expected, by the end of this year. There are here 13 female patients belonging to the borough of Derby, whose removal will afford some additional room in the female division, but it is obvious that extension on that side cannot long be delayed, and we hope it may be in the form of a suitably arranged ward for epileptic and suicidal cases.

The above 13 are the only cases not belonging to Derbyshire unions or parishes other than the borough. The present rate for maintenance is 10 s. 9 d. per week, shortly to be reduced to 10 s. 3 d., with 3 s. per week additional charge for the borough patients.

We

We have made the usual inquiries respecting Divine Service, Appendix (C.) employment, &c., and find that the present statistics on these heads vary little from those given in recent entries by Com-
missioners. Derbyshire Asylum.

The amusements provided for patients appear, from a number of programmes laid before us, to have been numerous and varied. Amusement.

The dinners provided on both days of our visit have been inspected by us, and they were good; but that of yesterday, good soup with bread, is never very popular in Asylums. Dietary.

On 1st January the use of beer was discontinued here, both for patients of all classes and for attendants and servants, and the change seems to be accepted without complaint. The attendants now receive a money allowance in lieu of beer, that for women being 2 £ . 15 s., and for males 3 £ . 5 s. per annum.

The strength of the staff is the same as last year. Of the attendants now here, seven of each sex have entered the service within 12 months.

The improvements to be noticed in addition to those already referred to, include a better supply of hot water to baths and sculleries in the female division, and some further appliances for dealing with an outbreak of fire. A cottage adjacent to the Asylum has been rented for 12 months to supply accommodation for male patients, if required before the new block is finished. It will accommodate seven patients and an attendant. Staff of attendants.

DEVON ASYLUM.

26 and 27 April 1883.

SINCE our Colleagues were here last, now nearly twelve months ago, the only improvements which have to be mentioned are the completion of the water-closet blocks and the alteration of the drains, but we regret to state that in an Asylum containing 824 patients there is still only one assistant medical officer. The patients live not only in the main building, but in detached blocks, and in our opinion it is impossible that they can be properly supervised and their cases receive individual attention, and at the same time the statutory records be duly kept without taxing unduly the energies of the medical staff. The appointment of another medical officer appears to us to be of imperative necessity; but there is one matter which is, if possible, of still greater importance, and that is increased laundry accommodation. The laundry is the same as it was when the Asylum was built for half the number of patients, so it is not to be wondered at that the resources of the laundry can only provide one clean shirt weekly for the men and one chemise for the women, and when we add that the same garment is used night and day, we feel sure the Committee will see that some steps should be at once taken to alter a practice neither healthy or cleanly. The only way this can, in our opinion, be done, is by a comprehensive plan for the erection of a new laundry of at least double the size of

0.48.

Appendix (C)
Devon Asylum.
Unsatisfied
requirements.

of the present one, and we hope that during that alteration the plans will contain a scheme for a foul laundry, as now the ordinary washing of the Asylum, the washing of the officers' linen, and the foul linen all take place in the same laundry. Even the supply of one shirt and one chemise per week is, as we are informed, not regular, and bathing has often to be postponed in consequence of the clean dry clothes not being ready.

The shutters in the single rooms, which were objected to by our Colleagues as affording a simple means of committing suicide, remain in *statu quo*.

No increase in the staff has been made in Wards 3 or 6 in either division, and no speedy means of obtaining the services of the medical officer by either telegraphic or telephonic communication exists between the new building and the Asylum.

Precautions
against fire.

The internal hydrants at the new buildings, work, as we tested, satisfactorily, and the nurses are tolerably efficient in their knowledge of adjusting the hose; but the hose itself, being of canvas, leaked considerably, and will, we fear, ere long become cracked and almost useless.

Dietary.

Since 1st January beer has been discontinued as an ordinary beverage; the change was not complained about to us, and Dr. Saunders showed us that the saving was considerable during last quarter. We had complaints of the bread, which we tested, and it is decidedly musty. The allowance of bread at dinner also formed a subject for remark from some of the patients, and it did not appear to be too liberal.

Unfounded
complaint.

We had but one complaint of ill-usage at the hands of attendants, and that was from a woman who said she had been beaten and was bruised all over. We had her stripped and carefully examined, and there was no mark of any sort upon her, and making inquiry amongst the more intelligent patients we were satisfied that her story was utterly unfounded.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff of attendants is, as we think, hardly strong enough, there being but 24 for day duty in the male, and 34 in the female division. Two men and four women are employed at night. It is satisfactory to notice that changes are infrequent, and but six men and four women have had less than a year's experience, whilst 21 attendants have been here from two to five years, and 23 over the latter period. The wages for the male attendants commence at 26 *l.* and rise to 36 *l.*, and for the women at 15 *l.* 12 *s.* up to 24 *l.* 12 *s.* per annum, but this sum includes 4 *l.* a year for the men and 2 *l.* 12 *s.* for the women given annually in lieu of beer.

Statistics.

The changes which have taken place amongst the inmates of the Asylum since the last visit are as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	77	89	166
Discharged "recovered" - -	19	27	46
" "not insane" - -	1	4	5
" "relieved and not improved." - -	15	14	29
Died - - - -	39	24	63

The vacant beds in the male division are 13, and there is but one vacant on the female side. Though we saw a very large number of patients of both sexes who might well be cared for out of an Asylum, we learnt that since the last visit Dr. Saunders had been unable to get any patient removed to a workhouse. This, we think, will be the case as long as the 4 s. grant is continued, for the cost of maintenance here weekly is only 8 s. 6 d., so that a patient really costs the ratepayers of his Union but 4 s. 6 d. per week. In these circumstances the question arises for the consideration of the Committee as to the steps to be taken by them for providing for the insane paupers in the county of Devon, and the subject demands their early and earnest attention.

Appendix (C.)
Devon Asylum.

The death-rate, as will be seen, has been considerably below the average rate in county asylums, and the causes of death call for no remark from us except that 22 deaths were due to general paralysis. The Asylum has been free from any exceptional disorder. The coroner has not held any inquest at the Asylum excepting the one which was held the day after our Colleagues were here last year, and the death inquired about was referred to by them in their entry.

We visited the wards, dormitories, detached hospital, new buildings, farm, and saw all the patients on the books, 327 in the male and 497 in the female division, excepting 5 of the former and 1 of the latter who were absent on trial. The wards and dormitories were in proper order and free from offensive smell, and the bedding sufficient. We noticed the want of cupboards for brushes, buckets, &c., the consequence of which was that they were left in bath or bedrooms, whilst the shutter pole was usually placed in a patient's bedroom. Until there is a proper receptacle for these articles the shutter pole should be kept in a nurse's room.

General condition.

The dinner served was sufficient, but at the new building the rows of seats were very close together, and the patients thus inconvenienced.

Diet.

The demeanour of the patients was quiet and orderly, and no complaints not already mentioned were made to us which require notice. The patients were in fair bodily health; 7 men and 11 women were in bed when we visited the wards, and 63 patients are registered as under medical treatment. The epileptic patients are 47 men and 37 women. The general paralytics, 27 and 13, whilst those considered actively suicidal are 7 men and 20 women.

The Medical Journal records no instance of restraint, and seclusion has been employed in the cases of 19 patients of each sex on 118 and 31 times, and for 1,145 and 183 hours. The large majority so treated were violent epileptics, and one man accounts for 35 times and 259 hours.

Seclusion.

We have made inquiries as to the religious observances on Sundays, and find that nearly 300 patients are present at each service, and about 140 at the week-day service. There are some Roman Catholic patients here, one of whom told us she was never

Divine Service.

Appendix (C.) present at the celebration of mass. We learnt that a priest
 Devon Asylum. attends there regularly, but that there are few patients of suffi-
 Divine Service. cient mental capacity to benefit by his ministrations; this woman,
 however, is quite intelligent on this subject, and we think her
 desire reasonable, and that it should, if possible, be gratified.

Employment. The employment, either as regards the number employed or
 mode, differs little from previous reports. The associated enter-
 tainments continue, and theatrical representations are not in-
 frequently given by the kindness of friends in the vicinity.
 Lately the burlesque of "Aladdin" was performed. and next
 Wednesday a representation of "The Sorcerer" is to be given.

Post-mortem examinations. Owing, no doubt, to the want of strength in the medical staff,
 it has been found possible only to make 20 post-mortem exam-
 inations during the interval between this and our Colleagues' last
 visit, and for the same reason we are not surprised to find the
 case-books much in arrear, particularly on the male side. Out of
 54 male patients admitted since 19th April 1882, and who are
 still here, entries have been made in only 14 cases. The Medical
 Journal is well kept.

DORSET ASYLUMS.

30 October 1883.

Dorset
 Asylums. .
 Want of ac-
 commodation.

WE have visited these Asylums, in which are 477 patients;
 453 of the pauper and 24 of the private class. The males
 number 226 and the females 251. There are at Charminster
 149 males and 181 females, and at Forston 77 men and 70
 females. It is computed that there is room for 19 more male,
 but for no female patients. It is indeed obvious, from the
 appearance of the dormitories in both Asylums, not only that
 there is no room for any addition to the present number of female
 patients, but that this number is in excess of the accommodation,
 for all the rooms are overcrowded, and it is necessary, we learn,
 to sleep two women on the floor. There are no out-county female
 patients who can be removed. There are, it is true, 15 patients
 of the male sex belonging to Surrey, who will probably be, ere
 long, sent back to their county, but this will only give additional
 space on the male side; and although it may be possible to
 appropriate a male ward to female patients, this cannot be
 regarded as a satisfactory arrangement or as other than a tem-
 porary expedient. In these circumstances the question of a
 permanent extension of the accommodation for females becomes
 pressing, and should engage the attention of the Committee.

Statistics.

Since our Colleagues' visit on 24th October 1882, 9 male and
 19 female patients have been discharged; 5 of the former and
 15 of the latter having recovered, and 22 males and 11 women
 died. There have been admitted in the same interval 39 patients
 of each sex.

Post-mortem
 examinations.

The causes of the deaths, with two exceptions, were of an
 ordinary character. In only eight cases were post-mortem
 examinations

examinations made. One of the excepted cases was that of a male patient who, on the 4th June, escaped while at work on the farm, afterwards got on to the railway and was killed by a train. The other was a suicide; the patient, also a male, having hanged himself by his necktie, which he attached to a gas bracket. This patient was admittedly suicidal. He appears, however, to have been able to evade the observation of the attendants, and to secrete himself in a dormitory where, immediately before the breakfast hour, he hanged himself. There appears to us to have been some degree of carelessness on the part of the attendants responsible for this patient's safety. In these two cases coroner's inquests were held.

Appendix (C.)
Dorset
Asylums.
Post-mortem
examinations.

The rate of mortality has again been low, under 7 per cent. per annum of the average daily number of patients resident. There has not been any recurrence of typhoid fever at Forston, and both Asylums are now healthy. Nevertheless the sanitary arrangements are not of an approved character, according to present views. Soil pipes are placed inside the building, and are not ventilated, and waste pipes from sinks and baths are in unbroken connection with the sewers. It is probably due to the fact that the sewage (as it ought) flows directly on to the land that the Asylum here is so free from sewers gas; but we think that as the opportunity afforded by any requisite repairs to closets, &c., occurs, it should be taken advantage of to introduce the modern and improved arrangement of soil and waste pipes.

Sanitary
condition.

We have found all the wards very clean and fairly comfortable, and the bedding sufficient and in good order.

Condition of
patients.

The patients' dress, too, is satisfactory, except that a second clean shirt in the week is not yet supplied. We notice a considerable advance in the decoration of the wards, due, we believe, in a great measure, to the interest taken in this work by the assistant medical officer, Dr. Macdonald.

We can report favourably of the behaviour of the patients, and on the whole there was not much expression of dissatisfaction from them. There is still, we think, room for improvement in the matter of employment. It should be possible to engage a larger proportion in useful occupations.

The associated meetings for amusement are now weekly, we understand, and there have been theatrical performances and concerts given for the patients' entertainment.

Amusement.

The night watching of the Asylums was before noticed by our Colleagues. We desire to repeat the recommendation of the provision of mechanical means for testing the vigilance of the night attendants, and suggest that it should be electric.

The staff of day nurses at Charminster has not been strengthened as recommended last year. We are strongly of opinion that there should be a third nurse for No. 4 Ward, in which are 52 patients in charge of only two women. The changes among the attendants have not been numerous; only two men and four women have less than 12 months' service. Uniform is not yet given to either sex. We think it would be an undoubted advantage.

Staff of
attendants.

Appendix (C.)

Dorset
Asylum.Seclusion and
restraint.

The records of seclusion and restraint since the last visit are not excessive. Eight males have been secluded on 30 occasions for a total of 340 hours, and 3 females on 32 occasions for 358 hours; while 1 male has been restrained on two occasions for a total of 24 hours, and 2 females on four occasions for 48 hours, and another female at times during two weeks, but the duration is not stated.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Gillespie, Dr. Macdonald, who had been some time at the Macclesfield Asylum, was appointed assistant medical officer at Charminster. Mr. Peacock continues to fill that office at Forston.

DURHAM ASYLUM.

23 April 1883.

Durham
Asylum.General con-
dition.

WE have to-day finished our annual inspection of this Asylum, which occupied us also on Saturday last. The considerable improvements effected in recent years are apparent in many directions, and have produced good results, so that, although some matters still remain open to criticism and suggestion, we are able, on the whole, to report favourably of the present condition of the Asylum.

Several things were mentioned specially by our Colleagues in their entry last year, and of these we may report that plans for a new detached church have been duly sanctioned and the work commenced, and that the present chapel will eventually be used as an additional dining-hall; that the mortuary has not been altered, but Dr. Smith sees his way, by re-arrangement of the rooms, to obviate existing objections which we have again pointed out to him; that the workshops have been remodelled and the tailors separated from the shoemakers; and that some additional water-closets and bath-rooms have been erected in connection with No. 8 male, and Nos. 1 and 3 female, wards.

The male observation dormitory for epileptic and suicidal patients remains unaltered; but we hope that the suggestion, already more than once made, of replacing the present temporary by a permanent and well-arranged building, with the much-needed single rooms, may eventually be adopted.

The general provision of water-closets is still rather insufficient, notably in wards 2 and 4 in both divisions, but we understand that the deficiency is about to be supplied, and that also in some of the male wards water-closets are being substituted for earth-closets.

In connection with this subject we desire to call attention to the fact that, although drains are ventilated by pipes carried up to the roof, the waste and sink pipes of the old Asylum are not disconnected from the drains and allowed to discharge in the open air over trapped gratings. This is a sanitary precaution now almost universally adopted, and we recommend its adoption here.

Although there are wash-stands and basins in most of the dormitories the patients do not use them much, but wash in the
lavatories

lavatories and at the sinks on the ground floor. We think they should be encouraged to make more use of the means of ablution in the dormitories, and there is a disused room on the top floor of the male division which might be fitted up as a lavatory, as has already been done on the female side.

Appendix (C.)
Durham
Asylum.

We have found the wards very clean, and generally bright and comfortable. The day-rooms in the Winterton building are still a little deficient in furniture, but we can commend the bedding and dormitory furniture; the former is unusually good. It is not so good, but still sufficient, in the old Asylum, and it appears to receive proper attention.

There are actually on the books the names of 1,056 patients, 575 males and 481 females, but 3 of the former and 10 of the latter sex are absent on trial.

Statistics.

Since our Colleagues' visit on 14th March 1882, 156 males and 162 females, total 318, have been admitted; 76 males and 104 females have been discharged, of whom 67 males and 99 females had recovered, and 77 males and 38 females died.

There are 18 private cases and 20 patients chargeable to other counties, but with these exceptions all are chargeable to Durham, and the weekly maintenance charge is at present 9 s. 7 d.; for the other two classes it is from 12 s. to 17 s., and 9 s. 7 d. to 14 s. respectively.

The vacant beds at present are 57 for males and 80 for females.

The recoveries, as compared with the admissions in 1882, were 36 per cent. for males, and 57 per cent. for females, or for both sexes 46·7 per cent.; and this satisfactory rate has fully prevailed since the last visit.

The mortality for 1882, on the average daily number resident was 12·9 for males and 8·4 for females, or 10·9 for both sexes, and this rate has existed very nearly during the last 13 months.

One suicide followed by a coroner's inquest occurred, and was duly reported to our office. All the other deaths were due to natural causes, as many as 35 being due to general paralysis.

Inquests and
post-mortem
examinations.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 74 of the 115 deaths.

One other coroner's inquest was held in the case of a man who died suddenly from heart disease.

On the days of our visit the Winterton building, occupied by chronic cases, contained 193 men and 167 women, of the former of whom 4, of the latter 7, were in bed. In the Old Asylum we found 28 males and 35 females confined to their beds, but some were fresh admissions kept there, according to custom, for special observation for a few days.

There have been a few cases of erysipelas since the last visit, none, however, ending fatally, and no other exceptional disorder has occurred. The patients under medical treatment last week were 57 males and 48 females. The general paralytics are said to be now 60 males and 21 females.

The epileptics are 62 males and 35 females. The suicidally disposed are 28 males and 30 females. These two classes sleep (except a female epileptic, who sleeps in a single room) in associated

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Appendix (C.)
Durham
Asylum.

ciated dormitories, under the continuous supervision of special attendants. If an epileptic becomes unfit to sleep in association, the individual is removed to a single room and placed in the charge of another attendant.

All the patients in residence have been seen by us. Except on the ground of detention no complaints of any moment were made, and we think the patients are treated with kindness and due consideration.

Condition of
patients.

They are suitably clothed and generally neat in dress and person, and we desire to mention with approval that exceptionally strong dresses are not allowed to be used in this Asylum, and we do not learn that this system is accompanied by any great amount of destruction of clothing, but, on the contrary, that the habits of patients in this respect are improved by the more careful attention which is rendered necessary.

Employment.

About 60 per cent. of the patients of each sex are stated to be usefully employed, but excluding those who are ward cleaners only, the proportions are 46 per cent. of the males and 47 per cent. of the females; 200 men work on the land or at the farms, and 30 in various trades; 190 women do needlework and 40 are engaged in the laundry, kitchen, and offices. We think the latter proportions might be improved, and hope that efforts in that direction will not be wanting.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff of attendants remains, in relation to the number of patients, at about the same strength as at the last visit; another night attendant for the female division, however, making seven in all, has been engaged. We are favourably impressed with the attendants now here, but there are 21 of each sex who have less than 12 months' service. The wages paid are liberal.

The Medical Journal does not record any restraint or seclusion since the last visit, and we learn that the latter is never used. If a patient, owing to excitement, is separated from the others and placed in a single room, an attendant is placed with him or her, and the door is not locked.

It would facilitate the identification of patients if the practice, now nearly universal in County Asylums, was followed of having in each ward an alphabetical list of the patients in the ward, with the dates of their admission into the Asylum, for reference.

Amusement.

We are glad to find that a good deal is done for the amusement of the patients, and that the attendants take an interest in getting up theatrical performances and concerts. For the male attendants themselves there is a comfortable billiard-room, where they can associate in the evening.

Dr. Smith has the aid of three assistant medical officers, the two senior of whom live in the old Asylum, and the junior in the Winterton building.

ESSEX ASYLUM.

31 August 1883.

THE patients on the books last night were 955 in number, *Essex Asylum.* 413 males and 542 females. These numbers include 53 males at the Lea Hall and 49 women at Mistley, so that on the Asylum books there were 360 males and 493 females, or 853 in all, being 2 less than at the last visit of members of our Board.

The patients maintained in out-county Asylums or licensed houses number 147, 56 male and 91 of the female sex, being 15 more than at the last visit. The net increase therefore in patients provided for by the county has been only 13 in the interval of about 11 months, but the smallness of the increase is to a great extent accounted for by the rather high mortality which has prevailed. There are 13 vacant beds here and two at Lea Hall for males, and three vacant beds here or at Mistley for females.

The proposed extension of the Asylum remains in abeyance pending the solution of the question of obtaining an adequate supply of water by means of the well now being sunk. We learn that a shaft of 6 ft. 6 in. diameter has been sunk to a depth of 410 feet and lined with brickwork. At this depth a concrete bottom has been put in around the guide pipe for the bore tubes, which have been put down an additional distance of 25 feet, and will be continued down to the chalk, which it is expected will be reached at about 500 feet from the surface. No sufficient supply of water has yet been tapped. The existing supply from surface springs is said to be large enough for present need, and to be of good quality.

The structural work accomplished since the last visit has not been very important. *General condition.*

External brickwork has been re-pointed, and Brentwood Hall has been fitted with a fire escape.

Our report of the condition of the wards, all of which we have visited during yesterday and to-day, may be favourable. They are clean and bright, and the sanitary state appears to be good; we found the bedding in good order. Several of the water-closets, however, were not in good working order, as will often be the case where the seat action for flushing the pans is in use.

The arrangement for disposing of the sewage by irrigation continues to work well, the important principle of directing it at once upon the land and avoiding storage being observed.

Except in two wards in the female division, we found the patients quiet and well disposed. In these wards, Nos. 1 and 3, there was a good deal of noise and excitement. We doubt if the staff of nurses is quite sufficient. In No. 1 are 42 patients and in No. 3, 39, each ward having but three attendants. In No. 3 are many epileptics, and having regard to the class of patients in each, we do not think that four nurses would be too many.

Appendix (C.)
Essex Asylum.
Condition of
patients.
Statistics.

The clothing of the patients of both sexes is, we think, remarkably good, and a fair supply of clean linen is afforded, though we think it must be with some difficulty, owing to the insufficient size of the laundry.

We have been supplied with the following statistics of changes since the last visit, which terminated on 23rd September 1882: admitted, 276; discharged, 171, of whom 118 had recovered; and died, 110, namely, 69 men and 41 women.

The mortality for 1882 was 8·9 per cent., but for the 11 months which have elapsed since the above date, it has been at the rate of 17·8 for males and 8·2 for females, or 12·5 for both sexes. With the exception of the suicide of a woman, while at home on trial, all the deaths were from natural and ordinary causes. The woman was sent out apparently sane, but relapsed suddenly. In this the only case a coroner's inquest was held.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Post-mortem examination was made in 80 cases.

No exceptional disorder has prevailed and the general health seems good; at present 12 men and 5 women only were in bed while we were in the wards; one of the former had been operated on two days ago, by Dr. Amsden, for strangulated hernia, and was going on well.

Restraint and
seclusion.

We did not find any one under mechanical restraint or in seclusion. Since the last visit, according to the Medical Journal, one man has been gloved for 84 hours owing to destructive habits, and one woman has worn the strait vest for 60 hours while suffering from suicidal mania, and one has been wet packed for four hours as treatment for acute mania. During the same interval 11 men on 56 occasions and for 691 hours, and 16 women on 136 occasions and for 1,502 hours, have been placed in seclusion.

The patients under medical treatment last week were 40 men and 48 women. The general paralytics at present are 9 men and a woman.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The epileptics are 59 and 64 respectively, and those deemed actively suicidal, 28 males and 20 females. Of the two latter classes, 56 of each sex are under continuous night supervision by attendants having no other duty.

Staff of
attendants.

The night attendants are three of each sex for the main building, and a woman for the large female block. This is a small night staff, and only one ward on each side is provided with the means of testing the wakefulness of the attendant; we would recommend the introduction of the electrical apparatus and clock, now in use in many asylums for this purpose.

A day attendant has been added to the staff of No. 4 male ward, as recommended by our Colleagues last year. The service of the male attendants is very satisfactory as to duration, as many as 20 out of 33 having more than five years' service, but about one-half of the women have not completed a year's service.

Precautions
against fire.

We have mentioned above the construction of a fire escape for Brentwood Hall, where 17 male patients may be lodged. This was a very proper work and adds much to the security of the inmates. In going over the detached female block we noticed that in most cases there were not any lengths of hose placed immediately
by

by the hydrant; we think that each hydrant should have a length of hose attached to it ready for use, and that the nurses should be taught and practised in the mode of applying the jet of water. A fire brigade has been organised, and instructions how to act in case of an outbreak of fire are being drawn up.

Appendix (C.)
Essex Asylum
Precautions
against fire.

The single rooms in the male infirmary remain unwarmed by artificial means. It would not be difficult, we think, to warm them by steam pipes placed high along the walls and supplied from a neighbouring boiler. The airing court for No. 5 female ward would be much improved by some planting and the erection of a large sunshade.

Returns of last week's employment show that 211 men and 220 women do some kind of work. These numbers bear to the total number of patients the proportion of 58 per cent. for men and 44 per cent. for women. Deducting those engaged only in ward cleaning, the proportions are reduced to 38 per cent. for males and 25 per cent. for females, which are small and which, we hope, it may be found practicable to increase.

Employment.

We have made the customary inquiries but find nothing calling for special notice as regards the arrangements for the amusement, exercise, or religious instruction of the patients. All appear to receive due attention.

Amusements.

We have been sorry to find Dr. Campbell at present somewhat out of health. From his senior assistant, Dr. Amsden, we have received all the information we required. He accompanied us in our inspection, and showed an intimate knowledge of the cases of all the patients.

Divine Service.

ESSEX ASYLUM.—LEA HALL, LEYTON.

3 July 1883.

WE have to-day inspected this branch of the Essex County Lunatic Asylum, in which are lodged 54 male patients, all of whom we have seen. They are made very comfortable, and all being of the quiet class are very suitable cases for treatment of this description.

Essex Asylum.
(Lea Hall.)

The attendant in charge, who has been here since the opening of the house, is assisted by two other attendants, and his wife cooks for the patients. All the linen is washed here. The house is clean and in good order.

ESSEX ASYLUM.—MISTLEY.

29 August 1883.

THERE are to-day 49 women here from the Brentwood Asylum; one of them is ill in bed. We find the rest in good health, and all cases where the insanity appears to be chronic.

Essex Asylum.
(Mistley.)

Appendix (C.)
Essex Asylum.

The women's dress is very well attended to, and is neat and tidy. The house is in good order and comfortable. Three nurses look after the patients, and there are besides the gardener and his wife, who attend to the house, and cook. We are informed that more than half the women recently enjoyed a picnic, kindly organised by one of the Committee who resides near. There is still a paucity of literature and of games, but it is probable that few of the patients care for reading.

We are informed that great caution is exercised in guarding against the occurrence of a fire, but there are no appliances for extinguishing one at the beginning should there be an outbreak. We think some hand pumps to be kept constantly filled should be provided; but the first and principle desire should, of course, be to save the patients. In regard to this we observe those who sleep in the top floor are isolated each side, being dependent on a single staircase; it would be an advantage if a convenient exit were made between each set of rooms, as we find is practicable; there appears to be good means of exit for the patients sleeping on the first floor.

GLAMORGAN ASYLUM.

8 June 1883.

Glamorgan
Asylum.

THIS Asylum was visited by two members of our Board nearly a year ago, and they reported that at that time the numbers had risen to 617; and we have to-day to state that the numbers now here are 651; in these circumstances, it is satisfactory to be able to state that about a fortnight ago the Committee signed a contract for the building of the first part of the new asylum at Parc Gwillt, at the price of 62,800 *l*.

There are at this time 98 patients chargeable to unions in Glamorganshire, who are at other asylums or licensed houses. A new contract with Abergavenny for the reception of patients in the Asylum there has just been concluded, and there is not a vacant bed here in either division; moreover, the detached hospital is occupied by ordinary patients, and we cannot imagine what would have to be done should any infectious disorder break out.

The contract for the new building gives two years and a half as the terms when the work is to be completed, and we must express our earnest hope that nothing will prevent the due execution, and at the date fixed.

Precautions
against fire.

Amongst matters referred to by our Colleagues in their entry, we may notice that all through the building fire buckets and hose are placed. We yesterday tested the knowledge of a nurse in the female side by an imaginary fire at the window, and the hose was run out and attached to the hydrant in a satisfactory manner; whilst this morning we supposed a fire in the main building, and gave the signal to the engineer, and the engine was out and water playing on the roof 3½ minutes after the hooter began to sound.

The

The patients whose duty it is to pump were also on the spot Appendix (C.) with creditable alacrity.

The Committee have permanently engaged the services of a ^{Glamorgan} second assistant medical officer. ^{Asylum.}

The sewage tanks have been re-modelled, and there is now hardly any perceptible odour therefrom.

The mortuary has been improved, and is now in a satisfactory state.

Several minor improvements and alterations have been effected, and we were glad to find that two new cottages had been built for attendants at the north-west boundary of the estate.

The attendants (including 8 night attendants, 4 artizans, and ^{Staff of} 2 laundry maids) are 73 in all; 17 have not been here six months, ^{attendants.} and seven more not a year; but 42 have spent many years here. Since the last visit no one has been dismissed, but four men avoided it by resignation, and 12 men and 10 women resigned.

The amusements in the Asylum are frequent and varied, and ^{Amusement.} many of the attendants are musical, and play and sing to the patients.

At the last associated gathering 264 were present, the majority of the patients, 150, being men.

At the church services on Sunday morning the English service ^{Divine Service.} was attended by 135 men and 146 women; and the evening service in Welsh by 121 men and 120 women. Nearly 200 attend the daily prayers, and the returns of the 6th instant show that 152 men and 180 women went for a walk in the grounds, and yesterday 114 women were taken out to the country for exercise.

Nineteen men are employed in useful work outside the wards, ^{Employment.} and 80 men are returned to us as engaged therein, and 52 women doing similar work in their division; 74 women work in the laundry, or help the cook and kitchen-maids, and 97 are engaged in knitting and needle-work.

We were pleased with the appearance of the chapel with the additional aisle. We were in hopes of seeing the organ chamber occupied, but it was empty. The want of an organ must seriously detract from the heartiness of the worship, and from the pleasure of the worshippers.

We have nothing but praise to give for the condition in which ^{Condition of} we find the Asylum throughout; the dress of the patients, and ^{patients.} the condition of the beds and bedding.

The water-closets were properly looked after, and free from offensive smell.

Complaints were very few, and those for the most part confined to the alleged undue detention. The patients who complained were unfit for discharge, and the fear in an overcrowded Asylum, such as this, is not that a patient will be detained after the recovery is established, but rather the reverse.

Yesterday, and this day, we saw the dinner, some of which was ^{Dietary.} excellent pork and seemed liked; but some was ham, strong smelling and disagreeable in appearance, refused by the whole table, and should not have passed by the steward. The fish served to-day was good and sufficient.

Appendix (C.)
Glamorgan
Asylum.
Statistics.

The changes which have taken place amongst the patients are the following:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	105	85	190
Discharged "Recovered" -	36	33	69
" "Relieved" and	10	12	22
"not improved."			
Died - - - -	51	14	65

Post-mortem
examinations.
Inquest.

Post-mortem examinations were made on the bodies of 39 men and 8 women; 11 of the deaths were due to general paralysis, but only one death was considered such as to demand a coroner's inquest. The verdict was suffocation from inpaction of a piece of bread in the windpipe.

There has been, fortunately, no infectious or contagious disorder. Diarrhœa broke out about six weeks ago in male division 5; the drains were looked to, and properly trapped; since then the disease has ceased.

Two patients attempted to commit suicide by cutting their throats, one by a piece of a penknife, and the other by a sharpened button. In neither case was the attempt successful.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The actively suicidal patients are now 17 men and 12 women; the epileptics are 31 and 23, and the general paralytics are 9 and 1 respectively. Under continuous supervision, by night, most of the epileptic and suicidal patients sleep, and some improvement has been effected in No. 5 male observation dormitory.

The patients were remarkably quiet whilst we were in the wards, too much so indeed, as we doubt whether any other Asylum of this size has such a large proportion of melancholic patients.

In bed we found 10 men and 7 women, and the Medical Journal records the names of 18 men and 10 women as being under medical treatment, but the health of the patients is on the whole good; and, as will be seen, that the rate has not been above the ordinary percentage in Asylums.

The above Report shows that we are gratified at this inspection, with the care and attention bestowed by the Medical Superintendent upon his various duties, and we must not omit to give a word of approval to the assistant medical officers for the admirable manner in which the case books are kept; and we observe that even in chronic cases of long standing, entries are made once every three months.

GLOUCESTER ASYLUM.

2 June 1883.

WE have yesterday and to-day visited the Asylum, and will Gloucester
commence our Report by mentioning various matters which Asylum.
appear to us to call for immediate attention. In the first place,
we find it is possible to any person of the male sex who is
employed by the clerk of the works to be anywhere on the female
side without the knowledge or sanction of Mr. Craddock, and we Bad arrange-
saw yesterday a workman in the same dormitory with a female ments.
patient, no other person being present. To say nothing of the
chance of what is euphuistically termed an "accident" occurring
from this admixture of the sexes, we think that only one person
in the Asylum should have power to authorise males to have
keys of the female wards, and that person undoubtedly must be
the one who is responsible to the Committee for the safety and
welfare of the patients, the superintendent. We learn, moreover,
that the medical officers in the Asylum building both sleep on
the female side, and as the night attendants are obliged to go to
the medical officers' room from either side if aid is wanted during
the night, it is obvious that male attendants can, with the con-
nivance of the female attendants, by night have access to the
female wards and *vice versâ*. These are such grave defects that
we trust they only require notice and a remedy will be applied.

We had several complaints on the female side that Mr. Bowes, Shower Baths.
the senior assistant medical officer, ordered shower baths to be
given to the patients, and on inquiry we learnt that if a patient
was excited or troublesome during the day, and in Mr. Bowes'
opinion would derive benefit from a shower bath, the order was
given to the nurse that the patient was to have a shower bath the
next morning. Without giving any opinion as to this mode of
treatment, it is clear that the patients look upon a shower bath
given in this way as a punishment, and no person can be astonished
if it be so regarded, more especially as in the same division, and
by the same medical officer's orders, patients were sometimes
put upon bread and water. We are emphatically of opinion that
bread and water is punishment pure and simple, and by no
reasoning can be defended as medical treatment, but ought to be
at once forbidden.

We had many complaints of the food, but not sufficiently Dietary:
specific to enable us to arrive at a definite conclusion, but still complaints.
the complaints were so frequent that we think that they must
have some foundation.

The closets in many places were short of water and offensive, Sanitary con-
whilst the earth closets were in an unsatisfactory state, and the dition.
earth used in far too small a quantity.

No mode of testing the vigilance of the night attendants in the
epileptic and suicidal dormitories is in use. There are tell-tale
O 48. clocks

Appendix (C.)
 Gloucester
 Asylum.

clocks, but they are not in use; and, moreover, to be of any real service, there should be a recording station or a clock at each end of the dormitory.

The method of supplying medicine to the wards appears to us to be objectionable, not to say dangerous; for not only are such medicines as black draughts given out in large bottles to the charge attendants, who are to measure out the doses when ordered, but chloral for sleeping draughts is delivered to the night attendants in large quantities, instead of each dose being served out in bottles with the name of each patient for whom the dose is intended inscribed upon the label, each bottle containing the dose for one patient and no more.

The Lunatic
 Porter.

On our arrival here we were admitted into the Asylum by the same man who has discharged the duties of porter for some years, and on our mentioning the subject to Mr. Craddock (who himself told two members of our Board in October last year that he was an undoubted lunatic, with the delusion that he was Jesus Christ), we were informed by him that he had been discharged "recovered" on 22nd December 1882. It is worthy of notice that this man had been kept in the Asylum since May 1859, and we were anxious to see the case book entries with reference to such a rapid recovery after so many years; but on inquiry we were told that the case book was lost, and the only entry is the figure 1 in the column, "recovered," after his name in the discharge book. We do not think that because the early history of any patient's case has been lost, owing to the case book not being forthcoming, that the medical superintendent is justified in making no entry in the case of a patient who is convalescing or convalescent; and the fact that this man has been discharged "recovered," with no notes showing the progress made towards recovery by him between the 12th of October, when he was, in the superintendent's opinion, a lunatic, and the 22nd December, when he was declared sane, must be considered most unsatisfactory. The gate porter is provided with everything considered necessary in the shape of clothes, board, and lodging, and receives a salary of 2s. 6d. per week. He is also relieved every day to go for a walk by a patient who, whilst performing the duties of the porter, is not subject to any supervision by an attendant. We desire to express the same opinion as was expressed in the last entry, that a lunatic pauper ought not to have sole charge in the lodge; and we think that the gate porter's substitute should be either a sane man or a lunatic employed under supervision.

Condition of
 Wards.

When we entered the first ward on the female side, we found no nurse with the patients, there are three nurses for the two wards containing 50 patients; and two of the nurses were employed in bathing the patients, and the other was in the airing-court. No ward ought to be ever left unattended if patients are therein. The staff of attendants is by no means too strong, and from this fact we are inclined to think is due the large number of black eyes we saw, and on the male side in a ward with 26 patients and only one attendant, where it would be supposed that
 only

only the very quiet were placed, one of the patients had blackened the eyes of another patient. Overcrowding may partly also account for irritability, and several of the rooms were crowded, close and stuffy. Rails were required by several of the staircases, which were steep and unfit for use by patients unless they had something to hold on to. Some of the single rooms are not fit for occupation, being dark and without means of proper ventilation. Means of amusements in the wards are very sparingly provided; we saw very few newspapers in the hands of the patients, and for the whole Asylum there are only five daily papers taken in, and only two of these are London papers, and exclusive of Bibles, prayer books, hymn books and sermons, there are only 315 books in the library.

Appendix (C.)
Gloucester
Asylum.
Condition of
wards.

During our visit we have not only been through the old Asylum now occupied by the Gloucester patients, but have also seen the second Gloucester Asylum into which in a very short time 20 women are to be sent. We were pleased with the general appearance of the buildings, but fear it will be very long before it will be really ready for occupation.

Second
Asylum.

Since 21st July 1882, the date of the inspection of the Asylum last year, the changes which have taken place in the Asylum have been very numerous; there is a new superintendent, two new assistant medical officers, and a new head male attendant. Since that time also 18 male and 19 female attendants have been engaged; three males and two females have been dismissed, six males and five females have been obliged to resign, whilst there are now in the Asylum service two men and four women who have not yet lived here for three months; four men and six women are under six months, and seven men and four women under 12 months' service; in other words 13 men out of 33 male attendants, and 14 women out of 30 nurses, have had but little experience in this Asylum. One attendant was tried this year at the Gloucester Assizes for the manslaughter of a patient under circumstances well known to our Board, and in the result the case was stopped by direction of the judge. We hope every effort will be made to keep respectable attendants in the Asylum service, and we are glad to learn that the hours of duty have been lessened; their dinners are properly cooked and served up hot, but there is no mess room for either division, nor any place of recreation in the Asylum when the day's work is done. During the summer this is perhaps not needed, but the winter evenings must be dull for both sexes. The funerals now are conducted in a way not calculated to excite ridicule from the idlers in the vicinity, and the feelings of the friends of the deceased are no longer hurt.

Staff of
attendants.

We have during our visit seen all the patients on the books, with the exception of 2 men and 6 women who are away on trial. They now number 730, 332 in the male and 398 in the female division. The deaths have been 66, 32 men and 34 women, and in 57 of the cases post-mortem examinations were made.

Statistics.
Post-mortem
examinations.

The coroner held six inquests. In one the verdict was suffocation in an epileptic fit; this death occurred before Mr. Craddock assumed

Inquests.

Appendix (C.)
 Gloucester
 Asylum.
 Epileptic and
 suicidal
 patients.

assumed the office of Superintendent, so we make no remark except to note that there are on the male side 47, and on the female side 40 epileptics, and 5 in the former and 17 in the latter division who are considered to be actively suicidal; whilst of both classes, 46 of the male sex and 53 of the females are under continuous supervision by night. The next inquest was on a man who died from inflammation of the lungs, and the jury considered he ought not to have been sent to the Asylum, considering his great age and physical condition; the third on a man who died from apoplexy, and his death was accelerated by injuries to the ribs, but no blame was imputed to any of the officials; the fourth, a woman died suddenly of heart disease; the fifth was the death of a man from heart disease, congestion of the lungs, and bronchitis; and the last a woman who died from failure of the heart's action, probably accelerated by a fit. The causes of the deaths call for no remark, and the health of the patients is on the whole satisfactory.

In bed we saw 7 men and 11 women. The only illnesses which call for notice at our hands are the following:—One patient, a female, was attacked by scarlet fever last year, she was isolated, recovered, and no one else was attacked. Three women suffered from violent diarrhœa, and one died, whilst one woman had a violent attack of erysipelas; as these patients all slept in rooms off a corridor adjoining the same ward, search was made, and a disused drain full of sewage matter was found under the flooring. This was of course at once remedied, and the diarrhœa ceased. There are two private patients in each division, but the rest of the patients all belong to unions in the county, and the charge for these is 9 s. 6 d. per week.

Seclusion.

Seclusion has been employed in the case of 32 men and 37 women on 263 and 227 occasions, and for a total of 2,460 and 1,999 hours respectively.

Restraint.

Several patients have been restrained by wet packing during the past year, but this mode of treatment has been discontinued since the change of Medical Superintendents.

Divine Service.

The patients at church last Sunday were 304, 161 men and 143 women; 34 men and 49 women attend the week-day service;

Amusement.

Employment.

110 men and 145 women join the associated gatherings; 46 men and 180 women are confined to the airing-courts for exercise. The numbers returned to us as usefully employed are 236 men and 170 women, but 103 of the men and 68 of the women are ward cleaners only; so that the average is not high of those who do real work; but some of the women told us that they were employed to get up and dress the dirty patients in the morning; this is a task we do not think ought to be entrusted to patients.

Many minor alterations and improvements have been begun and completed since the last visit, but the building operations going on at the Second Asylum prevent any very important work being effected here. We wish to add, in conclusion, that we consider a case-book ought to be provided at once to enter up those old cases, which have been unfortunately not noted since the case-book

book has been lost. We wished to see the notice sent to the coroner in the case of a man who died here in January last, and though we were shown the notice it is plain that the Act of Parliament, with regard to the copy of the entry in the case-book, was not complied with. The second assistant medical officer is at this time laid up, but we think this matter should be attended to at once, and that Mr. Craddock should strictly observe the statutory requirements.

Appendix (C.)
Gloucester
Asylum.

HANTS ASYLUM.

11 April 1883.

OUR Colleagues last visited this Asylum in February 1882. The number of patients has since risen from 825 to 867. The over-crowding in some wards therefore continues. The males are 430, the females, 437. The additional accommodation will probably be available two months hence. The new block is roofed in, all the upper floors are laid, and the windows, gas fittings, &c., are finished. Some furniture will be transferred thither from the old building; benches are got, bedsteads are making, and other furniture can readily be obtained. Some of the new grates called "wonderful" and "self-feeding" have been introduced. The workmanship, as far as we could judge in going over the new block, is satisfactory. The total number of cases under treatment in the Asylum since last visit have been 1,039; 214 cases having been admitted; 172 patients have been discharged or died. The deceased number 117; 10 patients of both sexes have been transferred to other asylums; 2 escaped, and 40 left upon recovery. Of the total number under care and treatment, 768 belong to Hampshire unions; 29 are chargeable to the county; 54 came from Winchester. There are no private patients here.

Hants Asylum.
Statistics.

For the charge of the patients there is a staff of 78, in equal number of each sex for day duty, and the night supervision is delegated to three men and as many women. Twenty-five attendants count less than one year's service; 14 less than two years. Charges of rough treatment and want of patience were made to us against the attendants, four in number, of H. female ward. We examined four patients on this subject, and heard the charge and second attendant of the ward in reply. It is always difficult to prove cases of misconduct in a ward where few patients have sufficient mental capacity to give reliable testimony, but we think that there was sufficient agreement between the patients examined separately for us to call upon Dr. Manley to follow up our inquiries, and to take some measures to improve the attendance in H. Ward. The patients, there are, many of them, doubtless irritable and trying to the attendants, but the use of bad language and unsympathising conduct on the part of the nurses, we much fear, aggravates those under their charge. The staff is

Staff of
attendants.

Appendix (C.) not, we think, over-tasked; on the other hand, it is not too strong, numerically.

Hants Asylum.
Condition of
patients.

The personal appearance of the patients is, we think, creditable to those in authority and to the attendants. The well-washed corduroys of the men, and the neat caps and print dresses of the women, are excellent clothing. On the whole, the conduct of both sexes under inspection was quiet and orderly. Only one man was in seclusion and restraint. He is a dangerous patient, and lately stabbed an attendant, it is believed, with a pair of scissors, though he asserts that it was with a portion of a truss. He is the subject of insane delusions. We saw and conversed with him and also many other patients. Contentment was general. About the usual number of complaints of illegal detention. None, so far as we could ascertain, having any solid grounds.

Dietary.

We saw good dinners on table, and on the subject of diet we do not think any have reason to complain. In bed we found 17 men and 12 women. One of the former had a dislocated shoulder, now reduced; this dislocation had resulted from slipping up accidentally in walking across the ward. There is no epidemic disorder, but during last year the housekeeper suffered from an attack of typhoid fever, caused, it was thought, by a defective drain near her apartments. She recovered and the drainage was rectified.

Inquests.

There have been three inquests, but all the deaths in the Asylum have been natural, except one, that was a suicide; the patient threw himself in front of an engine on the London and South Western Railway; the suicide was duly notified at the time to our Board. In his yearly report, at Christmas, the medical superintendent reported that he had under his care 156 idiots, 159 epileptics, 27 general paralytics (of whom as many as 11 were females). These numbers are proximately the same to-day. Very few cases, comparatively, promise recovery. According to the medical records, 39 men and 39 women were registered last week as taking medicine.

Seclusion.

Five men have been secluded on 49 occasions for 458 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours. Of these, one man on 38 occasions for 307 hours; he is the patient whom we saw secluded and in restraint. Twenty-five women have been secluded on 49 occasions, altogether for 366 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours. The man last referred to has been in restraint ever since he stabbed the attendant, with the exception of 10 days in February, *i.e.*, since 7th January of this year; and two women have also been restrained; one, on four occasions, for an aggregate of 56 hours; the other is gloved constantly, to prevent beating herself on the head.

Restraint.

We were much pleased with the general condition of the wards, their bright aspect, their cleanliness, and inexpensive decoration. The water-closets in the old portion of the building are somewhat defective in construction for proper ventilation, but we observed no offensive smells during inspection. Dr. Manley has shown us a tender for supply of clocks and telephones to improve the night supervision; these will be very useful.

Also

Also an alarm bell for outbreak of fire. Dr. Manley has issued rules and regulations for the fire brigade, but we think that the nurses, as well as male attendants, should be taught how to use the internal hydrants in the new building. We notice that there are no such hydrants inside the old Asylum, and it does not seem clear that water can be thrown by gravitation or steam power over the highest roofs.

Appendix (C.)
Hants Asylum.
Precautions
against fire.

The means of amusing the patients appear to be as ample as heretofore.

Amusement.

The returns made to us show that 147 men and 311 women are usefully employed; 54 of the former, 66 of the latter, are ward-helpers only; 39 men work on the land, 68 women in the laundry, and as many as 166 females assist in needlework. There are 7 men working as tailors, and 3 in the shoemaker's shop. Eighteen men and three attendants still occupy the tailors, shoemakers, and upholsterer's shop as a dormitory; detached temporary buildings serve for those shops.

Employment.

The patients who went to chapel last Sunday were 149 men and 170 women. An organ has, we are glad to see, been provided, by the Committee, for Divine Service. The Roman Catholics in the Asylum are 13 males, 8 females; a priest visits them occasionally.

Divine Service.

While inspecting the out-buildings we noticed with satisfaction that a duplicate engine has been obtained, which will prevent any difficulty when the other needs repair.

The rate for county patients' maintenance is the same as last year, 10 s. 6 d.

The history of the Asylum for the past 30 years is well reviewed by the medical superintendent in his last year's report to the Committee. To him and the Committee the present state of the Asylum is, we think, a matter for much self-gratulation.

HEREFORD ASYLUM.

5 June 1883.

THE number of patients in the Asylum are less by 14 than they were when our Colleagues visited nearly twelve months ago. The number of patients on the books this day is 380, 183 males and 197 females; of these 341 are chargeable to the county and city; 11 men belong to the borough of Tiverton, and 19 men and 9 women are private patients. No patient was absent on leave, and so we were able to see every patient on the books; we had very few complaints, and the majority of the patients were quiet, cheerful, and contented. It is needless to say that the Devonshire patients complained of the distance they were sent from home, and whilst entirely sympathizing with them as to the hardness of their lot, we regret that there is no means by which we can assist them in their natural desire to be nearer their homes. The weekly rate paid for these, and also for the private patients, is 14 s., and for the others 8 s. 8 d.

Hereford
Asylum.

Appendix (C.) <hr/> Hereford Asylum. Dietary.	<p>The dinners we saw served in the hall were for the men rice pudding, and for the women a stew. We had no complaints as to quality or sufficiency, so we think it needless to remark upon the question as to the satisfying nature of a meal of rice for working men. The wards and dormitories were in proper order, though in some small matters which we pointed out at the time more attention to cleanliness and neatness might be bestowed. We must also repeat the remarks of our Colleagues at the last visit, that the bath-room is not a proper place for the storing of dirty clothes. On the subject of bathing we may notice that we have good reason to believe that the rules hung up in the bath-rooms are not everywhere strictly carried out.</p>
Staff of attendants.	<p>We were on the whole satisfied with the appearance of the attendants, though in neither division were they so neatly dressed as are attendants in many other Asylums. They do not continue long in service here, for though there are 20 male and 22 female attendants, nine of the former, and seven of the latter have not yet been here a year, that is to say nearly half the men and one-third of the women are comparatively inexperienced in the care of the insane. Five of each sex were in bed when we visited the wards, and 26 patients were last week taking medicine, but the health on the whole is good. Deaths have been very few, only 19 since the last visit; in other words not much above half the ordinary per-centage of Asylum death-rate.</p>
Post-mortem examinations.	<p>The assigned cause of the 19 deaths was verified by post-mortem examination in 16 instances, and the only remark to be made is that only 5 of the deaths occurred in the female division, and 2 of these were due to general paralysis, and 2 to old age.</p>
Epileptic and suicidal patients.	<p>The epileptic patients are 30 men and 23 women, and those considered to be actively suicidal are 6 women and 1 man. The whole of these sleep in dormitories under continual supervision by night.</p>
Precautions against fire.	<p>We had the hydrants tested, and were satisfied that water can be thrown over the highest roof, but there is no fire-alarm signal as we think there ought to be, nor are the nurses tested as to their power of using or attaching the hose to the hydrants within the wards.</p>
Seclusion.	<p>Two cases of seclusion are recorded, one for 30 minutes as an experiment by Dr. Chapman, and he records the treatment to have been unsuccessful; the other for 40 minutes was done by a nurse without orders. There is no entry of the use of mechanical restraint.</p>
Employment.	<p>Whilst we are glad to notice that a fair proportion of men, 77, are employed on the land we could wish that more might be able to work at some trade. There is only 1 shoemaker, and only 11 in all are engaged in trade; 1 man is in the laundry, and 3 in the offices. The ward cleaners number 34 on the male, and 41 on the female side; 12 women are employed in the kitchen and stores, 19 do the washing of the Asylum, and 68 knit and sew,</p>
Divine Service.	<p>At Church last Sunday morning 113 men and 110 women were present, and in the evening 115 and 100 respectively. The week-day service is attended by about 200 in nearly equal proportion</p>

portion of the sexes, and a very few more join in the associated gatherings. Appendix (C).

The admissions since the last visit have been of 38 men and 31 women of the pauper class, and 7 men and 3 women of the private class. The recoveries have been 18 men and 17 women, whilst 22 men and 15 women have left the Asylum "relieved" only, or "not improved;" of these last 14 and 10 were sent to other Asylums. It may be proper to remark that this Asylum is practically full, but there are 30 patients on the male side, who can be removed, being not chargeable to Hereford city or county. There are, however, only 9 women here under like condition. Hereford
Asylum.
Statistics.

The question of accommodation for the insane population of this county will ere long have to be met. No structural addition or alteration, except the completion of the laundry block, has been effected since the last visit. The walk round the estate continues to be used by all patients fit physically to go so far, and we are, on the whole, satisfied that the management of the Asylum continues to deserve praise at our hands.

KENT ASYLUMS.—1. BARMING HEATH.

4 December 1883.

OUR inspection of this Asylum enables us to report as follows: On the books are 1,339 patients; 27 are private cases, 544 are male paupers, 795 are females of that class. Of the private patients nine are men, 18 are women. Nine patients are absent on leave. Two names upon the books are those of criminals, escaped several years ago, and never re-taken. Kent Asylums.
(Barming
Heath.)

The changes have been numerous in the list of those under care and treatment; 362 admissions, 251 discharges, 139 deaths. No cases have been transferred to workhouses; many, we believe, could be so transferred if the Government subsidy were modified, and special wards, with proper diet, and some salaried attendants were provided in workhouses in the county. The recoveries have been 229. In the totals of admissions and discharges the female patients are, as usual, in excess of the males, but death has removed 79 men, only 60 women. It is noteworthy that in every instance a post-mortem examination was found to be practicable. Statistics.

The only inquest and verdict was in the case of a woman who hanged herself in January last. Correspondence passed between the Asylum and our office upon the occasion. We cannot but regret that the Committee were advised by those whom they consulted not to prosecute the nurse in charge of the patient, as we think she must have been convicted of wilful neglect within the meaning of the Lunacy Acts. It is satisfactory, however, to hear that the nurse was dismissed. According to the medical records there has been no serious fracture of a limb or other grave casualty in the wards since our Colleagues made their visit, more than a year ago. Inquests.

Appendix (C.)

Kent Asylums.
(Barming
Heath.)

Restraint.

Epileptics,
paralytics and,
sick.

Overcrowding.

Wards, and
employment
of female
officers.

Complaints.

There has been, it seems, no seclusion whatever, and the only entry of restraint is the wet packing of a female patient for 3½ hours to abate maniacal excitement.

The epileptics are returned to us as 83 males, 86 females. The general paralytics appear to be 35 among the men, 10 in the women's division. Twenty of the insane inmates of the Asylum were seen in bed by us. A female patient is in the detached hospital, attacked by scarlet fever, from which she was suffering when admitted. Her isolation there has necessitated the removal of the male idiots thence to No. 12 Ward. During the reconstruction of a portion of what is known here as the new building (for the accommodation of the bedridden, suicidal, and epileptic of the women), No. 1 Male Ward has been temporarily appropriated for female patients.

The above referred to necessary arrangements for the lodging of the patients has produced overcrowding in wards on both sides of the Asylum, but the reconstruction of the female wards, for which plans were duly submitted, is nearing completion, and that will afford considerable relief. It is hoped that the new female infirmary and epileptic and suicidal accommodation for women will be ready for occupation in January. The same improvement is to be carried out then on the male side. There can be no doubt that it is a very great improvement. We trust that the provision of projected water-closets for the male wards in the "Additional Building" will then be no longer delayed. We earnestly trust that so soon as wards Nos. 3, 5, and 7 in the female division are open, and a reconstruction of the similar wards on the male side is effected, no increase in the number of the Asylum patients will be contemplated; the overcrowding at present is unquestionable, and not only are beds in corridors, where beds were never intended to be, but day-rooms have been altogether converted into dormitories. Indeed, during the works now contemplated it is, we hear, found necessary to apply for temporary admission at Chartham of male patients, between 30 and 50 in number, from the wards of this Asylum.

We were well satisfied with the wards for women which have been recently decorated. The comfort and bright aspect of wards has a most beneficial effect on the insane, and we have also much faith in the employment of ladies (judiciously selected, of course) to overlook nurses and female patients; we believe that this experiment (if we mistake not, first tried here) has certainly been attended with success; and in other Asylums and establishments for the reception of lunatics, the same results have always been reported to us. We are told that the matron's salary here is 150 £.; the three assistant ladies receive 85 £. yearly, with quarters and certain allowances. The annual holiday of a month is not too liberal, but it may be enough; occasional relaxation and change of scene are most important for the staff, which lives in daily contact with lunatics.

In going through the wards, although complaint was easy to all, very few patients, in fact, complained. No one of either sex spoke of rough treatment by an attendant, except a patient whose grievance

grievance was 10 months old; he exhibited indisputable delusions of an insane character; the attendant charged with assaulting him had long since left; he himself was a violent man; the case had been fully investigated at the time by Dr. Davis, and his person had then been closely examined without discovery of any bruises.

Appendix (C.)
Kent Asylums.
(Barming
Heath.)

There are now on the medical staff three gentlemen under the medical superintendent; there is also a dispenser, and there is a clinical clerk, who is a duly qualified medical man. In each of the three separate buildings which constitute the Asylum is a medical assistant officer. In the main building, at the north and south extremities respectively, and in the new building for women, are the assistant matrons. There is electric communication between the superintendent's house and each building, and between each epileptic and suicidal ward, and each detached building with the medical officers' rooms.

Staff of officers.

A covered way is, we are glad to learn, about to be made immediately between the main building and No. 8 Female Ward. This will supersede the necessity for a stationary night attendant there, and obviate an objection taken to ready exit from that ward in the event of an outbreak of fire. The exits from all wards seem to be more than one in every part of the Asylum. There are external but no internal hydrants. There are several "extincteurs" in various parts of the Asylum; fire buckets have been added to the means of extinguishing flames, and there is now an electric fire alarm. Rules have been drawn up to guide the attendants when that alarm is sounded, and at least 15 of the fire brigade pass the night in the Asylum.

Precautions
against fire.

The day attendants are, we are informed, 63 men, 70 women. At night there are 7 men and 11 women on duty in the Asylum. The suicidal patients, those more actively so disposed, are under constant supervision. The epileptics engage the attention of two men and as many women, all stationary in different dormitories. Three male attendants patrol the men's dormitories in the old and additional buildings, and six nurses perform similar services in the old and new buildings.

Staff of
attendants
and their
duties.

There has been no change in the dietary. Meat pie was the dinner which we saw. The occupation of the dining hall was somewhat disturbed by the preparations for a magic lantern performance; the women were all dining in their wards yesterday and to-day. This new magic lantern seems to be a very proper addition to the means of indoor amusement. In the wards we thought that the supply of books and papers was less than it should be. A yearly addition to the library of an Asylum is a very proper course; some destruction must be taken into account, and should not check outlay in this direction. One piano and a harmonium for the women appear to us to be insufficient where not only paupers but private cases are received.

With the patients' clothing we were on the whole satisfied; still there are no Sunday suits for men; the women's linsey gowns are rather sombre, without any relief by colour. The superintendent might, perhaps, confer on this point with the

Patients'
dress and
bedding.

Appendix (C.) matron and receive assistance. The number of pinafores might possibly be reduced with benefit to the self-respect of several female patients. We noticed only one strong dress. Beds and bedding were in a proper state when we visited the dormitories and inspected the single rooms; quantity of bedding quite sufficient.

Improvement of the wards. The ventilation of many wards has been much improved by so altering the iron frames of the windows as to make a part slide to and fro, and the prison-like bars of other window frames have been cut so as to very much alter their cheerless aspect. This work and much that has been done in the wards has, we are glad to hear, been carried out by patients' labour.

Employment. The employment registered gives a return of 586 men and 515 women more or less occupied usefully; 70 male patients work with the gardener, 66 on the farm, 47 in the shops, including the upholsterer's assistants; as many as 12 paint, 3 make baskets, 6 help the baker, besides others employed in various ways, and 68 in the wards. Needlework finds occupation for 202 women; 40 work in the laundry, and 273 do household work. One hundred and fifteen men and 150 women walk beyond the grounds; on an average these are the numbers daily out, except on Thursdays and Sundays, which are fixed for patients' visitors. Dr. Davies tells us that about 68 men and 92 women are prevented from walking beyond the grounds by bodily infirmity.

Divine Service. The attendance at Divine Service is, we consider, very low, 291 on Sunday mornings, 188 on Sunday evenings, even if no one attends both services. At daily morning prayers, too, the attendance seems to be low, 45 men, 26 women.

General health. The general health appears to be good; except in the case of imported scarlet fever, the Asylum has been, since the Commissioners' visit in 1882, free from all illness of an infectious character. The case books are well kept.

KENT ASYLUMS.--2. CHARTHAM.

19 June 1883.

Kent Asylums. YESTERDAY we inspected this Asylum and saw all the (Chartham.) patients whose names are on the books. They are 367 males and 464 females of the pauper, and 9 males and 6 females of the private class, making a general total of 846. Of the paupers, 54 males and 22 females are boarded under contract with the Visitors of the Surrey Asylum at Wandsworth, but the women are under notice of removal and will be sent away early next month to make room here on the female side, which is over-full to the number of 7 patients. There are also 8 other out-county patients. There are vacancies for 64 male patients.

Generally

Generally we found the patients orderly and free from excitement, but in wards 1 and 2 in each division there was some noise, more especially on the female side. These wards are appropriated to the more excitable and violent patients, and are also to some extent used for the reception of new cases, No. 1 in each division being more particularly the epileptic and suicidal ward. We think there is, perhaps, too strict a classification and collection in the wards we refer to of excitable patients, and that it would be better to distribute them more among other wards. The day space is somewhat inadequate and the wards might, we think, be made brighter and more attractive. The value of pleasant surroundings as remedial agents is now universally admitted. Many of the women in wards 1 and 2 were untidy in dress and person, and the nurses should devote greater attention to their improvement in these respects.

Appendix (C.)
Kent Asylums.
(Chartham)
Condition of
patients.

Most of the other wards are very cheerful and comfortable, but we should have been glad to have seen them more generally and better supplied with books and papers and means of amusement. They are clean, and in none did we observe any bad smells, except in a lavatory in the female division to which Dr. Spencer's attention was directed, and the beds and bedding are good and properly attended to. Except as already mentioned, we thought the dress of patients of both sexes satisfactory.

The useful employment of the patients is not so extensive as we could wish. The return furnished shows that of the male patients 167 and of the females 186 are employed in some way, but 47 of the former and 65 of the latter are engaged in ward cleaning only. The totals give the following proportions, namely, 49 per cent. of males and 40 per cent. of females usefully employed, but excluding those who are ward cleaners only, the proportions are 32 per cent and 26 per cent. respectively.

Employment.

The Sunday services in chapel are attended by about 390, and the week-day services by about 220 patients of both sexes.

Divine Service.

We regret to learn that as many as 106 males and 220 females do not go beyond the airing-courts for exercise. We are told that many patients object to more extended walks, but we think a little firmness would overcome their reluctance.

We are pleased to observe that a very liberal provision of entertainments is made. To this purpose is devoted a sum granted by the Committee, and also the amount earned by the patients in the hop season. Last year this was about 110*l*. About 160 males and 200 females appear usually to meet at the associated entertainments.

Amusement.

The following are the statistics of changes since our Colleagues' visit on 27th February 1882 :—

Appendix (C.)					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Kent Asylums. (Chartham.)							
Statistics.							
Admitted :							
Pauper					107	106	213
Private					17	10	27
Discharged							
Pauper					36	37	73
Private					7	3	10
Died :							
Pauper					43	22	65
Private					7	4	11

Of the patients discharged all but five had recovered.

Inquest. One patient, a male, committed suicide by hanging. He was undoubtedly suicidal on admission, and having inquired into the circumstances we are satisfied that there was great want of care on the part of attendants, particularly of the charge attendant of No. 1 Ward to which the patient belonged. This attendant has been removed to another ward and placed in a lower grade.

In this case and two others coroner's inquests were held. The latter were (1) the death of a man from exhaustion, and (2) that of a woman from epilepsy, accelerated by a fractured leg, caused by being pushed down by another patient. Among the remaining deaths was one resulting from suffocation by turning on the face in bed in an epileptic fit. This patient, a woman, had been seven years in the Asylum without exhibiting symptoms of epilepsy, and was not, therefore, placed in the epileptic dormitory. She slept in the infirmary and was found dead in bed by the night nurse who periodically visits that ward. The mortality from all causes has been low since the last visit, and at present the Asylum is healthy. Very few patients were found by us confined to their beds; those under medical treatment appear by the latest record to be 21 males and 44 females.

Seclusion and restraint. The records of seclusion and restraint since the last visit inform us that 11 males on 37 occasions and for a total of 222 hours, and 7 females on 92 occasions and for 556½ hours, have been secluded, one woman representing 80 occasions and 516 hours; and that one female has been restrained by gloves for 17 days for surgical reasons; and that 3 patients of each sex have been treated by the wet pack; the former on 14 occasions and for 196 hours, and the latter on seven occasions for 94 hours. On seven of these occasions the treatment was continued, without change, for 24 hours, on one for 22, and another for 20 hours. We understand that an attendant was always present during the continuance of the wet packing, but we are of opinion that this treatment should not be continued for such long periods without changing the sheets in which the patient is packed.

Staff of attendants. Allusion was made in our Colleagues' entry to the frequency of change among the attendants. This has not been quite so great

great since then, but we find that of the present staff of 44 men and 42 women, 19 of each sex have not yet completed a year's service, while those who exceed that term, but have not yet completed two years' engagement, are in all only 20, and 28 have been in the Asylum employment over two years. We cannot say that the wages paid are inadequate.

Appendix (C).
Kent Asylums
(Chartham.)
Staff of
attendants.

Since the last visit four additional water-closets have been constructed for No. 2 male block. Similar provision should be made elsewhere, for the present closet accommodation is not sufficient. Other structural work has been the enlargement of the day-room of No. 8 male ward, the fixing of 13 additional external hydrants, and the enlargement of the apparatus for softening the well water. We learn with satisfaction that the provision of a detached hospital for infectious cases is under consideration, and that plans for one have been prepared.

We are informed that the waste pipes generally of the Asylum are in unbroken connection with the main drains. It may be due to this that the bad smell was noticed in the lavatory above referred to, and we desire to call attention to the subject.

Since the last visit a second assistant medical officer has been appointed, and we may mention that the case books and other records are properly kept.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS—1. LANCASTER MOOR.

16 August 1883.

ON our arrival here we felt it to be our duty to make inquiries as to the deaths which have lately occurred from diarrhoea and enteric fever, and in what part of the building these deaths had taken place. We learnt that the persons attacked were in all parts of the Asylum, and they were patients, attendants, and servants, whilst a labourer employed on the estate is at this time in hospital suffering from typhoid fever. The patients under treatment at this time, or who have very recently been under treatment for enteric fever, are 15 in number, 2 males and 13 females, and the officers, nurses or servants are nine, one male and eight females. Two women have died; Dr. Cassidy tells us that the Asylum is rarely free from diarrhoea, but that recently 16 men and 30 women in the main building, and 17 men and 6 women in the annexe have had a severe attack of this disorder, and to no less than 6 in each division it has proved fatal. The water supplied to the Asylum, which is used for drinking purposes, is the water supplied to the town of Lancaster, and is considered to be quite pure. If this be so, the only other question to be considered is the drainage of the Asylum, and it is impossible for us to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion on this head. No plan of the drains exists. We therefore advise the Committee to have their whole system thoroughly and at once examined and reported upon by a civil engineer of eminence, such as Mr. Rogers Field, and act upon the report. We fear

Lancashire
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Moor.)
Typhoid fever
and diarrhoea.

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that the cost of this will be considerable, but the danger is great; each day's delay increases the risk, and nothing but a thorough investigation will ascertain the cause of the evil, which nothing but a comprehensive scheme will effectually remedy, and this we do not hesitate to ask the Committee to undertake forthwith.

The building of a detached hospital has been urged by various members of our Board in previous reports, but hitherto the work has not been taken in hand. The necessity of such a hospital must now be apparent to every one, and we hope will be at once taken in hand. We may add that cases of erysipelas are by no means infrequent; there is now 1 woman so affected. Within a recent period 1 man and 5 women have been attacked, and the man and one of the women have died.

Overcrowding.

Despite the opening of the new annexe which has been brought into occupation since our Colleagues were here last, overcrowding exists in some of the wards and day-rooms, particularly in Wards 1 and 7 in either division. These are wards in which the more turbulent patients are accommodated; the day space being insufficient, quarrels are frequent, and we observed several patients with blackened eyes or bruised faces. The dormitories are over-crowded, beds put too close together, the single rooms dark and ill-ventilated, whilst the closets open out into the corridors direct, and there is but little means of ventilation except into the corridor itself. All these circumstances tend to render the Asylum itself unhealthy. We, therefore, strongly urge upon the Committee the desirability of obtaining some place by the seaside to which convalescent patients may be sent. In the female epileptic ward (14), in which are collected 70 patients with five nurses, proper lavatory and water-closet accommodation is still wanting, and our Colleagues recommendations at the last visit have not as a rule been carried into effect. Two patients are still bathed in the same water; one shirt a week is all that is given to clean patients. The workshops are as before, and quite inadequate. We find no place for the drying of the waterproof sheets which are now placed in the airing courts, the backs of the seats serving as lines on which to hang them. No rules have as yet been issued to attendants and nurses to be observed by them in case of an outbreak of fire, and no fire alarm signal has been instituted. In the annexe there is no means of testing the wakefulness of the night attendants, and there is nothing, as we were told, to prevent two or three congregating in one room. We are strongly of opinion that some means of preventing this should at once be adopted; and, as we think, no check is so effective as the appointment of an officer as head night attendant on either side, who should have no other duties but supervision.

A lunatic
porter.

We are told that the gate porter who is a trustworthy patient is virtually during the day in uncontrolled charge of the gate. Whilst we are altogether in favour of employing patients in as many ways as possible, we do not consider that the person occupying such a responsible position as gate porter ought to be a lunatic pauper not under constant supervision.

In

In the old building some of the stone stairs are so much worn as to be dangerous for aged and infirm patients. The fact that there are no airing courts at the annexe is not without serious disadvantages, as Dr. Cassidy told us that owing to the want of them it was difficult to send out patients who from age or bodily infirmities could not go with the majority for walking exercise. The old cricket ground was destroyed when the annexe was built, and no new ground has been levelled, though our Colleagues at their last visit heard that this was to be done, so the means of amusement in the summer for the men is small. Occupation also might well be afforded to some of the most demented, by the erection of an upholsterers' shop, with a shed adjoining for picking hair. Much, of course, has yet to be done in the annexe in the way of painting and mural decoration, whilst the supply of entertaining books might be largely increased. In one ward the only books we found other than Bibles and Prayer and Hymn Books, were bound up copies of "The Spectator," "Builder," and "Saturday Review." There will be, we hope, bagatelle or billiard tables for the men, and a piano and other means of amusement for the women.

Appendix (C.)
Lancashire
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We found in the annexe a very large number of chronic cases received here from various workhouses, who can receive here but little more supervision than they would receive in the lunatic wards of well-managed workhouses. We need not point out the hardship of sending cases here without real necessity, as the distance from their homes, added to the expense of a long railway journey, and the loss of a day's work prevents any but the able-bodied and well-to-do friends or patients visiting the Asylum from Ashton, Bury, Bolton, Chorlton, Oldham, and Liverpool, from whence the majority of the workhouse patients have been received. The workhouse at Bolton has sent here no less than 81 patients, many of whom had for years lived in the lunatic wards of that workhouse. Oldham contributes two less, whilst Liverpool sends 85, but these are for the most part recent cases, and proper subjects for asylum treatment. The majority of workhouse cases, which are not recent and curable, are placed in the annexe, and at present the arrangements are not altogether satisfactory, as the attendants are new to the patients, so that their peculiarities and particular grounds of mental disorder are not known; indeed in many instances even the patients' names were with difficulty ascertained.

Chronic cases
removed from
workhouses.

Since the last visit 59 attendants have been engaged, whilst only 15 who were here then are no longer in the Asylum service; 12 of them resigned, two were dismissed, and one nurse died. Making allowance for want of experience, we were on the whole satisfied with the general appearance of the majority of both sexes. Some seemed to us to be deficient in physique, but it is no doubt impossible to get 44 persons at once quite suitable for Asylum service. We had, however, no complaints of harsh treatment made to us by patients as having been received at the hands of attendants, and the state of the day rooms and dormitories

Staff of
attendants.

Appendix (C.) was in most places creditable to the attendants, whilst the patients' dress seemed to have proper attention.

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Several wards on either side have only one attendant; this necessitates at times, and for a considerable period, the wards being left unattended. This appears to us to be not a good or safe plan, and we are satisfied that no patients ought ever to be left in a ward without an attendant; and in this opinion we should feel confirmed, had we needed confirmation, from the fact that a man was found dead in a ward alone, where he had been left when the rest of the patients had gone to church with the attendants.

During our inspection of this Asylum, which we began the day before yesterday, we have gone all over the buildings occupied by the patients, and found the whole of the day rooms and dormitories free from offensive smells, nor did we detect anywhere escape of sewer gas, except some of the slop sinks had a slightly suspicious odour which might be attributable to sewer gas. No doubt when the examination of the drains takes place these sinks will be looked to, and as they are, if not dangerous, inconvenient and unsuitable, we hope they will be altered.

Statistics.

Our Colleagues were here rather more than 12 months ago, at which time the patients on the books were 1,092. There are now 1,493, the males being 3 in excess of the females, all of whom, with the exception of one of each sex, have been seen by us. We had no complaints, except of undue detention, worthy of notice. Those patients who complained to us of being confined here without sufficient cause were told by us to address the Committee on the subject, with whom alone rests the power of discharge from county asylums. There are 1,476 patients chargeable to the county of Lancaster, 4 to out-counties, and 13 are private patients; 8 s. 2 d. is the weekly rate for county patients, so that 4 s. 2 d. is all that has to be paid by the unions for the patients, which may in some measure account for the large number of patients sent here recently from workhouses as before mentioned.

The admissions have been 370 males and 358 females; 78 men and 82 women have left on recovery; 12 men and 13 women were discharged "relieved" only, or "not improved;" 3 of the former and 5 of the latter were returned to their workhouses. There is now vacant accommodation for 61 men and 318 women, according to the return furnished us, but owing to the overcrowding already alluded to in the old building we think these numbers should be reduced. The deaths have been 143, 76 men and 67 women. The most frequent cause was general paralysis, of which 31 men and 11 women died.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Post-mortem examinations ascertained the assigned cause in 94 instances. As there is now a third assistant medical officer we hope autopsy will be made hereafter in nearly, if not in every instance.

Inquests.

The coroner held two inquests; in one the verdict was disease of the brain and congestion of the lungs; in the other suffocation
by

by turning or lying on the face in an epileptic fit. The other causes of death not specially noted in this report call for no remark.

There are now in the Asylum 60 men and 19 women general paralytics, 133 men and 117 women epileptics, and 2 men and 24 women considered actively suicidal.

We saw 2 men in seclusion; 55 men and 66 women have been secluded, 567 and 473 times respectively, and for 4,511 and 5,936 hours. One man whom we saw in seclusion accounts for 2,103 of the hours.

Two men and one woman have been restrained on various occasions; one man and the woman on account of their suicidal propensities, and the other man for medical reasons.

The returns furnished to us show the following attendances at Divine Service, associated entertainments, and the average numbers employed:—

	MALES	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Patients at Church on { Morning -	309	296	605
Sunday - - - { Evening -	310	296	606
Weekly prayers - - - -	204	246	450
Associated entertainments - -	142	320	462
Walking daily in grounds - -	130	637	767
Taking weekly country walks -	219	490	709
Entirely confined to airing courts -	95	108	203
Employed on land and farm - -	256	-	256
Kitchens, stores, and offices - -	12	27	39
Laundry and wash house - -	8	30	38
Ward cleaners - - - -	100	164	264
At various work - - - -	32	63	95
At different trades - - - -	38	-	38
Knitting and needlework - -	-	301	301

Out of the whole number of patients 1,031 are in some way or other engaged in some work at the Asylum.

The alterations and improvements since the last visit have not been such as to call for special notice, but we may mention that the addition to the mortuary has been completed. Some painting and renovation has been done on the female side, and various additions have been made in the annexe, such as a new gas meter house, whilst in the same building the kitchen and store rooms have been fitted up and are in use.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. RAINHILL.

17 March 1883.

IN weather adverse to out-door exercise of the patients, and therefore unfavourable to their quiet behaviour in the wards, we have visited this Asylum, and so subjected it to a severe test as regards

Appendix (C.)

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Asylums.
(Rainhill).

Patients'
conduct and
complaints,
diet and
appearance.

regards the order in the wards. We have found both sexes quiet, and generally contented, though Dr. Rogers has certainly under his care an excessive proportion of bad cases, many of them natives of Ireland, and turbulent in disposition. The thorough knowledge of his patients by Dr. Rogers is very satisfactory. The males are 325, the females 369, but one of the latter is out on trial. Those in residence we have inspected. Complaints were made by more than one male patient that, upon the subject of discharge, they had no real opportunity of speaking with the members of the Committee periodically visiting the wards. These complaints are probably exaggerated, but it is difficult to understand that they are absolutely groundless, and we trust that the attendants will not be allowed to interpose obstacles, however unfit for discharge the patients complaining may be. Freedom of speech, in a respectful manner, will content, or to a certain extent moderate, the discontent of many patients.

We can report favourably of the diet, and of the general cleanliness and tidiness of males and females. The latter, as usual in most Asylums, are in this respect better cared for, and therefore present a better personal appearance than the former.

The epileptics on the men's side are 42, on the women's, 33. Those patients who are returned to us on the suicidal list number 66 men, and 70 women. The actively suicidal must, of course, be much fewer.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff of attendants is perhaps sufficient, though not by any means too strong. We are sorry to see that 20 count less than twelve months' service; 11 others less than two years. The wages appear to be on a proper scale.

Wards.

The wards in each division were free from any offensive smell when we were carrying on our inspection of the patients, and clean and comfortable, though fresh painting here and there, especially in single rooms, will soon become necessary to keep them in a satisfactory state. Three wards have had the walls plastered, two since last visit. The infirmaries look particularly cheerful and bright, the pitch-pine wainscoting with pictured tiles let into it, is in good taste, and likely to wear well. In No. 10 Ward, on the women's side, we noticed that the bath-room had been much improved by new fittings. The number of patients, the same as at the Commissioners' visit in 1882, shows that overcrowding continues. Till the annexe is opened, say two years hence, relief cannot be expected. We found in bed 9 men and 13 women. One of the women had fractured her leg in a fall during an epileptic seizure. No one was in seclusion or under restraint. The single rooms for epileptics are in course of improvement by better lighting.

Employment.

From the returns we gather that 209 men and 235 women are more or less employed usefully. Of the former, about 60 on the land, 30 in the shops. Of the latter, 31 in the laundry department, 22 in the kitchen and offices, 139 in needlework.

Amusement.

Associated entertainments have been given as heretofore, and amateurs

amateurs from outside have kindly assisted. There have been dances, concerts, and theatrical performances. Appendix (C.)

The admissions of patients since 17th July 1882 (the date of the last inspection by Commissioners), have been 57 on the male, 46 on the female side. The discharges of 41 men and 32 women have also been recorded; 41 cases had recovered. The deaths have been 32; a post-mortem examination was made in every instance. There has been no coroner's inquest, and the only serious casualties have been the fracture already referred to, and a cut throat which is healing, and the man who committed this self injury is now in the wards, and walking about. It is believed that he cut his throat while in a closet with a piece of glass. This patient was known to be actively suicidal, and the attendant who was in special charge of him should, we think, be seriously reprimanded. Lancashire Asylums. (Rainhill.) Statistics. Post-mortem examinations.

No resort has been had to restraint, and the seclusion recorded extends to 2 men only for 55 hours. All but six hours are credited to one man. Five women have been secluded on 68 occasions for a total of $702\frac{1}{2}$ hours. One woman accounts for $244\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Restraint and seclusion.

After inspection of the existing Asylum, attention was given to that in course of building in connection therewith. The administrative block advances the most. The roofs are on, and the floors of the second storey are laid; a few windows are in position; others are glazed and ready to be put up. The gas pipes are also in position. The walls of the male dining hall are about 14 feet high at present. The female side is rather behind the men's in point of progress, but nearly all the roofs of the new buildings have been finished. Recent frosts have arrested masonry works, and just now the foreman of that work has been attacked by small-pox; we are, however, glad to hear that it is the only case of that malady in this neighbourhood. We are disposed to think that fireplaces should be provided in the new dining halls which, as at present constructed, can be heated by hot water or steam. The question of water supply for the annexe has not yet been decided, but we are told by Dr. Rogers that the abandonment of a colliery in the vicinity, because the coal is worked out, has so much increased the existing water supply of the Asylum that it may not be necessary to sink a new well. The gas will be made on the Asylum estate. The plans of the drainage have not been finally considered, but general ideas have been formed upon the subject, and the plans will provide for irrigation. Nothing has yet been done towards providing reception wards, such as we referred to at last visit, in the old building, and something may be necessary to be done in the better heating the chapel during hours of Divine Service, as the chaplain complained in our hearing of its extreme coldness in severe winter weather. Buildings in progress.

The congregations in chapel last Sunday were 213 patients in the morning, 205 in the afternoon. Besides the Divine Service there performed, there are ministrations by a priest of their own persuasion.

Appendix (C.) persuasion for the Roman Catholic patients in the Asylum itself.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Rainhill).

The pauper rate of maintenance for Lancashire patients is now 9s. 4d. weekly. Beer has not been abolished as a beverage. The case books are creditably kept.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS. — 3. PRESTWICH.

8 March 1883.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Prestwich.)

MR. LEY, the medical superintendent, is away on his annual holiday, but his three medical assistants are in residence, and we have had the pleasure of meeting them, and they have been able to answer all questions which we put. The pauper inmates are 1,217; they are 538 males and 679 females. One of the former, 5 of the latter, have not been seen by us, they being absent on trial. The annexe will not be ready for occupation, we are told, before the autumn, so overcrowding of the main building continues. To minimise this evil, Mr. Ley refuses admission to all known epileptics and to cases of advanced general paralysis. That refusal of course so affects the general statistics which are commonly inserted in our reports, that many may properly be omitted on this occasion.

Statistics.

The admissions have been 171 of men and 215 of women, since our Colleagues' visit on the 16th March 1882. The discharges have during that period been 133 from the male, 173 from the female side. Of these cases, 73 were sent to workhouses. Forty-three men and 40 women have died.

Inquests.

The deaths of an unusual character have been two only. The first was that of a man whose skull was fractured by a blow from another patient, from which fracture he died within a few hours. The verdict of the jury at the inquest was "Manslaughter." The accident resulted from no want of vigilance on the part of the medical staff or attendants. The assailant was not known to be dangerous. The blow was inflicted by a sweeping brush. He was afterwards sent to Broadmoor. The second death happened a few days ago, and the inquest took place this morning. The deceased was a female, and the verdict, "Death by misadventure." She appears to have swallowed a small portion of lime which had been spread on the turf about the Asylum to renovate the soil, and no rain having fallen to slake the lime, it proved in her case an irritant poison. We cannot see any grounds for difference with the jury in their conclusion. Timely medical attention was given, and the stomach pump and stimulants were not overlooked. We do not find that any other serious casualties have occurred.

Dietary.

The general arrangements for the care and treatment of the patients have undergone no change. The dietary is good, and the dinners, which we saw, provided proper fare.

Condition of
patients.

The clothing of each sex is fairly good, but we are inclined to think

think the more slovenly of the women should receive more attention in regard to their hair, and the men's hands should be washed more carefully before dinner. Many females wear gowns of flannel or serge. The material seems good and washes well, but the uniformity of colour is dull, and on that ground somewhat open to objection.

Appendix (C.)
Lancashire
Asylums.
(Prestwich.)

According to the returns made to us there is a considerable number of patients usefully employed, 183 on the land, 27 other men in the laundry, 78 at trades; altogether 430 men; including 62 about the wards. The total number of women assisting more or less in work is stated to be 566, of whom, however, 219 are only ward helpers.

Employment.

The patients in chapel last Sunday were, it seems, 346 males, 388 females.

Divine Service.

According to the medical records, 13 men and 25 women are taking medicine. We found the same numbers in bed. As regards seclusion, 4 women have been on five occasions confined to their rooms for a total duration of four hours only. One male patient has been secluded 68 hours on six occasions, and one male once only for six hours. There is no entry of restraint having been resorted to in either division. During our inspection we saw two patients in single rooms. The doors not locked, but closed, and with apertures in the doors, with an attendant posted outside. This treatment is not recorded.

Medical treat-
ment and
seclusion.

The staff of attendants includes 52, who have been under 12 months in the Asylum, and 18 under two years. The wages appear to be liberal, yet the changes seem frequent. For misconduct, 4 men and 1 woman have been dismissed. Among the male attendants, we noticed some who should set a better example of smartness of appearance to the patients under them.

Staff of
attendants.

The wards present as heretofore a bright aspect, and the decoration is carried out to a great extent in the more modern wards. In some of the old buildings the paint is getting dingy up-stairs.

We are informed that there is frequent drill of the fire brigade, and the provisions for outbreak of fire seem to be good. However, when we tried to open one of the hydrant boxes at the entrance of the female infirmary it resisted the efforts of the nurses to open it.

Precautions
against fire.

The structural works in progress, excluding those upon the annexe, comprise a new mortuary, a new slaughter-house and meat stores, and new piggeries and cowsheds at the farm. The annexe we viewed, as well as the farmhouse and cottage, where about 40 patients are accommodated. The annexe is nearly finished, as far as bricklaying is concerned, and many fittings are in their place, ranges in the kitchen, baths, gas-pipes, &c. The floors and windows are put in, and a certain amount of furniture has been already got together. The laundry, as our Colleagues are aware, has been built upon plans not in conformity with those approved by the Secretary of State, which is much to be regretted, but the mischief is now irreparable. We had a short conversation with the clerk of the works, and he assured us that the ventilation of the sewer drains would be efficient,

New buildings
and works.

Appendix (C.) efficient, and that there is a separate system of drains for storm and surface water and for the waste water of the annexe. The water closets will be six only; the rest will be earth closets. Much remains to be done in the way of levelling, though we understand that 60 labourers are now employed. The patients have been extensively occupied for many weeks in levelling a new airing-court on the male side of the main Asylum. The weather to-day and yesterday was most unfavourable to out-of-doors inspection, the snow lying somewhat deep in many directions.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Prestwich.)

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—4. WHITTINGHAM.

13 August 1883.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Whittingham.)

WE began our inspection of this Asylum on the 10th instant, and have, during the course of our visit, been over the whole Asylum, and visited also the farm buildings, workshops, stores, &c.; seen all the patients in residence who have now, owing to the opening of the new annexe, risen from 1,367, the total at our Colleagues' last visit in March 1882, to 1,734, the number on the books this day.

Improvements.

With respect to the recommendations of our Colleagues at their visit, we have to report (1.) that a greenhouse has been provided to supply flowers and ferns to the wards; (2.) clocks have been provided in many, and will soon be in all the wards; (3.) the gas works, workshops are enclosed, and a shed for the storage of coal and coke is in course of construction; (4.) a library has been fitted up and is under the care of the dispenser. The shelves have all been made by a patient, and there are now 1,200 volumes in them. We may notice here that the appointment of a dispenser is new, and there is also a fourth assistant medical officer; (5.) the mortuary is completed, and, though small, is well arranged; (6.) the laundry, machinery, and gas meters throughout the Asylum have been cased; (7.) the site of a detached hospital has been chosen, and the plans will shortly be forwarded to our office. Accommodation will be provided for 18 patients of each sex.

Amongst other matters which are engaging the attention of the Committee we learn that it is proposed to build two rooms for attendants where they may meet when their work is done. The men's room will be fitted up with a billiard-room, card tables, &c., and we hope the nurses will be provided with a piano and other means of amusement. We would suggest that a Turkish Bath, if erected near the laundry, would not be expensive, and would prove a great benefit in an Asylum of this size. The Roman Catholic service is held in a dining-room on the female side, but it is too small to accommodate all the patients professing that faith, able and fit to go. Should there be no objection raised by the priest or congregation on the matter, we think that the entertainment room might on Sundays be used for this service.

Only

Only one patient, a man, was absent on leave, and we afforded to all the rest opportunity of speaking with us. We had a few complaints on the ground that the guardians did not visit frequently; in not too large numbers and at not too short intervals we think it very desirable that guardians should be urged to visit their respective patients, but one of the principal objects of such visits will not, we fear, be attained, viz., the removal of patients from the Asylum who do not require other than workhouse treatment. We have lately visited the lunatic wards of several of the large union workhouses in Lancashire, and have been much struck by the large number of patients, many of whom had been for years in the workhouse, who have lately been sent to this Asylum and to Lancaster. One hundred and seventeen patients have been admitted from workhouses since the last visit, and we are satisfied that over half that number at the lowest computation might well have been left in the workhouse, near their home and amongst their friends. The cost of maintenance here is 8 s. 2 d. weekly; the 4 s. grant reduces the charge to the ratepayers of the union to 4 s. 2 d. for each lunatic; but if the patients continue to be brought here in anything like the same proportion as has recently been done, the new annexe will be full, the Asylum will be unable to receive recent and curable cases, and the necessity of building a fifth Asylum for the county will have to be met.

Appendix (C.)
Lancashire
Asylums.
(Whittingham.)
Complaints.

Several patients asked us to discharge them, but of course we referred them to the magistrates. Some told us that they rarely were able to get speech with them as they were out working when they came round; others say, if we ask them they refer us to you; we told anyone so speaking with us, who showed any intelligence, that with the Committee, and with them alone, rested the power of discharge, whilst to the others, the working men, we could only say we hoped that some means would be taken to ensure to every patient desiring it, means of addressing the Committee. Another grievance brought to our notice was the limited supply of letter paper, which is given out like medicine or extra diet, only by the doctor's orders. The cost can be so small that we recommend that paper should be given to every patient asking for it, by the charge attendant, and even if some is wasted by writing nonsense, much pleasure and contentment is given thereby. We had only one charge of ill-treatment at the hands of a nurse brought to our notice; we investigated it, and are satisfied that the charge was groundless.

Grievances.

The attendants seemed to us to be, on the whole, a respectable body, and up to their work; there are 188 in all, 79 males and 109 females, but 15 of the latter are employed in the male infirmaries. There are three day head attendants on either side, and two head night attendants in each division; there are also four men and ten women engaged on night duty, two of the women being employed on the male side in the infirmaries. Seventy-one of the attendants here have not yet lived a twelve-month in the Asylum service, but it must be remembered that about 50 new persons were required when the Annexe was opened,

Staff of
attendants.

Appendix (C.) opened, so that the numbers show a very fair proportion of old attendants. Nine of the male attendants are artizans, who assist in the wards in the morning and at meals, but are out with patients during the day.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Whittingham.)

Precautions
against fire.

It would be, as we think, of advantage to the Asylum if a fireman from the Metropolitan Brigade were engaged here as an attendant, so soon as the water supply by pipes from the new reservoir is completed. A code of rules should be drawn up, a fire alarm signal instituted, and under this man all attendants in either division should be instructed, the men thoroughly drilled, and the women taught to fasten the hose to the hydrant, and be able to make the water play upon a fire.

Statistics.

Since our Colleagues were here the changes have been the following: 840 persons have been admitted, 369 men and 471 women; 163, 65, and 98 respectively have been discharged on recovery, and 25 men and 17 women left, "relieved" only, or "not improved;" 5 of the former and 9 of the latter only were removed to their workhouses. The males on the books are 743, and the females 991, and there is still room in the Asylum for 30 men and 80 women. The deaths have been 255, 141 men and 114 women.

Inquests.

The coroner held three inquests on two men and one woman; the first verdict was suffocation during a fit; the second, impaction of food in the windpipe during an epileptic fit; the last, disease of the brain and lungs accelerated by fracture of the thigh bone.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 181 cases. The most frequent cause of death was general paralysis, which accounts for 68, 59 of whom were males, and 65 deaths were due to pulmonary consumption. The only other deaths worthy of our notice arise from the fact that no less than six are assigned to cancer; whilst there are here a very large proportion of old feeble, helpless cases, an undue proportion of these being, as before mentioned, fit for the workhouse; we find no less than 378 are epileptics and 79 general paralytics, and 116 are considered to be actively suicidal; 87 patients were last week registered under medical treatment; 21 men were in bed when we visited the wards, and 24 women.

Seclusion and
restraint.

No patient was in seclusion or restraint, but the former mode of treatment was employed in the cases of 14 men and 89 women, on 49 and 590 occasions, and for a total respectively of 333½ and 4,408 hours, whilst restraint was deemed necessary for two men who were gloved for a total of 718¼ hours, in the case of one man for surgical reasons, and the other to prevent self-injury. Four women for surgical reasons wore gloves for 1,154 hours; another woman for the same reason was gloved, and had her hands strapped to a belt for 38 hours; another woman was gloved for 945 hours on account of her destructive propensities, and one woman was wet packed for 4½ hours for maniacal excitement. The behaviour of the patients during our visit was quiet and orderly; very few were noisy, and no one was aggressive, though there are here several dangerous epileptics, and no small wards in

in which they could be kept under strict supervision. There have been some serious casualties during the past 17 months, but none have ended fatally, and in none was any attendant implicated. The wards, dormitories, and corridors were in good order, bright and cheerful, the beds and bedding clean, and the dress of both sexes in a state creditable to the attendants. Appendix (C.)
Lancashire
Asylums.
(Whittingham.)

We saw the dinners served in some of the wards on the first day of our visit, the day before yesterday and this day, and on all three days the food appeared good, sufficient, and on the whole liked. The decoration of the new Annexe will be proceeded with at once; the railing for the airing-courts will soon be fixed, and the grounds laid out. Dietary.

We learn that about 510 patients attend church in the morning, and 580 in the evening. This is not a large proportion, but Dr. Wallis tells us that the chapel is not yet filled. Considering the large number of epileptics under treatment here, it might be desirable to have a special service for these, as the frequent carrying out of patients seized with fits, to say nothing of screaming, must disturb the rest of the congregation. At the Roman Catholic service 230 are present, but as we have already mentioned, the number is limited to the size of the room. About 575 come to prayers daily in the recreation hall. Divine Service.

Rather over 500 join in the associated gatherings; we saw a large number of patients watching a game of cricket on the second day of our visit; a row of benches round the ground and a covered shed would be useful in the field. Several women we passed walking in the lanes, and we learn that 1,374 patients are always taken out two or three times a week into the country. 91 are entirely confined to the airing-courts, the rest who do not go beyond the courts are prevented solely by old age and infirmity. Amusement.

One hundred and forty-three men are employed on the land; 57 of both sexes are engaged in the laundry; 13 men and 79 women work in the kitchen, stores, and offices; 210, in nearly equal proportion of the sexes, clean the wards, and the same number, all women, knit and sew; and there are in addition 65 men who are made useful at various trades. The largest number employed in any one trade is 10, who assist the carpenter. Employment.

Amongst other alterations not before alluded to, we may mention the chaplain's quarters in the old building have been fitted up for the female officers. The cottages by the Annexe have been converted into dwellings for the night attendants, and cubicles have been erected in the observation dormitories at the Annexe. There is no cause for complaint respecting the case-book entries, and as there is an increase in the medical staff we think that there can be no excuse should any neglect now occur in this matter. This Asylum, as our report shows, continues, in our opinion, to deserve the commendation bestowed upon its management by our Colleagues in their last entry.

Appendix (C.)

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND ASYLUM.

26 October 1883.

Leicestershire
and Rutland
Asylum.

THIS Asylum now has under its roof in the main building and detached block, 220 males and 216 female patients; these include 35 charity cases. There are besides 3 patients of each sex away on leave. The charge for maintenance of the paupers is 8 s. 6 d. weekly for each person; the payments made for the charity cases vary from 1 s. to 15 s. per week, 12 pay 5 s., 15 pay 10 s., 4 pay 15 s. weekly. The charity funds are valued at 23,500 l. (including the value of 50 beds, which the charity might fill, and furniture). The charity income of 1882 was 1,621 l. 7 s. 6 d., including cash received for patients' maintenance, 796 l. 5 s. 6 d.; the cost of those patients in 1882 was 1,080 l. 18 s. 6 d. for maintenance; their share of repairs was almost as much as their maintenance.

Statistics.

The admissions since our Colleagues' visit on 25th July 1882, have been 60 of men, 76 of women; 33 males, 41 females have been discharged; of the total discharged 74, there were 61 recoveries, 55 from the pauper, 6 from the charity list; 47 deaths are recorded; with one exception, all were of paupers; the post-mortem examinations appear to have been 31. One case of typhoid fever, ending fatally, is the only death which requires special mention. The fever was not traced to any defect in the sanitary condition of the Asylum. There has been no epidemic. Two fractures only have occurred; both resulted from accidental falls, and neither patient died; they were fractures of fingers, and of an arm. There has been no inquest. No resort has been had to mechanical restraint. General paralytics are very few.

Seven men and 5 women have been secluded; the former on 10 occasions for 30 hours, the latter on six occasions for 14½ hours; several were epileptics. Of that class of patients, there are 35 in the male, 34 in the female division.

Seclusion.
Clothing,
dietary and
medical treat-
ment.

There was no noise in the wards while we were in them, and a marked absence of complaint. Clothing was fairly satisfactory; the supply seems adequate to the requirements. Soup and pudding was the day's fare for dinner, and it was generally acceptable. In bed were 4 men and 2 women; only 17 males and 13 females are registered as taking medicine. There is no infirmary in either division, but the sick are placed in No. 3 on each side, where are chiefly the epileptic, both large wards.

Wards and
amusement.

The Asylum interior is well ventilated, and there is a moderate amount of comfort; and means of amusement in-doors are not wanting; as to books, the chaplain told us that the patients library comprised 500 volumes. We saw men playing at cards and bagatelle; the recreation room is certainly very small, though the Medical Superintendant assures us that it is large enough for the patients he has.

Divine Service.

The Chapel cannot, when crowded, yield more than 230 patients' seats. Divine Service is twice on Sundays, and the chaplain also reads prayers daily; he is often in the wards.

The

The staff consists of 15 men and 19 women for day duty, but two of the latter are chiefly occupied in a work-room where are only 4 or 5 patients; these supplement attendance in the wards when nurses are away on leave. The above numbers do not include the head attendant, but do include the laundry maids.

Appendix (C.)
Leicestershire
and Rutland
Asylum.
Staff.

We found the bedding in a very proper state, and we were glad to hear that the gradual supply of horse-hair in room of flock continues; still there is a large proportion of flock bedding. The epileptics and suicidally disposed sleep at the top of the building, as heretofore, an unsuitable position for that class, and their escape if a fire were to occur might not be easy. Rather a large number of patients sleep on the floor; 10 on the male side, 7 on the female. We have asked Dr. Higgins to ascertain the lowest degree of temperature reached in single and padded rooms at night in severe weather; we fancy that it may be very low, and certainly they require some inlet for fresh air from the corridors, if the external air be too cold to admit. The beds in each special dormitory are 30 only, and there are no single rooms near; looking to the possible increase of epileptic cases, we are disposed to think that ere long proper dormitory provision should be made by building for the epileptic and suicidal. It would be well to take away the blind strings now within reach of the suicidal at night. Dent's clocks have not yet been superseded here by electric apparatus; there is, however, electric communication between the front hall and the Medical Superintendent's house, and between that hall and the engineer's house, and between the special dormitories and the Superintendent's house.

Having regard as well to an outbreak of fire as to proper separation of the sexes, we think that the door between the male and female dormitories of the detached block is in a very unsatisfactory condition. The night staff consists of two men and three women on duty; one of each sex is attached to the special dormitories; two women and one man act as general patrol at night, the women going together. The visits to each ward should, we think, be hourly; they appear to be now every two hours. In addition to the existing provisions for the rescue of patients (36 hydrants inside, with hose, others outside, 12 force pumps (portable), 4 extincteurs, we would suggest a few buckets full of water always near to each pump, and the construction of stairs (external) near the centre of the east and west wings of the main building; escape from the tower dormitories might also be difficult in case of fire; we think that too much reliance must not be placed upon the iron doors (above two of them we observed apertures in the wall for gas lights), nor upon the provisions hitherto made for the rescue of patients in case of fire. The supply of water is sufficient, it seems, but that cannot be thrown over the highest roofs. We hear also that the gas cannot be cut off from any particular ward without depriving the Asylum of all gas light.

Precautions
against fire.

Turning to the employment of the patients we learn that from the male division yesterday 125 were walked round the Asylum estate, 11 went out beyond the grounds; the women go

Employment.

Appendix (C.) out daily for a walk, about 150 to 200, weather permitting. In the laundry and washhouse 30 women were employed yesterday; 8 in the offices, 72 in the wards, in all 158. The men then employed were 151; of those 53 on the land, 11 in the shops, 64 in the wards.

Leicestershire
and Rutland
Asylum.

Divine Service. The average attendance at Divine Service in the Chapel is 230 patients; the Chapel should be too small for the inmates of the Asylum if the attendance was as good as it should be.

Improvements. Nothing important in the way of structural alteration has been done since our Colleagues visited, but painting in the wards is noticeable, and pictures have been multiplied; the airing-court No. 2 on the female side has also been improved, but it is not much used now.

LINCOLNSHIRE ASYLUM.

29 October 1883.

Lincolnshire
Asylum.

Pressure for
accommoda-
tion.

It is within two days of one year since this Asylum was last inspected by two members of our Board, and they commenced their report by saying, "This Asylum is practically full." At that time there were in the Asylum 674 patients; there are this day 688, and 27 women are maintained in other Asylums at a cost of 14 s. per week. On the female side beds are made up in the gallery which was intended to be used as a day room, and not a dormitory. In these circumstances we feel sure the Committee will agree with us that the question of providing additional accommodation for the insane poor of the county of Lincoln is pressing. There are only 40 acres of freehold land around the Asylum, so that for that reason alone we should consider it undesirable to increase the Asylum on its present site. There are, however, several other objections as to the insufficiency of space for additional patients' wants in the kitchen stores, offices, workshops, and recreation room. We, therefore, suggest for the consideration of the Committee whether the best plan would not be to obtain land near the Asylum on which an auxiliary Asylum might be erected, to be worked by a resident medical officer subordinate to the medical superintendent here, who should visit this auxiliary Asylum nearly, if not, every day. The plan of the new building should be on a comprehensive scale, and so arranged that additional parts might be built at various periods according to the increase of demand for Asylum accommodation. Some patients during our visit the day before yesterday complained to us, and with apparent reason, that they were not chargeable to any union in this county. We think that inquiry should be made in every case, and, if the statements made be true, means should be taken to send these patients back to their own unions. Dr. Palmer tells us that there are several patients here who are not paupers in the strict sense of the word, but are sent here through the unions by their friends who reimburse the guardians the full sum charged for their care and treatment

treatment here. It would be well to ascertain, in these cases, Appendix (C.)
what is done respecting the 4 s. Government grant per week.

We, in company with Dr. Palmer and Mr. Marsh, went through all the wards, dormitories, offices, and workshops, in which the patients are, and we think the condition of the wards and the dress of the patients creditable to those having the more immediate charge, whilst the knowledge of the patients displayed by the medical officers showed that they both had intimate acquaintance with them, and the state of the Asylum in general is such as to reflect credit on Dr. Palmer. Though the wards were clean, we think they might be brighter and more cheerful, particularly Ward C. in either division. We, therefore, observe with satisfaction that in the committee room several pictures are stored ready to be placed in the wards. The dress of the patients was clean, and there were several women wearing warm winsey dresses. To this subject our Colleagues called attention last year. We gave every patient opportunity of speaking with us, and had no complaint of ill-usage at the hands of either attendant or nurse. Though a few were noisy the general behaviour was quiet and orderly, and the patients, on the whole, appeared contented.

Lincolnshire
Asylum.

General condi-
tion.

The dinner which we saw seemed ample, and we were glad to find that beer is the beverage at dinner.

We made inquiries as to the means for facilitating the escape of patients in the event of an outbreak of fire, and considering that the building is believed to be fire-proof, we think the exits are sufficient, but with regard to the extinction of a fire if such did occur, we advise hydrants external to the building to be placed in various positions on either side of the building, and lengths of hose with stand-pipe should be placed in convenient positions near. We think this is a better plan than the one suggested by Dr. Palmer, which is to make use of the one hydrant which exists at present, and to have sufficient lengths of hose kept ready coupled and on reels to reach the furthestmost part of the building. There is in addition a curricule fire engine. Nine London fire brigade hand pumps and three valves on the central staircase are connected with cisterns containing 16,000 gallons of water, having pressure of 15lbs. to the square inch. The pumping engine with which the hydrant is connected has steam kept up night and day, but we think some means of summoning the engineer by telegraphic or telephone ought to be adopted, and at the same time some such communication should be established between the observation dormitories and the medical officers' quarters. No rules have as yet been placed in the hands of the sane employés of the Asylum as to their individual duties in case of fire; we think that drill should be regularly once every month, and there should also be drills at irregular though not too frequent intervals. A fire-alarm signal should also be instituted. Whatever is done in the matter, we hope that the instructions will definitely point out that the first duty of the attendants is the safety of the patients.

Precautions
against fire.

Appendix (C.)

Lincolnshire
Asylum.Staff of
attendants.

The attendants appeared to us to be an intelligent body on the whole. They are 60 in all, including the six night attendants. Five of each sex have not had six months' experience, and three men and four women in addition have not yet seen a year's service, but 13 men and 12 women have lived here for a considerable period. Dr. Palmer wisely, as we think, has placed some of his more troublesome patients in every ward, and as this is so, we consider that in no ward, even when all are on duty, is the staff too strong. In C. Ward, male division, however, are collected many violent patients, and we are of opinion that 61 is too many to be properly looked after by the present number of attendants, and that an additional attendant in this ward is requisite.

Employment.

From the records furnished us we find that the men employed are 194, of whom 2 only are shoemakers, and 2 tailors; 2 assist the smith, and 3 help the painter; 15 pick hair. [In connection with this subject we may mention that there is still upon the plan hung up in the committee room, the place marked out for the upholsterers' shop, but that is all which has for years past been effected towards the building of such a shop.] There is no one employed in the carpenter's shop. The workshops are small, but so as we think are the number who are employed therein. It may be if an additional medical officer were appointed as recommended by our Colleagues, and in which recommendation we concur, more time might possibly be bestowed in the wards than can be done by two medical officers, however zealous, having charge of this number of patients, and then it might be found that there were patients who would and could work if opportunity were given and they were urged to do so. The women who work are 223, of whom only 12 do ward cleaning simply; of the rest 40 work in the laundry, 13 are with the cook, and 150 knit or sew.

Amusement.

The amusements, which are given weekly throughout the year, consist principally of dancing, but within the last 12 months there has been one dramatic performance, one exhibition of performing dogs, and three choral concerts. The number present on an average is 170. This is as many as the room will hold, and indeed it is evident that the room is quite insufficient for the wants of the Asylum, even with the present population.

Divine Service.

Though but 170 can join in the amusements, about 130 from each division attend Divine Service, and 170 in all is the number who are present at the week-day service, and nearly the same number are taken weekly for walks beyond the airing courts.

Restraint.

One male patient has been restrained by the gloves at night since 13th May, to guard against suicidal attempts, and 20 men and 14 women have been secluded, the men on 103 days and the women on 41 days. Four of the men and 6 of the women so restrained were epileptics, and one man accounts for 46 out of the 103 days, but still 1,236 and 492 hours is a large duration of seclusion. The patients under medical treatment last week were 12 men and 13 women, and on Saturday during our visit to the wards, we saw 7 men and 16 women in bed. Two cases of typhoid

Appendix (C.)

Lincolnshire
Asylum.
Seclusion.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted for the 1st time - -	77	81	158
Re-admitted - - - -	18	19	37
TOTAL Admissions - - -	95	100	195
Discharged "recovered" - -	26	27	53
"relieved" - -	5	6	11
"not improved" - -	5	21	26
Died - - - - -	43	48	91

Inquests.

Inquests.

Post-mortem examinations.

Appendix (C.)

MIDDLESEX ASYLUMS.—1. COLNEY HATCH.

18 May 1883.

Middlesex
Asylums.
(Colney
Hatch.)

WE have during these past four days inspected this Asylum, and it is with pleasure we are able to report that we observe a great change for the better in the demeanour of the patients, who were for the most part quiet and orderly; none were aggressive, and the majority appeared to us to be cheerful and contented. This satisfactory change appears to us to be due to an increase in the staff of attendants, and we are the more inclined to this belief from the fact that the only wards in which any noise or disorder prevailed were those in which the present staff appears inadequate, viz., B.3, and D. on the male side, and 24 on the female side. In the first ward mentioned, 58 patients of a troublesome class are in charge of four attendants only, and in the second ward referred to, 59 turbulent patients were tended by five attendants, but one patient was receiving the exclusive service of two attendants, whilst in the female ward 72 patients were looked after by four nurses. In each of these wards we recommend an additional attendant.

Statistics.

The changes since our Colleagues were here have been as follows :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	361	269	630
Discharged - - - - -	160	195	355
" "on recovery" - - -	103	113	216
" "relieved" and "not improved"	57	82	139
Died - - - - -	132	74	206

The number of patients on the books in the male division is 920, and in the female 1,324, total 2,244, all of whom, with the exception of one woman absent on leave, have been seen by us during the course of our inspection. One hundred and thirteen of the patients discharged were sent to workhouses, and we must here notice that in our Colleagues' entry last year they called attention to the fact that no patient had been so discharged during the last twelve months. It is the more satisfactory to be able to state that such a fair proportion of cases have been discharged, as the Joint Sub-Committee reported that they doubted if any very great number of patients could be discharged. We still observed in either division several cases whose malady did not, as we consider, require Asylum care, and their removal would grant a slight relief to this establishment, which is without a vacant bed on the male, and with but six on the female side. Five men and 2 women are chargeable to other counties, and 6 men to the Prison Commissioners.

We are sorry that the Committee did not see their way to appoint

appoint a second assistant medical officer in the male division, for though the number of patients on the books is 920, against 1,324 on the female side, attention must also be given to the fact that 361 men have been admitted, against 269 women, and 132 men have died, against 74 women.

Appendix (C.)
Middlesex
Asylums.
(Colney
Hatch.)

The general paralytics are 75 against 21, the epileptics are 121 to 133. In these circumstances we do not hesitate to ask the Committee to give another medical officer to the male side, as we feel sure that undue strain must be placed on the present staff, and the case-books cannot be fully or satisfactorily noted.

An additional head attendant has been appointed to look after the patients at work out of the wards, and the result is that whilst at the last visit only 43 per cent. of the males were usefully employed, now the returns furnished us show that over 50 per cent. are able to work, and the number of ward cleaners has not varied since the last visit. Those usefully employed in the female division have also been largely increased, but the increase is principally in those employed in the wards, and we fear it would be impossible to find room for any more patients at the laundry, though we were sorry to hear that clean patients have only one change of linen per week, which serves both for day and night, except the men at work on the land who have a change during the week, but have to sleep in the same garment in which they have perspired during the day. We are told that it would be impossible to provide all patients with a night-dress, but we think at least all engaged in any active work during the day should be able to change at night. The patients are all appointed to their various occupations by the Medical Superintendents, and no patient can have his work changed without the direction of the superintendents. Work can only be expected from patients if they receive in some way a return for their labour, and one of the means of rewarding the patients is by tobacco. The article supplied here was by several patients complained of, and it did not seem to us that the complaint was unfounded, as the price paid for the plant supplied is 3 s. per lb., whilst the lowest duty we could find for tobacco, according to the table in "Whitaker's Almanack," was also 3 s. per lb. It is difficult to see how "tobacco" can be supplied at this price. Complaints were, however, on the whole very few; some patients, foreigners, urged us to assist their removal, and though we learn that there is difficulty in getting any patients removed by the authority of their own consulate, still any harmless patient might well be sent to his own country at the expense of ratepayers, which would prove a saving in the end.

We agree with our Colleagues in considering the attendance at chapel too limited, and we learn on inquiry that the patients attending one service are nearly always amongst those who attend the other, and that 554 represent the average numbers at church in the morning, and nearly 100 less patients are present at the evening service. The Roman Catholics are visited every fortnight, and a Rabbi attends the Jews, who are collected together in this Asylum.

Divine Service

Appendix (C.)

Middlesex
Asylums.
(Colney
Hatch.)

Condition of
patients.

The wards and dormitories were in good order, and tolerably cheerful, and the state of the patients' dress was on the whole satisfactory, but on the first day of our visit we saw patients wearing boots which ought not to have been served out even in a pauper Asylum. The wards were free from any urinous odour, and the adoption of large sash-windows has no doubt contributed to this state of things. The patients are now all bathed in fresh water, and though some of them are washed in the wards in pails, yet the water is changed for each person. The baths themselves are in many places worn, and look unsightly; they should be renewed, or better still, earthenware substituted for metal. We saw dinner served in several wards on different days of our visit, and we were satisfied alike with quantity and quality.

Precautions
against fire.

With regard to the precautions to be used in the case of an outbreak of fire, certain rules have been hung up, but they do not appear to us to be sufficiently explicit to be of much value. We learn, however, that the whole Asylum is to be provided with appliances which it is hoped will prove efficient in the event of a fire, and two experienced firemen are engaged, and so we do not remark upon the present buckets and pumps; but we must notice that, whilst the rules direct the buckets to be kept on the ground and constantly filled with water, at the farm they were hung up, almost out of reach, and all were empty. We have again to notice that, though the Committee seem to pay regular visits to the wards, we had complaints in the male division that they did not give the patients much opportunity of speaking with them.

Staff of
attendants.

We were satisfied with the general appearance of the attendants in each division; they are in the male division 81, including six head day, one head night, one head out-door, and five night attendants; and in the female division 115, including seven head day, two head night, and twelve night attendants. The male division is supervised by two inspectors, and on the women's side there is also a matron and a deputy matron, with two assistant matrons for the wards and one for the laundry; 18 of the male attendants have not been here yet six months, but five of these are additional for services in the new infirmary wards, whilst 38 men have lived here over five years. Amongst the nurses the changes have been numerous, and more than one quarter of them have not yet been here six months. We hope it will be found possible to engage and keep suitable women to attend on the patients here, as changes cannot but act prejudicially towards those persons whose peculiarities and temper require much careful study.

In neither division do the assigned causes of death call for any comment, and the Asylum has been free from any infectious disorder.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Post-mortem examinations verified the assigned cause of death in 175 instances, but no coroner's inquest has been deemed necessary.

Seclusion.

We saw in bed during our visit 7 men and 29 women, and a man was in seclusion, which mode of treatment has been found necessary in the case of 16 men and 15 women on 19 and 27 occasions, and for a total of 68 and 111 hours respectively.

Five

Five men and two women have been restrained, four of the former and the latter for surgical reasons on various occasions; the other man wore gloves for 295 hours for persistent destructiveness.

Appendix (C.)
Middlesex
Asylums.
(Colney
Hatch.)
Restraint.

There are now 210 men and 307 women under continuous supervision by night, but the only test of the attendants' wakefulness is that the head attendants make visits at uncertain times and intervals.

The principal alterations not already noticed have been the new male infirmaries, the conversion of a billiard-room into a dormitory for 11 male patients; all scullery, lavatory, and bath drains have been disconnected from the sewers; a hot-water coil has been erected in 5 Male Ward. It would be a great advantage if before the winter the male corridor were warmed in the same way as has been done on the female side. The gasworks are being enlarged, as are also the water mains in connection with the new system for the supply of water in the event of an outbreak of fire. Decoration has been carried out in some of the wards, and is in progress in others. The new walk for the female patients is largely used, and we learn that there is no female patient entirely confined for exercise to the airing-courts.

The associated entertainments continue to be well attended, and are of a varied character. The knowledge displayed by the Medical Superintendents not only of the names, but the nature of the mental disease of the patients in their respective divisions was most accurate.

Amusement.

MIDDLESEX ASYLUMS.—2. HANWELL.

13 July 1883.

DURING the course of this, our annual inspection, we have gone over all parts of this Asylum, and have seen every patient in residence. As regards the Asylum itself, we find it in good order, and much appears to be done to maintain the wards in as comfortable and attractive a state as their original plan and construction will permit. Several, particularly on the female side, have been repainted and papered, and others are at present receiving attention in these respects.

Middlesex
Asylums.
(Hanwell.)
General condition.

The most important structural works carried out since the visit of our Colleagues last year have been the erection of a block of new workshops, which are well planned and roomy; a building to afford sleeping and other accommodation for 82 nurses, each having a separate bedroom, and the conversion of the nurses' rooms in wards, which have in consequence been vacated, into single rooms for patients; in this way about 50 additional beds will be gained; the enlargement of the female workroom, the formation of a new staircase and exit from No. 18 Female Dormitory, for use in case of fire; a new tank-house and tank to hold 47,000 gallons of water. In addition to the foregoing, some smaller works have been effected.

Appendix (C.)

Middlesex
Asylums.
(Hanwell.)

State of wards.

We saw the patients collected in their day-rooms, and in many wards, more especially in the male division; we were struck by the crowded appearance the rooms presented. We do not overlook that on ordinary occasions the corridors afford some relief to this congestion, but these corridors are generally dark and not well suited for day-room space, according to modern ideas. The proportion of excitable patients is at present large, and this class requires, for successful treatment, an ample allowance of space. We are fully alive to the difficulty, in such an Asylum as this, of adding to the day accommodation, but we have deemed it right to refer to the subject. The dormitories appear to us to afford a very fair amount of space per bed.

There was considerable excitement among the patients in some wards in both divisions, though no actual violence, and a rather general restlessness and absence of contentment; many complaints of harsh treatment, vague and general in their terms, and presenting nothing tangible on investigation, were made to us, and except for any significance they may have as indicating dissatisfaction with the treatment, we do not attach much importance to them.

Condition of
patients.

Among the women were a good many who were untidy in dress and person, perhaps rather an undue proportion; but, subject to this remark, we were satisfied with the state of dress.

Amusement.

We find that a good number of entertainments are provided for the amusement of the patients, though the numbers attending do not form a very large proportion of the whole. According to the return given us, about 150 males, and 320 females form the average attendance. Some of the female wards appeared to be rather scantily supplied with books and papers, and games. Most of the male wards seem better off in this respect.

Employment.

As regards useful employment, we are informed that 593 men, and 718 women are induced to employ themselves in some way. Deducting those who are ward cleaners and helpers only, it appears that 58 per cent. of the male patients, and 45 per cent. of the females are usefully employed. The new workshops should enable a larger number of men to be occupied.

The patients whose names remain on the books number 1,857 in all, 751 being males, and 1,106 females. Two of the former, and 3 of the latter are absent on trial; and the vacant beds are 1 on the male, and 5 on the female side.

Statistics.

Since our Colleagues visited, on 29th March 1882, 205 males and 191 females have been admitted, 28 in all having been re-admissions, 129 males and 94 females have been discharged, 99 and 71 respectively having recovered, and 76 males and 83 females, 159 in all, died.

Inquest.

Of the patients discharged, otherwise than on recovery, 10 were returned to workhouses, and 21 to the care of friends. Thirty-seven of the deaths were due to general paralysis. One resulted from accident, the patient, a woman, having been pushed down by another patient, and thus fractured the neck of the left femur. In this case the coroner held an inquest, a verdict that the death was caused by misadventure being returned.

Post-mortem

Post-mortem examinations were made in 130 instances. The mortality was low during 1882, reaching only 6·25 per cent. in the male, and 5·13 per cent. in the female division, calculated on the daily average number resident. During the present year the rate of mortality has been somewhat greater.

Appendix C.)
Middlesex Asylums.
(Hanwell.)
Post-mortem examinations.

The weekly maintenance charge up to 25th March last was 9 s. 11 d.; since then it has been 10 s. 2½ d.

The staff of attendants remain at the same strength as last year, and the rates of wages are also the same. Of the present male attendants, 22, and of the females, 31, have been less than 12 months in the Asylum service. We learn that several good male attendants have recently left to “better themselves.” It would probably be a wise economy to endeavour to retain such servants by some improvement of their prospects here.

Staff of attendants.

The records of restraint and seclusion are small: 1 male was wetpacked for 1½ hours, 5 men secluded on 12 occasions for 85½ hours, and 9 females were similarly treated on 21 occasions, and for 102 hours; all since the last visit.

Restraint and seclusion.

There are at present 56 males and 111 females under medical treatment.

MIDDLESEX ASYLUMS.—3. BANSTEAD.

23 June 1883:

WE visited this Asylum on the present occasion in weather which enabled us to appreciate the beauty of its site. This charm has doubtless a beneficial effect upon many of the patients brought hither from the close courts and alleys of London; and several of them in conversation with us volunteered expressions of their enjoyment of the scenery, and the surprise which it gave them on their first arrival. In the Asylum are now 1,883 patients; 6 other patients upon the books are absent on trial. There are now no vacant beds. When our Colleagues visited in October 1882, the numbers under care and treatment were 1,880. The males are 716, the females 1,179. The weekly maintenance charge during 1882 was 10 s. 2½ d. (average for the year); that for the first quarter of this year has been 10 s. 6 d. per head.

Middlesex Asylums.
(Banstead.)

Statistics.

The Asylum records tell us of 295 admissions, 125 discharges, and 161 deaths during the eight months which have elapsed since the Commissioners' last inspection. The admissions in 1882 were 634; of these, as many as 269 were transfers from other asylums, therefore not recent cases. The total recoveries as compared with the total admissions of 1882 were, it is not surprising to find, in the proportion of 22 per cent. only. The mortality of 1882, calculated on the average daily number of patients in residence, was 18·82 for the males and 8·48 for the females, or 12·31 for both sexes, a rate 3 per cent. higher than county asylums average, and during the eight months above referred to the rate has been 12·7 per cent. per annum for both sexes. General paralysis still affects a large proportion of the admissions,

0.48.

Middlesex.
Asylums.
(Banstead).

admissions, and mainly accounts for the high mortality among the men. All the deaths since our Colleagues' visit in 1882, have been, it appears, due to ordinary causes, and no coroner's inquest has been held.

General
health.

The cases in bed while we were in the wards were 24 in the male and 15 in the female department; 45 men and 44 women are registered as being under medical treatment. The only exceptional disorder has been scarlet fever; it attacked a nurse who is supposed to have been infected whilst visiting her friends, and a female patient took it from her. Both were isolated in the detached hospital. The nurse died; the patient recovered, and we saw her yesterday; she is also mentally convalescent. No other case of scarlet fever occurred.

Post-mortem
examinations.

The post-mortem examinations have been 53 of males, 37 of females.

The patients here now exhibit every form of insanity. The general paralytics are 46 men and 11 women; the epileptics number 141 in the male, 179 in the female division; those deemed to be actively suicidal are about 40 of both sexes.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients

All the epileptic and suicidal are under special supervision at night.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff for night duty consists, on the male side, of one head and seven ordinary attendants, and on the female side of one head and 11 under nurses. Of the night staff all but one woman have been more than a year in the Asylum service, and seven men and five of the women count more than two years. The electrical arrangements for testing the wakefulness of the night attendants is the same as heretofore, but the ward stations are, we think, too few, viz., one automatic button in the door casing of a single room in each ward. Reliance is placed here chiefly upon the oversight of the night staff by patrolling head attendants. Care should be taken not to impair the efficiency of the night supervision, through giving the charge of too many cases to one person. Exclusive of the matron, inspectors on the male side, head attendants in female division, artizans and laundry-maids, the proportion of day attendants to patients is one to 17. This staff, though it may suffice for the care of the patients in the wards, appears to us to be insufficient for the proper exercise of the patients out of doors, and that employment of many which is so conducive to their health, and even mental recovery.

Night
watching.

Restraint and
seclusion.

One patient, a male, was the only person restrained while we were in the wards, and no person was locked into his room. One or two men were in single rooms, there placed on account of their aggressive conduct, and in each case exit was prevented by an attendant standing at the door. Restraint is recorded in the Medical Journal of a man and a woman, the former for 2,304 hours in the aggregate for surgical reasons; the latter for 40 hours to prevent suicide. Both were restrained by confining their arms in strong dresses. Eight men and 3 women have been, it appears, secluded, the former for a total period of 325, the latter for 11 hours; the occasions were 33 in the male, three in the female division; 3 of the men, two of the women so treated

treated were epileptics. A violent German is debited with 272½ Appendix (C.)
of the 325 hours.

In some of the ordinary blocks on the women's side there was a good deal of noise and excitement, partly attributable we think to overcrowded day space. We had the day-rooms of these blocks measured, and we find that with the present number of inmates, the superficial area per patient is not more than 23 feet, and there is no separate dining-room. If the space occupied permanently by the dinner tables were to be deducted, the area would be reduced in calculation still further. This Asylum was designed for chronic patients, and even for this class the above day-room space was, perhaps, too closely calculated; now that all classes of the insane are admitted it is quite inadequate, and means will, we trust, be taken to enlarge the space by adding large bays on the ground floor, otherwise it will become necessary to remove beds from the dormitories and appropriate space there for day-rooms. The evil is felt more on the women's side than on the men's, inasmuch as a larger proportion of the males is, for a part of the day, employed out of the day-rooms. The wards were, during our inspection of the Asylum, free from any offensive odour, and throughout in very good order. The bedding which we examined is of good quality and in proper condition. In the infirmaries the substitution in several directions of sash windows for those originally introduced is a great improvement; we hope that gradually more of these sash windows may be substituted, as they must greatly assist proper ventilation. In a few instances gas brackets are dangerously low, and in many single rooms the apertures in the shutters should be secured against suicidally-disposed patients by a covering of zinc wire. Locked letter-boxes for the patients' use would be useful in the day-rooms, and something should be done to mitigate the darkness of the ward-kitchens. We found the water-closets in a satisfactory state. The female visiting room is clearly too small.

As to the general appearance of the patients in regard to clothing, it was creditable; the women's hair, however, does not receive sufficient attention, and the nurses should exert themselves more on this point. We noticed in each division a few patients wearing strong dresses. The case of a woman presenting a pair of black eyes was gone into by us; she sustained the injury, as far as we could gather, in a scuffle with a nurse in G. Ward, but unnecessary violence on the part of the nurse was "not proven." The patient herself was too lost to tell us anything, and other patients whom we examined were far from reliable, and contradicted each other. Dr. Shaw and his medical assistants do not, we think, fail to bring before the Committee any cases fit for discharge, but we trust that frequent opportunities are also given by visiting members of the Committee to the patients to communicate verbally to them any complaints, substantial or the reverse, upon any subject. As usual, the appeals to us for discharge were not few, and our invariable reply on this subject was a reference of the complainant to the magistrates.

Appendix (C.) trates personally visiting the wards, who had the power of discharge, and not the Commissioners.

Middlesex
Asylums.
(Banstead.)

Divine Service.

From the returns made to us the attendance at Divine Service on Sundays, less than 500 patients, appears low. The chaplain holds a service 14 times weekly in the chapel, and once a week in each of the eight infirmaries. The Asylum library affords a circulation of 250 books, besides 100 for the better class of patients. This library will, we trust, be yearly added to. The arrangements for providing Divine Service for the Roman Catholic patients, 126 in number, are under revision; we have confidence in the Committee's attention to the just claims of that class of the patients.

Dietary.

We heard of no change in the general dietary. The dinner which we saw on table was well cooked and savoury. Meat stewed and two vegetables besides suet pudding. Some of the table-cloths were certainly not so clean as they should be on the male side. We also tasted some of the stores, cheese, butter, tea, sugar, &c., and visited the laundry and piggeries.

We noticed with satisfaction that the wringers are now wire-protected for the better security of patients, but the provision for washing and rubbing by hand is very limited.

Employment
and outdoor
exercise.

According to the returns which we have obtained from the Medical Superintendent, 374 men and 473 women are employed; a proportion of 51 per cent. of the former, 40 per cent. of the latter; 129 men work on the land, 8 are shoemakers, 10 are tailors, 53 assist artizans, including the upholsterer, 30 are engaged in kitchen and offices, 131 as ward cleaners. Of the women, 237 do needlework, 60 assist in laundry and officers' quarters, 176 as ward cleaners. We hope that it will be found possible to increase the numbers, of both sexes, employed, though we recognise the difficulty of devising suitable work for many of the chronic demented women. Praiseworthy efforts are being made to employ men of that class. To-day we saw two gangs of 42 male patients supplying the motive power in ridging potatoes with ploughs. The men were evidently happy, and not over-taxed: this out-door exercise and employment cannot fail to have a healthy and beneficial effect on these patients. We saw patients both in the wards and airing-courts. The courts are kept in good order, but their aspect would be improved by rockeries on the asphalte. We strongly recommend more frequent and more regular extended daily exercise of men and women, by organising walks beyond those courts. Too many are kept within the courts and adjacent fields. Pic-nics to Box Hill and drives in a van have given great pleasure to some of the women.

Employment.

Amusement.

The indoor amusements have been well kept up. A nigger troupe of disguised attendants has been a great success. The weekly dance brings together about 500 patients, women being the majority.

Precautions
against fire.

The fire brigade is, we hear, regularly practised; a fire escape has lately been provided. A window on each of the upper floors in the blocks should be specially arranged to open for the fire escape, and permit the exit of patients in case of necessity.

We

We have looked at the plans for additional piggeries, and shall be able to report them for the approval of the Secretary of State. We have also considered a plan submitted for providing an additional upholsterer's shop. We do not approve of the proposal to add a storey for that purpose over the existing two-storied workshop, but we saw with Dr. Shaw, and the Asylum engineer, a site whereon a very suitable room could be erected for an upholsterer's shop, at a cost but little beyond that which the other proposal would involve. A large upholsterer's shop is much needed, but it should be on the ground floor, as many epileptic and feeble patients could thus be employed in picking the hair, &c.

Appendix (C.)
Middlesex
Asylums.
(Banstead.)
New buildings.

Considering that this Asylum has been open six years only, we are of opinion that much credit is due to the Committee and Medical Superintendent for the progress made towards rendering the institution efficient for its purposes. The principal work taken in hand since our Colleagues' visit in 1882 has been the erection of a new block for the treatment of acute cases on the female side. The building, which is for 120 patients in three wards of 40 beds each, has considerably advanced. It will raise the Asylum accommodation to 2,000 beds, which should, according to the views of our Board, be the ultimate limit of extension. As there were, however, on the 1st of January last upwards of 500 Middlesex pauper lunatics maintained in Licensed Houses and out-county asylums, the question of further provision for the insane poor of Middlesex is one that must immediately require the consideration of the Justices in Quarter Sessions.

Additional
accommo-
dation.

MONMOUTH, &c. JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM, ABERGAVENNY.

30 November 1883.

IN commencing this Report of our inspection of this Asylum, we desire to express the regret with which we learnt that ill-health had obliged Dr. M'Culloch to resign the office of Superintendent, which he had held with such advantage to the institution for the long period of over 25 years. We hope that rest, and freedom from the arduous duties of his late post, may enable Dr. M'Culloch to enjoy his well-earned retirement.

Monmouth, &c.
Asylum.
Resignation
of Dr.
M'Cullough.

The Committee have appointed Dr. Glendinning, for many years Dr. M'Culloch's assistant, his successor; and we have no reason to fear that in his hands the management will deteriorate. Dr. Nicholas has become senior assistant, and Dr. Dunlop has been appointed second assistant.

During yesterday and to-day we have visited all parts of the Asylum, as well as the detached cottages and farm. The various works which have been in progress during the last two years are approaching completion; most indeed of the new buildings are finished, and are found to be convenient and

Works in
progress.

Appendix (C.) well arranged; notably the epileptic and suicidal wards are in
 Monmouth, &c. occupation, and in them are collected the epileptic and suicidally
 Asylum. disposed patients of each division.

There are 54 males and 36 females who are epileptic, and 17 males and 22 females who are suicidal.

Supervision
 of wards.

Each ward (there are two in each block) has three attendants for day duty, and each dormitory is under the continuous supervision of a night attendant; there is not yet, however, any apparatus for testing the wakefulness of the night attendants here, or in the infirmaries. We trust that one of the many electric contrivances, with which should be combined a system of telephonic communication, will be provided without delay, for without some such check there is no guarantee of the watchfulness of the night attendants. Indeed we find that since the occupation of the new wards a male patient has been suffocated at night in a fit, and his death not discovered by the night attendant, who very properly was dismissed.

Improvements
 necessary.

There remains a good deal to be done both inside and outside the new buildings, in the way of decoration and addition to the furniture, and in laying out of the grounds. In regard to furniture, we should have preferred low bedsteads for epileptic patients, so as to avoid injuries from falling out of beds; those in use should we think be cut down, or, if they can be utilised elsewhere, be replaced by others of the kind more commonly used for this class of patients.

Some of the old wards look shabby and require attention; one, No. 3 on the female side, is now in the hands of the painters, and the other will, no doubt, in turn be made to look brighter.

Precautions
 against fire.

We must again call attention to the absence of any sufficient protection of the buildings against fire. This subject should receive instant attention. It has been proposed, we learn, to form a reservoir above the cottage occupied by male patients, and so obtain a pressure which would throw water over all parts of the Asylum. This may be a feasible plan. If adopted the reservoir should be of considerable capacity, so as to store sufficient water in dry weather. A proper system of mains and of external and internal hydrants must be provided, with lengths of hose and other necessary apparatus. We cannot help regarding the attic dormitories as a source of great danger, notwithstanding that they are fairly supplied with stairs for exit.

We could have wished that the new female infirmary building had been provided with a second staircase at the extreme end, for use in case of emergency. Pending the establishment of a complete plan for dealing with fire, we recommend that a simple code of instructions for the attendants as to their duties in the event of an outbreak, for placing the patients in safety, be prepared, and that both male and female attendants be carefully taught what to do. To some extent this, we learn, has been done.

The cottages are not wholly safe, and we have recommended to Dr. Glendinning the provision of ladders to be kept on the spot, and a slight alteration to facilitate escape from the upper story of the cottage occupied by males.

Apart

Apart from some unavoidable disorder arising from the works in progress, we have found the Asylum in good order, and the wards comfortable. The new closets, lavatories, and bath-rooms on the female side are a great improvement.

Appendix (C.)
Monmouth, &c.
Asylum.

It would have been better, we think, had the inlets of water for the baths been lower. We recommend that roller towels be fastened by lock and key, and that hot-water taps be fitted with moveable instead of fixed keys.

General
condition of
Asylum.

The patients were very well behaved during our inspection of them. All had opportunity of talking with us, but, except on the score of detention, complaints were few, and none were made that called for investigation. The patients' dress was in a satisfactory state, and due attention seems to be paid to their personal cleanliness. The sanitary condition of the Asylum is at present good. But few patients, and those chiefly old and feeble, were found by us in bed, and the list of those under medical treatment is not formidable. No epidemic has prevailed, but some cases of erysipelas occurred in the new female infirmary, one proving fatal. No cause for them could be discovered. The drainage of the new buildings and improvement of that of the old have been carried out by the Asylum workmen, and not by contract; so far as we could judge, it has been well done. All the sewage is disposed of by irrigation, some additional land being made available, the effluent water passing into the brook.

Condition of
patients.

Since the visit of our Colleagues on 22nd June 1882 all the patients belonging to the Three Counties, boarded out, have been recalled; they numbered 12 males and 57 females. Twenty females have been taken under contract from Bridgend Asylum, and these have been of ordinary cases. One hundred and four males and 119 females were admitted, with two males of the private class, making the total admissions 314. In the same interval 104 patients, equally divided as to sex, have been discharged, 38 of each sex having recovered, and 31 males and 43 females died. There are to-day on the books 323 male and 382 female patients, or 705 in all, four being private cases. A woman escaped a few days since, and has not yet been retaken.

Statistics.

The accommodation of the Asylum is sufficient for about 374 males and 444 females, a total of 818; so that at the present moment there would seem to be vacancies for 51 males and 62 females; or, excluding the Bridgend patients, for 82 women.

The present charge for maintenance is 8 s. per week, but for private cases 14 s., and for those under contract 13 s.

Charges for
patients.

Post-mortem examination was made in the case of 61 of the deaths. Five inquests were held; one was on the patient who died at night in an epileptic fit; another in a case of suicide; a third in the case of a man who was drowned by accidentally falling into the new water tank, and the others in cases of sudden death. The causes of the other deaths were of an ordinary character.

Post-mortem
examinations
and inquests.

The customary inquiries inform us that a proportion of 54 per cent. of the males, and 65 per cent. of the female patients are induced to employ themselves. The number of patients meeting

Employment
of patients.

Appendix (C.) at the associated amusements is small, but will doubtless be greatly increased when the fine new hall is available. At Monmouth, &c. Divine Service last Sunday in the new chapel, which is a handsome building, were 347 patients. It is intended to have daily prayers in the hall. There are about 118 men and 88 women who do not get more extended exercise than the airing-courts afford. We hope this number may be lessened, though we are alive to the difficulty arising from the circumscribed site.

Staff of attendants. The staff of attendants has of course been strengthened to meet the increased numbers. There are six additional in the male and eight in the female division. There are now four night attendants for each side, and the total staff consists of 38 men and 37 women.

Restraint and seclusion. We find no record of restraint. Seclusion has been employed in the case of 7 males on 17, and 4 females on 11 occasions, and for respective total duration of 108 and 97 hours.

We were pleased to notice in the wards increased provision of means of amusement; a good supply of books exists, and two female wards have pianos, while we understand a billiard table has been ordered for one of the new male wards.

NORFOLK ASYLUM.

17 May 1883.

Norfolk Asylum. THE patients at this Asylum are 717, the males being 291, the females 426. A slight increase in number since our Col-leagues' visit 12 months ago. In the auxiliary building are 17 of the former, 116 of the latter. The weekly maintenance rate of the paupers chargeable to Norfolk and its unions, is reduced to 8 s. 2 d. The rate charged for other cases has not been altered. The out-county and non-contributing borough cases are 52; the private patients are 11.

Statistics. The admissions have been, since the Commissioners' visit on 23rd May 1882, 57 in the male, 108 in the female division; 79 of both sexes have been discharged upon recovery, and 8 other patients not recovered. One man and 3 women are absent on trial. The vacant beds are stated to be 40 for males, 64 for females. The deaths refer to 29 men, 36 women. The post-mortem examinations have been rather more numerous, but still have been 28 only. The recovery rate as compared with the admissions of 1882, was 44 per cent. in nearly equal proportions as regards the sexes. The death-rate for that year was 12 per cent. for males, 8 per cent. for females, or 10 per cent. for both sexes. For the past twelvemonths the recovery rate has been high; the mortality rate has been lower, *i.e.*, 9 per cent. It would have been still lower but for an epidemic of pneumonia this spring, occurring between January and April, which affected 11 males and 4 females, and which proved fatal to 7 of the former, and 1 of the latter. The cases were principally at the Annexe, among patients out of doors. The disorder pre-
vailed

Epidemic of pneumonia.

vailed we understand in the neighbourhood of Norwich. Dr. Appendix (C.) Hills has been unable to trace it to any particular cause, but is of opinion that it was atmospheric, and not due to local sanitary defects. There were no enteric symptoms we were informed. The last death from pneumonia was a month ago, and there has been no fresh case for a fortnight. All the other deaths arose from ordinary causes, but coroners' inquests were held in three instances, viz., upon a male criminal lunatic, who died from the pneumonia, and upon 2 women whose deaths were sudden, in one other from phthisis. At present the general health seems fairly good, making allowance for the fact that there are in the Asylum a large number of persons of low physical organization. We, however, found in bed 7 men and 4 women only. The patients last registered as under medical treatment are 16 men and 46 women.

Norfolk
Asylum.
Epidemic of
pneumonia.

The general paralytics are 8 men and 9 women, the epileptics 54 males, 40 females, and the actively suicidal are returned to us as 3 males and 8 females. Of the two last-named classes, 54 men and 37 women are in observation dormitories, at night, under the care of special attendants. There are as yet no single rooms in connection with these dormitories, but, in accordance with a suggestion made by our Colleagues last year, plans have been prepared and passed for an extension on the female side of the observation dormitories, and for the construction of a few single rooms in immediate connection therewith. This will be a valuable addition, and we hope that it will be carried out also in the male division.

Observation
dormitories.

The patients were by us seen in the wards and airing-courts, and at dinner in the hall: the women in the courts were somewhat excited by our visit, but not aggressive; the clothing of the men and women is good, and the patients of untidy appearance were few in either division.

Condition of
patients.

The dinner which we saw was substantial and the service, which has been improved since last year by a second waggon for plates, was rapid and orderly.

Food.

The records of employment inform us that 42 per cent. only of the men are employed, inclusive of those who assist only in ward cleaning, 30 per cent. without the ward cleaners, and that exclusive of ward cleaners, 27 per cent. only of the women are usefully engaged in work, with those ward-keepers 45 per cent. The numbers unemployed, 168 men and 231 women, appear to us to be high, and this is a matter which, as well as the regular exercise of non-workers and women, cannot be remedied, we fear, while the staff of attendants is kept down so low as it is here.

Employment.

We find that the attendants by day are in the proportion of one only to 18 patients in the male division, one to 17 in the women's side. We notice with satisfaction the employment of a third night attendant in the female department, for the sick in an asylum must often require continuous attention through the night; the epileptic and suicidal cannot be safely left without an attendant, and there are many reasons for a general night attendant. We doubt whether the Annexe can long be occupied with-

Staff of
attendants.

Appendix (C.) out night attendants' visits; hitherto, however, no mischief has we
 hear resulted from the present practice, which only provides attend-
 ants bed-rooms contiguous to the associated dormitories. At the
 Norfolk
 Asylum.
 Staff of
 attendants. Annexe resides one of the assistant medical officers, who has the
 means of telephonic communication with the main building. In
 the main building there is an electric arrangement for checking
 any laxity in the night attendants, but for special reasons Dr.
 Hills abstains from its employment in the male observation
 dormitory. We are glad to report that a majority of the attend-
 ants here can count more than two years' service; only eight
 have been less than 12 months in the wards. No complaints
 were made to us by any patient of rough treatment.

Seclusion. There has been no resort during the past year to mechanical
 restraint in either division, and but 8 patients have been
 secluded; the 2 men for 49 hours, the 6 women for 91 hours in
 the aggregate, all for excitement, and most of them epileptics.

Divine Service. The patients attending Divine Service appear to be in numbers
 rather below those at the last inspection. The supply of Sunday
 suits provides for 111 men.

The general view of the wards which we got impressed us
 favourably with the efforts made to render them cheerful and
 healthy, and to remedy such defects in construction as experience
 has shown to exist in an asylum built when hygienic knowledge
 was in its infancy.

Improvements. Various additions, alterations, and improvements have been made
 during the last twelvemonths, of which the most important are
 these, viz., the construction of 18 additional single rooms, 8 for
 men, 10 for women, the provision of a general bath-room for four
 wards on the female side, a new water-closet and scullery in the
 female infirmary, and additional urinals for No. 3 and 4 male
 wards; the painting and papering of female infirmary, and wards
 No. 5 and 6, and the corridor of female ward No. 2. A new
 glazed stoneware pipe has also, we learn, been substituted for a
 brick barrel drain, which conducts sewage underneath the chapel.
 At the Annexe the wash and sink pipes have been disconnected
 from the drains, and now discharge in the open air over trapped
 gratings. We saw also pipes which are to be immediately fixed
 for ventilating, above the roof and externally to the building,
 the main sewer of the Annexe.

Sanitary
 defects. Making inquiry as to the arrangements of the old building
 as to such ventilation and disconnection, we find that the
 waste and sink pipes are not disconnected from the drains,
 though they are trapped. The soil pipes of the water-
 closets are not, as they should be, ventilated by carrying the
 tube upwards through and above the roofs; whilst the main
 sewer of the Asylum itself is not ventilated, either in its course
 through the grounds, or by up-cast pipes near and above the
 building. These serious sanitary defects will we feel sure receive
 due attention. We also suggest for consideration whether, by a
 moderate outlay, such an alteration could not be made in the
 disposal of the sewage as to pass it, in a fresh state, into the
 filtering tanks, without going into the subsidence tanks, by which
 alteration

alteration the evolution of noxious gases would be avoided. We are glad to notice in the committee-room a plan of all the drains, which has recently been prepared, and we are assured that all the old brick barrel drains have now been abolished, and that glazed socketed sanitary pipes have been substituted.

We have examined and signed the books and registers. The medical records are well kept, and an excellent practice has prevailed here, for some years, of fixing in the case book a photograph of every patient on admission and discharge. Dr. Hills has also just introduced the system of weighing every patient once a month, which will be found valuable as an additional means to those now in use of watching over the health of those under care and treatment.

Appendix (C.)
Norfolk
Asylum.

Asylum
records.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ASYLUM.

3 November 1883.

RATHER more than twelve months have passed since our Col-leagues last officially inspected this Asylum, during which time the following changes have taken place :—

Northampton-
shire Asylum.
Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted for the first time - -	76	128	204
Re-admitted - - -	10	8	18
TOTAL Admissions - - -	86	136	222
Discharged "Recovered" - -	26	51	77
" " "Relieved" - -	3	8	11
" " "Not improved" - -	7	11	18
Died - - - - -	32	27	59

The patients have increased in number from 576 at the date of the last visit to 633 at this time. They are 305 in the male, and 328 in the female division. Belonging to the county and its unions, including also the borough of Northampton and other non-contributing boroughs in the county, the patients number 465. Sixteen are chargeable to Salop Asylum, 64 to Essex, 7 to Cambridge, 42 to other counties, and 39 are private patients. The charge for the Northamptonshire patients weekly is 9 s. ; for out-counting, 13 s. and 14 s. ; and for private patients 17 s. 6 d. The Asylum is now overfull, but when the new buildings, which are in progress, are fit for occupation, accommodation will be provided for 700 patients in equal division of sexes.

One patient, a woman, is absent on leave, but with this exception, we yesterday saw all the patients in residence, O.48. spoke

Complaints.

Appendix (C.) spoke to a large number of them, and gave opportunity
 ——— to all of stating their wishes and complaints. On the
 Northampton- male side, no complaint was made; but on the female side
 shire Asylum. we had a complaint that the nurses twisted the patients' arms.
 Complaints. On investigation we were not satisfied that the charge was sub-
 stantiated; but think, however, that special attention should be
 paid to the conduct of the nurses in this ward towards the patients
 for some time, and as Dr. Greene was present while we were
 making our inquiries, we have no doubt he will pay special atten-
 tion to this matter. Dr. Greene appears to us to work with
 much ability and energy in the discharge of his duties, and both
 he and Dr. Strahan, the assistant medical officer, seem well
 acquainted with and liked by the patients, and to do their utmost
 to promote their welfare and happiness.

Staff of
 attendants.

The attendants have been increased by 3 in the male, and 4 in
 the female side, yet even with this increase we do not consider
 the staff at all too strong, and certainly unless all are constantly
 on duty, not sufficient, consideration not being given that there
 are 66 epileptic patients, and 22 actively suicidal. One woman is
 now the sole care of a nurse by night and day. We saw several
 patients with black eyes, caused by fighting with other patients,
 which indicates, if the staff be efficient, that it is weak. We
 were sorry to find, out of the 24 male attendants, 9 had not been
 here a year; and the same number of nurses out of a staff of 27,
 had but short experience in the Asylum. One of the subjects
 we would suggest for the consideration of the Committee, is
 whether more might not be done to make the attendants comfort-
 able in their day room. It is on either side simply a bare room;
 no ornaments, pictures, means of amusement, comfort, or relax-
 ation when the day's work is done. The Asylum is not near
 enough to Northampton for the attendants to be able to seek
 their amusement there, even if such a course were desirable.
 We therefore think that a billiard table for the male, and a
 piano, books, &c., for the female attendants would be much appre-
 ciated.

Condition of
 patients.

When we visited the wards the patients were quiet and well
 behaved, the men remarkably so, and we were much pleased with
 the dress of the male patients; though we agree with our Col-
 leagues that more attention might be paid to the demented cases
 amongst the women with regard to personal neatness. The wards
 were bright and in good order, as were also the dormitories, but
 in one dormitory on the female side the bedding and bed-making
 had not been properly supervised.

Dietary.

Dinner, which we saw served in the hall, was good and suffi-
 cient.

Idiot children.

There are in this Asylum several idiot boys who are
 associated with the ordinary inmates in the wards; it would, in
 our opinion, be very desirable if, when the new building is
 occupied, it were possible to set aside a small ward for the
 exclusive use of these idiot children, under the care of women as
 attendants.

At present the Asylum is in a fairly healthy state, but
 the

the proportion of chronic patients, whose mental recovery cannot be expected, is very large. We found 6 men and 12 women in bed yesterday, and there are 20 males and 23 females under medical treatment this week. One case of small-pox occurred in January last, of which the origin could not be traced. The patient who alone was attacked recovered. A large number of the inmates were vaccinated. The possibility of future outbreaks of infectious disorders was brought to the notice of the visitors by this case, and suggested to them the expediency of erecting a detached hospital, and plans have been under their consideration, and we think that an Asylum of this size ought to be provided with the means of isolation and treatment of contagious and infectious disorders. We might here mention that we hope the appointment of a second assistant medical officer will not be long delayed.

Appendix (C.)
Northampton-
shire Asylum.

The mortality of 1882 was 8·9 per cent. upon the average daily number resident. For the interval since the last visit the rate, though higher, has not exceeded 10 per cent. per annum.

Coroners' inquests were held in three instances (one upon a man who died of blood poisoning a week after he was stabbed in the neck by a fellow-patient in the shoemaker's shop; (2) upon a man subject to brain, kidney, and bladder disease, but whose death was thought to be accelerated by a fracture of the thigh accidentally sustained a fortnight previously; and (3) upon a woman who died of inflammation of the brain and lungs. Full particulars, in all cases, were forwarded to our office at the time, and with respect to some of them some correspondence took place.

Inquests.

Post-mortem examinations were made in only 31 out of the 59 deaths.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Two patients, one of each sex, have been secluded once each, the man for 3 and the woman for 1 hour. A man has worn locked gloves for 5 weeks for surgical purposes, and 2 women have been wet-packed on account of mania, 3 times in all, and for a total of 15 hours.

Seclusion and
restraint.

All but 2 of the epileptics, and all the actively suicidal patients, are under continuous supervision at night. Only 4 men and 2 women are general paralytics.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The returns furnished us show that 161 males, and 163 females are employed in various ways, a proportion of about 50 per cent. of the whole, but deducting the ward cleaners only, 81 males and 48 females; the proportion is 26 per cent. for males, and 25 per cent. for females. We should be glad to see this proportion largely increased, and especially an addition to the men working on the land, of whom at present there are only 37. We wish also that a system of extended exercise within the Asylum grounds, but outside the airing-courts, may be established. At present only 28 men and 84 women go daily beyond the airing courts.

Employment.

About 280 patients from both divisions are present at each service on Sunday; and 227 patients, in nearly equal proportion of the sexes, were present at the last associated entertainment. As many as 250 men, and 103 women are taken weekly for a walk beyond the grounds.

Divine Service
and amuse-
ment.

Appendix (C.)
 Northampton-
 shire Asylum.
 Precautions
 against fire.

We made inquiries as to the means of extinguishing a fire, and of exit for the patients, and think that both are sufficient. There are 11 corridor engines (3 more have been ordered), 23 hand pumps, a large number of buckets, a fire escape, a fire engine, and hydrants, with hose, on every landing. There is a question, however, about the sufficiency of the water supply, which will doubtless be early considered. A fire-alarm signal, a buzzer, and a fire brigade from the staff has been established, and admirable rules as to what is to be done to extinguish an outbreak of fire have been drawn up, but we wish to call special attention to the fact that it is nowhere laid down in the directions that the first duty of the attendants and nurses is the safety of their patients, and that till this has been secured the saving of the building must not be considered.

We have already noticed the additions in progress. During the execution of the works the existing day rooms and dormitories are overcrowded, and this is inevitable, but it is hoped that the principal parts of the new building will be finished in two months. The additions will add greatly to the conveniences for the classification and treatment of the patients, promoting especially the comfort and safety of the sick and epileptic. In the old building we did not consider the open fire-places sufficiently protected by the small fenders in front in those wards in which some epileptics are placed by day. It is proposed to construct a glazed corridor of communication on the first floor between the blocks on each side, which will, we think, be a further improvement. The north corridors can now be warmed by slow combustion stoves. A new organ and heating apparatus have been provided in the chapel, a piano has been placed in the male, and an harmonium in the female wards. There has been much painting and decorating in various parts of the Asylum.

NORTHUMBERLAND ASYLUM.

26 April 1883.

Northumber-
 land Asylum.

THE inspection of this Asylum, which we have made to-day, enables us to report favourably of its present general condition. The defects which have heretofore been pointed out still continue, but they will be effectually removed by contemplated alterations and additions, plans for which have undergone revision in our office, and are now being completed for submission to the Secretary of State.

Contemplated
 additions.

These plans provide for a complete re-arrangement of the administrative department, including the erection of new kitchen, offices and stores, and of a dining and recreation hall; also for the erection of a new wing in each division, giving considerable additional accommodation, and the dormitories in which will be arranged for cases requiring continuous night supervision. These additions and alterations, when completed, will greatly increase the

the efficiency of the Asylum, and add to the comfort and well-doing of the patients. Appendix (C.)

Not much structural alteration has been effected since the visit of our Colleagues last year, but we find a useful addition in the shape of a new bath-room on the dormitory floor of each division, fitted with a Stourbridge ware bath; but it is better, we think, that in all baths there should be separate inlet and outlet pipes. We learn, too, that the soil-pipes of some of the water-closets have been removed from the inside to the outside of the wall, and carried up for ventilation above the roof. The waste-pipes from baths and sinks are taken into the soil-pipes. This we consider a bad plan, and suggest that in further alterations of this nature there should be a separate pipe for waste water from baths and sinks, and that this pipe should discharge over a trapped grating, the end of the pipe being three or four inches above the grating. Northumberland Asylum. Alterations.

The lavatory arrangements on the dormitory floor have been improved, and we are informed that all patients who sleep on that floor wash before coming down. Besides the foregoing, the building destined for, but not used as, the officers' laundry, has been converted into a small female dormitory, and a certain amount of repapering and painting has been done, and some additions made to the general decoration.

The wards are cheerful, and we have found the dormitories in excellent order, and well supplied with bedding, which is clean and well kept. General condition, and dietary.

The patients continue to dine in their wards, but in each division the Day-room No. 4 is used specially for meals, for which patients are brought to it from various wards. When the new dining-hall is available, these rooms will be very useful additions to the ordinary day-room space. We saw a very good dinner served to-day of meat pie and rice. Only the working male patients get beer to drink.

Since the date of our Colleagues' visit (17th March 1882), 64 males and 70 female patients have been admitted here, 44 males and 33 females discharged, making 77, of whom 52 had recovered, and 27 males and 30 females died. Post-mortem examination, which is made whenever permission is obtained, followed 38 of these deaths. Statistics.

The present numbers on the books are 212 males and 214 females, total 426, being 2 fewer than at the last visit; and we are informed that vacancies exist for 13 patients on the male and 11 on the female side. Of the present number, 20 patients are chargeable to Cumberland or Berwick-on-Tweed, and there are 5 of the private class. The maintenance charge for Northumberland cases has been reduced to 9 s. 7½ d. per week. The other cases are taken at 14 s. for out-county, and 15 s. to 21 s. for private.

The recoveries for 1882, as compared with admissions, were at the rate of 42 per cent. for the males and 35 per cent. for the females, or 38 per cent. for both sexes. The mortality for that year was for each sex about 10·7 per cent. upon the average daily

Appendix (C.) Northumber- land Asylum.	daily number resident. In the period since the last visit the death rate has been 12 per cent. per annum; the increase being mainly due to the prevalence, during the cold weather of the last two months, of inflammation of the lungs, which proved fatal to 4 patients of each sex, whilst the deaths of others suffering from consumption seem to have been accelerated. There have been 2 cases of erysipelas, 1 of which was fatal; but no other exceptional disorder.
Inquest.	One coroner's inquest has been held upon a woman who had made her escape, and whose body a month after was found in the river. In Dr. McDowall's opinion this was undoubtedly a case of suicide. The matter was investigated by the Committee, but as full particulars were sent to our Board we need not further refer to the circumstance. It appears, however, that the body not having been then discovered, notice of discharge by operation of law was sent to our office at the end of 14 days from the date of the escape.
Condition of patients.	We have seen all the patients, and are able to report favourably of their behaviour, and of their personal condition and dress. Many of the men were in their working suits, and of course somewhat untidy, but all have better clothes for Sundays. They seem to be kindly treated by the attendants, against whom no complaint was made by any.
Staff of attendants.	The attendants number 22 males and 23 females for day, and two of each sex for night duty. An attendant on each side has been added since the last visit. They appear to be respectable persons, but seven of the men and eight of the women have not yet been 12 months in the service of the Asylum.
Employment.	The records of the employment of the patients show satisfactory results. Deducting those who are ward cleaners merely, of whom there are 49 men and the same number of women, we find that 60 per cent. of the males and 54 per cent. of the women are usefully employed; 46 men work on the land and 63 in various shops, 78 women are engaged in needlework and 38 in the laundry, kitchen, and offices.
Epileptic and suicidal patients.	The night supervision of epileptics and suicidal patients continues to be satisfactory. There are at present 19 men and 12 women suffering from epilepsy, and 31 males and 35 women who are presumably suicidal. Eight men and 12 women were to-day in bed from all causes, and under medical treatment are 19 of each sex.
Seclusion and restraint.	No one was to-day in seclusion, but some excitable women voluntarily kept their rooms. Since the last visit 1 woman wore gloves for 40 days for surgical reasons, and 3 patients of each sex were secluded, the men on nine occasions and for 54 hours, the women on 20 occasions and for 154 hours.
Precautions against fire.	We are glad to find that Dr. McDowall maintains the system of giving exercise by extended walks, and that very few patients are restricted to the airing-courts. Our inquiry into the existing means of dealing with an outbreak of fire leads us to think that they are not quite satisfactory. There is certainly the power of isolating each portion of the building

building by the iron doors, but we think some further apparatus for extinguishing fire should be provided, and suggest a small hand-pump, with some fire-buckets, for each ward; and we would also recommend that some simple directions as to the course to be followed should a fire break out should be printed and hung up in the attendants' rooms. We learn that a fire brigade to work the manual engine has been formed, and is regularly practised in the summer. Its knowledge and efficiency should occasionally be tested by giving an alarm of an imaginary fire.

Appendix (C.)
Northumber-
land Asylum.
Precautions
against fire.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ASYLUM.

30 October 1883.

WE have visited the Asylum this day, and found that since our Colleagues were last here, rather more than a year ago, the changes that have taken place have been as follows:—

Nottingham-
shire Asylum.
Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted first time - - -	75	41	116
Re-admitted - - -	9	9	18
Total admissions - -	84	50	134
Discharged "recovered" - -	25	20	45
„ "relieved" - -	5	11	16
„ "not improved" - -	4	1	5
Died - - - - -	40	17	57
Present number on books - -	176	194	370

There is on the male side vacant accommodation for 7, and on the female side for 5 patients. The number of patients chargeable to the county and county unions is 273, and for these the weekly charge is 10 s. Belonging to the Borough of Nottingham there are 42 patients here at 12 s.; 34 patients from Derby, 14 from Newark, 2 from Barnet, and 1 from Ecclesall Bierlow, are received here at 14 s. per week. The number is made up by 5 patients of the private class.

One male patient was absent on leave, but excepting him, we saw and endeavoured to speak with every patient. We had no complaints, no one was aggressive, very few noisy; both males and females were properly dressed; the wards, dormitories, and bedding were in a state creditable to the attendants. We saw no one wearing a strong exceptional dress. A few old cases appeared to us as if they might be cared for in a workhouse, having proper supervision; and we saw 2 or 3 boys received here from Derby, who were, in our opinion, too young to need Asylum care, and ought not have been removed so far from home.

Condition of
patients.

The water-closet accommodation is not sufficient, and several
o.48. of

Appendix (C.) of the closets smelt offensively. The ventilation is defective, many of the closets ventilating only into the wards. We hope the time is not far distant when the baths will be condemned, and, when new are obtained, we think that it would be well to ascertain whether the baths could not be placed in some other part of the bath-room, so as to allow the attendants to pass on either side of the bath.

Security against fire. We have considered the question as to the means of escape in case of fire, and having regard to the numerous staircases, we think that there is sufficient security by means of these stairs in the main building without placing any external steps. The only part where we thought the exits insufficient was in the detached male block, and here an additional staircase at the garden end of the building seems to us to be necessary. We advised Mr. Aplin (who accompanied us throughout, and is evidently zealous in the discharge of his duties) to render the central staircase available in case of emergency, and this he has determined to do. A new main has been laid down for an increased supply of water in the event of fire, and there is in the Asylum wall a fire signal connecting with the Nottingham fire brigade, who could be shortly on the spot. A gong as a fire-alarm signal is to be instituted, and we learn that it will also be made use of to summon the medical officer in case of need, by of course an entirely distinct signal.

Dietary and clothing. The dinner which we saw served was generally liked. We find that though the male patients have two shirts a week, the majority of the women are not equally well provided.

Staff of attendants. The staff of attendants number, including four on duty at night, 27; only four of the whole number count less than one year's service. In 5 male division there are 41 patients, 14 being epileptic, with only two attendants: we think another should be appointed to this ward.

Epileptics. The epileptics are 33 in the male, and 23 on the female side; 31 and 21 respectively are under what is called continuous supervision by night, but owing to structural difficulties, and the position and means of lighting the single rooms, the supervision of these rooms is confined to visiting half hourly. We have referred Mr. Aplin to our 28th Report, which will give him information respecting the arrangement of single rooms for epileptics. Twenty-six men and 34 women, being considered actively suicidal, are also under the same supervision each night.

Seclusion of patients. No mechanical restraint is recorded, and seclusion has been found necessary in the case of 10 women on 39 occasions, and for a total of 334 hours, and 1 man twice for 24 hours. Under medical treatment last week are registered 26 men and 23 women, and we saw in bed 2 men and 4 women.

Death-rate. The death-rate during 1882 was 14·7 per cent. for males, and 9 per cent. for females, or 11·6 for both sexes. In the twelve months which have elapsed since the last visit, the mortality has been exceedingly high among the men, 22 per cent., whilst among the women the rate has been 8 per cent., or 15 per cent. for both sexes. Of the 40 male deaths, 12 were due to general paralysis,

paralysis, 13 to pulmonary consumption and other forms of lung disease, and 7 to disease of the heart. One man died suddenly from rupture of a blood vessel in the lungs, and in this, but in no other case, a coroner's inquest was held. Appendix (C.)
Nottinghamshire Asylum.

We note with much satisfaction that it has been found possible to ascertain by post-mortem examination the assigned cause of death in 34 instances. Post-mortem examinations.

In January last small-pox made its appearance in the women's side, attacking 5 patients in a severe, and 5 in a mild degree. These 10 cases were sent for treatment to the "Garden Hospital," belonging to the Nottingham Corporation; one of these women who was already suffering from consumption, died of small-pox, the others all recovered. All patients in the Asylum were vaccinated immediately after the appearance of the first case, and the vacant basement on the male side of the main building was used to isolate mild cases of illness which it was thought might develop into small-pox. Mr. Aplin informs us that the physical condition of the patients on admission has, for some time past, been very bad. To this circumstance, and the prevalence of general paralysis, now affecting 30 men and 14 women, he mainly attributed the high mortality. Outbreak of small-pox.

The returns of employment show that 103 men and 80 women do regularly some kind of work; of the former 50, of the latter 20, are exclusively occupied in cleaning the wards; 34 men constantly find work on the land, and 15 others are occasionally so engaged; 19 men are employed in the various workshops, and in the kitchen and offices. Of the women, only 25 appear to do needlework, 27 are useful in the laundry, and 8 in the kitchen and offices. Excluding ward cleaners, the patients regularly employed are only 30 per cent. of each sex. We hope it will be found possible largely to increase this proportion. At church last Sunday morning the attendance is returned as 182 of both sexes. Employment of patients.

At the weekly dances in winter, and the fortnightly entertainments in summer, about 70 men and 64 women are present. Daily out-door exercise appears to be limited to the airing-courts and terraces, but cricket and football in the front grounds are frequently played. Only 12 men and 6 women seem to be taken for walks weekly beyond the walls. The unfortunate position of this Asylum, actually in the town, and the limited amount of land available for the out-door exercise and employment of the patients, are serious drawbacks to their welfare, both in a sanitary and curative point of view. Amusement and exercise of patients.

OXFORD ASYLUM.

1 October 1883.

THE last visit paid to this Asylum by two members of our Board was about 10 months ago, since which time the following changes have taken place:— Oxford Asylum.
Statistics.

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Appendix (C.)

Oxford
Asylum.

Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	39	42	81
Discharged, "recovered" - -	4	11	15
" "relieved" and "not improved" - -	10	9	19
Died - - - - -	28	14	42

Post-mortem
examinations.

Nothing in the assigned causes of the 42 deaths call for remarks from us, but we must express our great regret, not unmixed with astonishment, that it has only been found possible to make post-mortem examinations in eight instances; we assume that Mr. Sankey would, knowing the great importance of these autopsies, have made such examination in every instance had not leave been refused.

Inquests.

The coroner held an inquiry into two deaths which took place, but the verdicts showed that each death was due to no special cause. We have seen every patient in residence; 486 patients are on the books, but 5 men and 6 women are away on leave. The patients were for the most part quiet and orderly, the rooms in fair order, and excepting Ward 9, female side, free from offensive smell. This ward, however, requires attention. The behaviour of the patients was good, and we think that the attendants must have credit due to them for tact in management, as the staff is nowhere large numerically, and in some wards certainly too weak, *e.g.*, Ward 3, 50 patients, 20 of whom are epileptic and only three nurses.

Staff of
attendants.

The majority of the wards are entrusted to two attendants only, and we think that it is only in very exceptional cases with carefully selected patients that this staff is sufficient, considering how often the ward must be left with one attendant therein. The attendants, counting head and night, are 40 in all, 28 of whom have had asylum experience of over a year's duration. There are three attendants on each side for night duty, which staff would perhaps be sufficient if there were any mode of testing their wakefulness. We think one of the first additions to the Asylum should be some system of checking their vigilance. With this subject the question of providing telegraphic or telephonic communication between the wards and the superintendent's residence might well be considered.

Precautions
against fire.

We had an alarm of fire given, and water was playing on the roof 5 minutes 20 seconds after the first intimation was given. There is no fire-alarm signal on the female side, which we think ought to be provided. Wards 9 and 10 are the only wards not having a second staircase; some means of escape from there in case of fire will doubtless receive early attention. There are fire buckets in most wards, but they are not kept filled with water ready for use as they should be.

Condition of
wards.

We agree with the remarks of our Colleagues at the last visit, that though the day-rooms are clean there is a scarcity of

of furniture likely to add to the comfort of the sick. We are glad to find that the water-closets are now separated from the bath-room, but on the male side many of the water-closets were in an unsatisfactory state owing to insufficient force or supply of water. The system is the seat-action, and certainly here does not work well. The beds and bedding were in proper order; clean sheets are supplied now to all beds at least once a fortnight. Most of the men have clean shirts twice a week, but not a night shirt. In the working men the practice of sleeping in the shirt worn at labour during the day is neither cleanly nor healthy. The copper baths are not all in proper order; some are so old and worn they ought to be condemned, and Rufford's baths bought to supply their place. We found that the bath-rooms were all supplied with a copy of the bathing rules.

Appendix (C.)
Oxford
Asylum.
Condition of
wards.

We have, besides speaking or trying to speak with all the patients now under care here, seen the workshops, stores, offices, laundry, &c., wherein employment is provided for the patients. We arrived at this Asylum with the intention of making our inspection on the Feast of St. Michael and All Angels, when we found that that day had been chosen for a festival service for the opening of the new chapel, and seeing the difficulty of properly examining the patients on that day we deferred our visit.

The chapel is a plain but ecclesiastical-looking building. It is not too much to say that it is only now that the patients have any place in which to receive religious instruction that could in the least bring back to them their own parish church. We hope now that the chapel is in use some musical instrument, an organ if possible, will replace the present quite too small harmonium.

Divine Service.

After the spiritual wants of the patients have thus been cared for, we hope some place of recreation and amusement will shortly be constructed. The numbers attending the weekly associated gatherings are now necessarily limited.

Amusement.

Another matter requiring consideration is the providing of an infectious hospital. The only means of isolation remains as described at the last visit. No epidemic has occurred during the past year, but we think the subject of hospital accommodation cannot wait.

The patients seriously ill were not many, though 8 men and 2 women were in bed, but very many of both sexes are feeble demented cases. About 90 of each sex walk daily in the grounds, but many besides those who are aged and infirm, are entirely confined to the airing-courts for exercise.

We were present at the dinner provided on both sides to-day. It was pudding. There was no fault to find with the quality, and the quantity is perhaps sufficient, but it is not a satisfactory dinner for working lunatics, and we think requires some supplemental food.

Dietary,

Forty men and 31 women are employed as ward cleaners, and 44 men work on the land; 31 women in the laundry; 7 men are useful in the stores; but only 8 are engaged at any trade, only 1 of whom is a shoemaker; 52 women knit or sew.

Employment.

Appendix (C.)

Oxford
Asylum.

Alterations.

The alterations, &c., not already referred to (with the exception of Mr. Sankey's house, which is nearly completed) are trivial, consisting chiefly of repairing, painting, &c.; work in this direction is required in No. 13 Female Ward. G. T., one of the boys specially referred to in the last entry, has been removed, but the other, W. D., is still here; we hope fresh efforts to promote his discharge from this Asylum will be made. Since the last visit no change has taken place amongst the principal officers of the Asylum, all of whom appear to take an interest in the welfare of the patients, and the cases are well understood by both the medical officers, as is to be expected, when the junior medical officer has filled that post for nine years.

SALOP AND MONTGOMERY ASYLUM.

3 March 1883.

Salop and
Montgomery
Asylum.Progress of
Additions.

THE additions and alterations in this Asylum, plans for which were sanctioned by the Secretary of State, are now being carried out, but the progress made has not been so great as we could have wished, and we fear that for a long time to come the comfort of the patients will be interfered with, and the management of the Asylum rendered difficult by the building operations. The only completed work is the Superintendent's house, which is occupied. The laundry, which according to the contract should have been now finished, is yet without the roof, and will probably not be ready before the autumn; the walls of the workshop block and of the new male wards are above the ground, and those of the new central building are nearly to their full height, and in some other directions work has begun. The alterations of the kitchen and offices have not been commenced, nor the erection of the proposed dining-hall.

By the works in progress, or sanctioned, very many of the existing defects of this Asylum will be remedied, and we may confidently expect that they will place it in a condition of efficiency which will repay the Counties in union for the necessarily large outlay. We could have wished, however, that the views of our Board as to the propriety of increasing the somewhat limited area of land belonging to the Asylum, in view of the prospective large addition to the population, had prevailed, and we hope that this may yet be done.

Statistics.

There are to-day 243 male and 284 female patients in the Asylum, 527 in all. Boarded out in other Asylums there are 109 patients who should, properly, be received here. The present charge to the unions for maintenance is 8 s. 5½d. per week.

Since the visit of our Colleagues last year, on 18th April, 68 males and 76 females have been admitted; 33 males and 47 females have been discharged, 17 of the former and 20 of the latter having recovered; and 22 males and 19 females died.

Two of the deaths we shall have to notice; the causes of the remainder were of an ordinary character. One of the two was
that

that of a man who was found dead in bed from heart disease ; the other, that of a woman (F. C.) who committed suicide by drowning. A coroner's inquest was held in each case. The circumstances of both were reported to our Board.

Appendix (C.)
Salop and
Montgomery
Asylum.
Inquests.
Suicide.

In the case of the suicide the woman appears to have escaped from the observation of the attendants while going to or returning from evening chapel, and to have found her way to the pond in the garden in front of the Asylum, in which, having been missed at bedtime, she was found dead. We have inquired further into the case, but without eliciting any facts in addition to those reported by Dr. Strange. It appears to us that the charge nurse of the ward committed a grave error in interrupting, as she did, the counting of the patients leaving her ward for chapel, but there must also have been want of supervision by the attendants who conducted the patients there. The hour of service is 6.30. It may be a question whether it is safe to have it so late, except when the days are long enough to permit of going and returning by daylight. The pond in question having by this occurrence been shown to be a possible source of danger, the Committee will doubtless consider the propriety of filling it up.

We learn that in 24 of the 41 deaths post-mortem examination was made.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Some fractures of limbs have occurred from accidental falls, and in one instance a male patient's rib was broken. Though no direct proof was obtainable, suspicion pointed so strongly to ill-usage by an attendant that he was properly dismissed.

The behaviour of the patients as we inspected the wards yesterday, was very orderly and free from excitement. A woman complained to us that her head had been kept under the water when she was having a bath, about two months ago ; she had not, she said, made any previous complaint ; the allegation was strenuously denied by the nurse complained of, and having considered the matter, and listened carefully to the patient's story, we are not disposed to believe it.

Complaint.

The proportion of old, feeble, and demented cases in this Asylum is certainly large, and we were not surprised to find 14 males and 11 females confined to their beds, or that 27 males and 29 females were under medical treatment.

Generally, the dress of the patients was in proper order, and of good material. A woman we found in a strange attire ; when excited she is destructive, and tears her clothes, and yesterday she was in some rugs tied about her. Effort should be made to improve her habits in this respect.

Condition of
patients.

We have, as usual, inquired into the employment of patients, their attendance at Divine Service, and at the associated entertainments, and the arrangements for their exercise. The particulars correspond very nearly with those given in last year's entry. While building operations are in progress patients must of necessity be more restricted to the airing-courts, but we concur with our Colleagues in hoping that ultimately the plan of giving more extended exercise to every patient not physically incapacitated may be in force.

Employment.

Appendix (C.)

Salop and
Montgomery
Asylum.Staff of
attendants.Seclusion and
restraint.Precautions
against fire.

The staff of attendants is maintained at the same strength as last year, but there have been again rather numerous changes in the individuals. Twelve of each sex, of those now here, do not yet reckon a year's service. It is right to add that among these are included laundry maids, who also discharge some of the duties of nurses. There is not yet a head attendant for the female division. The matron, who is also housekeeper, discharges the duty, but the undivided attention of a superior officer is very necessary.

We have examined the records of seclusion and restraint, and find that since the last visit the former was employed with 13 males on 50 occasions, and for 196 hours; and with 15 females on 34 occasions, and an aggregate of $126\frac{3}{4}$ hours; and that one man (who has been noticed in former entries) was restrained on several occasions, and for long periods, to prevent his injuring himself by biting. Another man, who was admitted with a broken jaw, was also restrained for five days for surgical reasons.

We have found the wards in good order and comfortable. In some there is need for paint and re-decoration, which they will no doubt receive when the general alterations are complete. The overcrowding of course remains. The dormitories are clean, and the bedding receives proper attention. We may hope that coir fibre, as a material for filling beds, will eventually be altogether disused here, as it is in most public Asylums.

Since the last visit internal hydrants have been fixed throughout the wards, with lengths of hose in connection. Some simple rules of procedure in case of fire should be drawn up, and all attendants, female as well as male, should be taught how to use, and practised in the use of, the hydrants.

We are glad to note that a second assistant medical officer has been appointed; Mr. C. Denning fills the office. The case-books and other medical records are well kept.

SOMERSET AND BATH ASYLUM.

24 April 1883.

Somerset and
Bath Asylum.Precautions
against fire.

WE have visited this Asylum yesterday and to-day, and are glad to be able to report that several of the recommendations made by our Colleagues have been carried into effect, and others are receiving attention. A housekeeper has been appointed, having charge of the laundry and kitchen.

A fire brigade has been organised, and is exercised once a month. We gave a sudden alarm of fire to-day, and in six minutes the water was playing over the roof of the south wing. No rules, except verbal, have as yet been given to the brigade, as Dr. Wade has been unable to procure any suitable to this Asylum.

The ventilation in the water-closets has been improved, and all the seats are now, or will shortly be, divided. The stock of clothing has been largely increased, and many of the men are now allowed two shirts a week. We wish we could report that

that all had two shirts, for the same shirt does duty day and night, in our opinion neither a healthy nor cleanly arrangement. There is a hydrant close by the carpenter's shop, which was formerly used as a washhouse. More easy chairs have been placed in the female infirmary, and several minor matters of this nature have been added for the comfort of the patients; but the most important subject we have to notice is, that all the drains have been looked to and ventilated, and all the drains which could possibly be diverted have been, so that there are but three drains now running beneath the building, and these have been buried in concrete, by which means it is hoped all danger will be averted. It is satisfactory to be able to report that no case of typhoid or erysipelas has occurred in this Asylum since the last visit. It would be well if a new plan of the drains were hung up in the hall in the place of the plan now on the wall.

Appendix (C.)
—
Somerset and
Bath Asylum.

Sanitary condi-
tion.

Turning to matters suggested, which are in hand, we have to report that the kitchen and fittings are to be improved and renewed forthwith, and plans are prepared for a more suitable shoemaker's shop. We are glad to learn this, and wish we were able to state the same respecting the tailor's shop, which to-day was close and stuffy, and must be unhealthy, and we should have been pleased could we have reported that the enlargement of the steward's stores, and the bakehouse was to be undertaken. We are told that there is so much in hand just now that there has been no time to convert the female bath-room into a day-room, and to build a general bath-room for the women, similar to the bath-room for the males. The drying ground is not laid with asphalt, but this also will doubtless soon be done.

The matter mentioned by our Colleagues which seems to us to demand the most serious attention at our hands, and which has not yet been altered by the visitors, is, that the means of inspecting the epileptics, occupying single rooms, by night, remains as at the last visit, *i.e.*, the attendant has to open the door, and go into the room, and look at the patient whenever he goes his round of the dormitory. In addition to there being no means of insuring that the attendants do open the doors of the single rooms, and see if the epileptic patients are in need of assistance, it is in our opinion a dangerous practice for one attendant to enter alone into the room of a violent epileptic, and should the present system be continued, we consider that there ought to be two attendants on duty in either division in the epileptic dormitories, to prevent the possibility of a dangerous or fatal assault being made upon the night watch. No fresh contrivance has been devised or adopted to test the vigilance of the night attendants, and until some mechanical means, such as an electric clock is adopted, we think there ought to be an officer appointed as head night attendant in either division, whose sole duty should be to go throughout the building, and see that the other attendants are awake and vigilant.

We were not altogether satisfied with the condition of the bedding at the bottom of the beds; in many beds it was old, dirty, and stained, needing renewal, and we doubt if the

Appendix (C.)
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 Somerset and
 Bath Asylum.
 Bedding.

present staff in the upholsterer's shop is adequate to keeping the beds in proper order, consideration being given to the fact that the majority of beds are the old box beds, now almost obsolete in County Asylums. The mattresses which have been wetted once, are dried and put on the bed again. On the second occasion the mattress is picked to pieces, and dried before being re-made. It would be better if the mattresses were always picked to pieces and dried before being replaced on the beds. It is right to state that in neither division did we discover any unpleasant smell of tainted air, and the ventilation of the wards and dormitories seems to be generally good. They were in good order and tidy, whilst the bedding was good and sufficient.

Condition
 of patients.

The clothing of the patients was suitable, and we saw but few who had strong, exceptional dresses. We saw all the patients in residence, either yesterday or this day, visiting all the buildings occupied by the patients, and we also went into the kitchen, offices, workshops, &c., wherein the patients are employed, and in company with the clerk of the works went over the new annexe for 80 female patients.

The walls of the dining hall, western wing, and the end day-room, are built to the roof plate level. We were told, it is hoped, that the building may be finished by the end of the year, and we can only say we wish this may not be too sanguine a hope. We gave every patient full opportunity of speaking with us, and very many did so.

Dietary.

The dinner which we saw on both days of our visit consisted yesterday of roast beef of good quality and sufficient quantity, but very badly carved, being cut in hunks and not in slices. The potatoes are very poor, and we were astonished that they had not been rejected. The dinner to-day is usually soup, but owing to the scarcity of onions, as the steward informed us, it was tinned meat and potatoes; excepting the potatoes the dinner was good, but we were sorry it happened that an alteration in the dinner should have been necessary, as it gave the patients an opportunity of saying (as many did), "We have a better dinner to-day because you are here; you should see our soup dinner."

Patients fit for
 removal to
 Workhouses.

Complaints were few, and principally on the score of illegal detention, but we were unable to suggest to Dr. Wade that any of those who asked for their discharge should be allowed at this time to leave the Asylum. There are, however, several cases here who might with but little supervision be well cared for in the workhouse. There being now 39 patients boarded out at another Asylum, when the annexe is ready for occupation it will be half filled, and should the annual increase of the female lunatics in the county of Somerset continue in its present ratio, but four years will be past before the new building has every bed occupied, so that the necessity for providing for the insane poor will shortly, we fear, again become a pressing question for the Committee to consider, but the removal of quiet harmless cases to the workhouse may for a time avert the difficulty. One woman, an epileptic, complained to us that she had on Sunday last been struck by a nurse, and deprived of her tea. The latter part of
 her

her statement was admitted; the former strenuously denied by the nurse. As all the more intelligent patients had at the time of the alleged assault gone to the dining hall for tea, we were unable to obtain any proof or disproof of the patient's statement. We cannot give any opinion in the matter, but the patient had undoubtedly a bruise on her breast, where she stated the nurse struck her, and we think that the behaviour of the nurse ought to be narrowly watched for the future.

Appendix (C.)
Somerset and
Bath Asylum.

We were on the whole well satisfied with the attendants, who are now 76 in all, 39 in the male and 37 in the female division; five of the men and 14 of the women do not yet count a year's service. We are glad to find that an increase has been made in the wages; male attendants commence at 22 l. and rise to 30 l., with 3 l. beer money, whilst the charge of the ward gets at once 30 l., rising to 37 l. The female attendants begin at 14 l., rising to 18 l., with 2 l. beer money, and the charge nurses commence at 18 l. up to 23 l. Uniform is also given to both sexes.

Staff of
attendants.

During our inspection we found 14 men and 24 women in bed, many of them being old and feeble cases. Under medical treatment last week were 17 men and 19 women.

Seclusion has been found necessary in the cases of 20 men and 9 women, on 43 and 41 occasions respectively, and for a total duration of 1,006 hours; of the patients so treated, 17 were epileptics and 1 was a general paralytic, whilst 1 woman accounts for 199 hours.

Seclusion.

Three men have been restrained, 2 for surgical reasons, by the glove, and 1 by the belt and gloves, to prevent determined attempts at suicide. No one, however, was either restrained or secluded during our visit, and the behaviour of the patients was for the most part quiet and orderly; very few were noisy, and no one was aggressive.

Restraint.

Since our Colleagues were here on 11th May, 75 men and 100 women have been admitted, 22 men and 35 women discharged on "recovery," 1 of each sex as not insane, and 5 men and 62 women left "relieved" only, or "not improved." The number on the books to-day is 729; 320 in the male and 409 in the female division. There are on trial 3 men and 12 women, and the vacant beds are 29 in the male and 24 in the female division. There are 4 private patients, 2 of each sex, paying 13 s. 1½ d. or 15 s. 2 d. per week. The charge for the remainder is 9 s. 11 d. The deaths have been 44 men and 32 women, all from causes ordinary in an Asylum, and call for no special remark. The assigned cause of death was verified by autopsy in 65 out of the 76 instances.

Statistics.
Post-mortem
examinations.

The coroner held 3 inquests, 2 in cases where the patient had been only three or four days in the Asylum, and the other a sudden death from epilepsy during the day.

Inquests.

We made inquiry as to the means of amusement afforded the patients, and find that about 70 men and 170 women are usually present at the associated entertainment. It struck us, however, that the wards were but scantily supplied with papers and other

Amusement.
means

Appendix (C. means of amusement, and we learnt on inquiry that only four daily papers are taken in for the whole Asylum.

Somerset and Bath Asylum. At Divine Service last Sunday 348 patients were present in the morning and 360 in the evening, whilst about 230 attended the week-day prayers.

Employment. The men who are usefully employed are 204, and the women are 202 in number, but of these 65 on the farm, and 67 in the latter division are ward cleaners only. Dr. Wade informs us that no patient physically fit to go beyond, is confined to the airing-courts for exercise. Amongst other works in progress not already mentioned we should notice the new outfall sewage works, which consist of two sets of tanks to be used alternately; each set consists of two precipitating and two filtering tanks, and we are informed that this system has been for some time in use for the sewage of the town of Taunton, and has been successful. Whilst at this Asylum the tanks are larger, and the filtering power more in proportion to the population than at Taunton, so we hope no cause of complaint will hereafter arise with regard to fouling the stream flowing to Wells.

The foregoing report shows what a satisfactory change has taken place since Dr. Wade came into office; and the assistant medical officers, and the rest of the staff seem anxiously desirous to assist him in his efforts to bring this establishment into the front rank among county asylums.

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS. - 1. STAFFORD.

17 October 1883.

Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Stafford.)
Statistics.

THIS Asylum has not been visited for 14 months by members of our Board. We are glad to find the medical superintendent restored to health, and a second medical assistant, Mr. Ransom, confirmed in office; 705 patients are now on the books; that is to say, 389 men and 316 women. The cases at Carmarthen have been got in; they swell the admissions to 325, of which 168 have been in the male, 157 in the female division; 72 men and 80 women have been discharged. Of both sexes, 108 have recovered; 86 males and 60 females have died. No inquest has been considered necessary. There have been 48 post-mortem examinations. The total number of deaths has been 146. The causes of death recorded are:—Lung affections, 27; general paralysis, 26; exhaustion from mania and melancholia, 25; epilepsy, 23; the other death causes do not require mention here. The rate of mortality on the average number in residence during 1882 was 15·5 for both sexes, and for the expired period of 1883 it has been 14·7. These are very high rates. Small-pox has been rife in the town, but no case has occurred in the Asylum. The patients were all re-vaccinated in March last, and the attendants had the choice of re vaccination or the surrender of their situations. Nearly all accepted the first

first alternative. There has been no epidemic in the Asylum. Only one man, a male patient, was yesterday in bed; it was a case of hystero-epilepsy. Twenty-three males and 33 females are registered as taking medicine.

Appendix (C.)
Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Stafford.)

The only person in seclusion during our inspection was a man destructive in his habits and himself desirous of seclusion. No patient was then in restraint. According to the Medical Journal, 8 men and 1 woman have been restrained since last August; all but 2 of the men were cases of wet packing to allay excitement, and for a few hours only; the 2 men were gloved, one of them for some weeks, to prevent self-injury, but he could himself remove the gloves; the other for a fortnight, on account of destructive habits. The female was slightly restrained to prevent self-injury, twice; on one occasion for 6 days, on another for $2\frac{1}{2}$ days. Twenty-five men and 29 women have also been secluded for short periods, as a rule most of them being epileptic, and some so secluded by their desire. The epileptics are as many as 72 males and 74 females. The cases to whom a suicidal disposition more or less active is attributed, are 71 on the men's side, 67 on the women's. The general paralytics appear to be 19; 22 men and 31 women are both epileptic and suicidal. We notice that Mr. Pater, in his report to his Committee of 1882, gave a very unfavourable account of the admissions of that year. He stated that of the 244 admissions, 131 were in bad bodily health when brought in, 51 were suffering from incurable forms of insanity, 23 were 60 years of age or more, 34 were relapsed cases, and 36 others had been insane from three months to many years before admission.

Seclusion and
restraint.

The dietary is good. The patients' clothing is satisfactory. We specially commend the neatness of the women as regards dress and their hair; this is creditable to the nurses. A second change per week of body linen has very properly been given to men and women. The patients were orderly while we were in the wards, still the classification appears too strict, and even in No. 1, where the more troublesome women are warded, the tranquillity which was secured during our visit may have been due to the temporary separation of 12 of the worst cases in a separate day-room not large enough for them. The new day-rooms and dormitories for the female epileptics are occupied by them with a certain number of other patients, including the more actively suicidal. There, in consequence of the large amount of space we believe, was perfect quiet. The beds provided for this class are suitable; they have a novel wire protection to the bed sides.

Dietary, and
condition of
patients.

The new male epileptic accommodation is still in the hands of the contractor, the men's division is therefore much crowded. We extremely regret the delay in the completion of the recent additions to the Asylum. It cannot fail to be prejudicial to the patients. The wards are, however, generally in a proper state as to cleanliness, comfort and order. A few matters require mention. We think that the iron bars should be gradually abolished; commencement might be made in No. 7 on the female side. The tile flooring there should be replaced by planks; also

General con-
dition.

Suggestions.

Appendix (C.)
 Staffordshire
 Asylums.
 (Stafford.)

the plaster floor in No. 1 on the male side. We believe the last proceeding is already proposed by the Committee. Gas lights should be in all water-closets, but safe from interference. Water-closet in No. 7 male ward has no such light. Many basins in lavatories are of metal, and are worn out; these should be replaced by basins of earthenware. Some waste-pipes from sinks and baths still communicate directly with sewer drains. Many doors of single rooms (even in the new buildings) open inwards; this is a very grave defect. Screens are required between the baths, certainly in the women's division. The heavy metal plugs in new baths should be secured from patients' interference. Bagatelle board and more furniture should be supplied to female epileptic day-rooms. The starch kettle in the laundry is dangerous. Gates on the stairs in the new buildings for epileptics are a *sine quâ non*, and the means of amusement in the wards during leisure hours are not abundant.

Precautions
 against fire.

As to the provisions against an outbreak of fire, the rescue of the patients, and the extinction of fire, the Committee have, we understand, these matters under consideration. Our attention is chiefly directed to the rescue of the patients, and no great amount of water is necessary for this purpose. The supply of water for saving the building and the general purposes of the Asylum is, however, apparently insufficient. The construction of gas works in the neighbourhood has diminished the well supply, and it may be necessary to sink another well, and without many months' delay. The rescue of the patients in the event of a fire will be facilitated in certain directions by external stairs, plans of which have been shown to us; but the early discovery of an outbreak of fire at night must depend chiefly on the vigilance and observation of night patrol. We think the night attendants are too few. On the male side there are two general, and one attached to the epileptic dormitory. On the female side there is but one general night patrol, and two nurses sitting in the epileptic dormitories. The services of the second general night attendant on the men's side are frequently appropriated by a single patient. The visits of the general night attendant do not appear to be strictly within one hour, and no night attendant visits the detached block where are 88 male patients. There is no special night attendant in either infirmary, each containing about 40 patients, and the attendants on the epileptics are overtaxed by too many cases under supervision. Hydrants, internal and external, are being supplied to the main building; but there is no fire alarm, gong, or bell, no electric or telephonic communication between the wards or detached block and the medical officers, no fire escapes, and there are iron bars to all windows. We think that visits to every part of the main building should be secured hourly at least, that the new external stairs will be proper; but that at least one exclusively fire patrol is necessary inside the main building, and one also outside to secure the safety of the Asylum and its detached block. Rapid means of communication should also be provided between the wards and night patrol with the medical officers. The tell-tale clocks should be superseded by electric apparatus.

Some

Some windows in the main and detached buildings should be made available for escape. Hydrants should be in the wards as well as on the stairs of the main building. Hand-pumps in portable cans, with fire buckets to be always full of water, should be supplied at the detached block. Rules for the guidance of the attendants and nurses in case of an outbreak of fire should be drawn up, and they should be regularly drilled with the hydrants, &c., and examined as to their duties in regard to the removal of patients to a place of safety. For the general night supervision of the sick, and of the epileptic and suicidal, one person should sit up in each of the infirmaries, and the attendants in the epileptic dormitories should have some help. Seventy cases are too many, we think, to be carefully looked after in an epileptic and suicidal dormitory by one person. We find that the attics in the main building are now vacated by female patients; and we are glad to report that the gas can now be cut off speedily from any ward. Too much reliance must not be placed upon the four extincteurs, though they usefully supplement other means for extinguishing fire.

Appendix (C.)
Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Stafford.)
Precautions
against fire.

The day staff consists of 29 men in charge of 389 male patients, and 27 nurses in charge of 316 female patients, besides the head attendants. Under one year's service are 8 of the male attendants, 12 of the nurses. The women's wages are not high. Women enter at 15 *l.* yearly, and rise to 20 *l.*; ordinary charge nurses, 22 *l.*; that in the troublesome ward, 26 *l.*; with the epileptics, 27 *l.*; the head female attendant enters at 30 *l.* The men are, in proportion, paid better, subordinates receiving 24 *l.* to 30 *l.*; charge yielding 32 *l.* 10 *s.* to 38 *l.* 10 *s.*; with the troublesome patients, 38 *l.* 10 *s.* to 43 *l.* 10 *s.*; the head male attendant gets 64 *l.* yearly.

Staff of
attendants.

The returns of employment inform us that 264 male, and 165 female patients are usefully employed, but 72 of the former, and 64 of the latter work chiefly in the wards; 85 men are employed on the grounds, 56 pump, 31 assist in the shops, 19 in the offices. Of the women, 29 help in the laundry, 10 in the kitchen, and 62 do needlework. Out-door exercise must be interfered with by the non-completion of the airing-courts, the general condition of the grounds, and the delay in making the boundary walk. We trust that the Committee will think fit to expedite the works in progress. Though the medical superintendent might possibly employ more male patients out of doors the employment of more able-bodied labourers from outside appears to be necessary.

Employment.

Additions to
Asylum and
improvements.

The chapel and the laundry additions are yet unfinished. The mortuary and post-mortem rooms are built; these rooms will, we hope, lead to an increase of autopsies. Fifteen acres of land have been acquired from the corporation upon a yearly tenure since our Colleagues last visited; and the Committee have secured the non-pollution of the brook in front of the Asylum, and have diverted the slop-water which formerly water-logged the meadow; this diversion, it is hoped, will make an improvement in the general drainage of the Asylum.

The case-books appear to be properly kept.

Case-books.

Appendix (C.)

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS—2. BURNTWOOD.

20 October 1883.

Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Burntwood.)

YESTERDAY and to-day we inspected this Asylum. An admission while we were in the wards brought the number of patients up to 600. The males are 303, the females 297. There are several children of each sex. We saw all the insane inmates, and were gratified with their general contentment and quiet demeanour, due, we believe, to considerable improvement in treatment and classification since Dr. Spence took office. At their request we gave separate interviews to two male patients, both manifestly insane, both desirous of discharge, and one complaining of ill-treatment many years ago, which it was now much too late to investigate with any advantage.

Statistics.

Since our Colleagues' visit in 1882, 187 admissions, 67 discharges, and 89 deaths have been recorded. The recoveries appear to have been 48; and 3 patients were discharged, because after admission they exhibited no insanity.

Post-mortem
examinations
and Inquests.

Of the 89 deceased patients 47 were subjects of post-mortem examinations. The mortuary requires enlargement and repair, and some suitable internal fittings. We should also like to see an increase in the number of autopsies. It appears that the fractures of ribs of a patient who died in February last were only discovered by post-mortem examination. His death and that of another male patient were inquired into by a coroner's jury, and were duly communicated to our Board; but the verdict in one case was apoplexy, and in the other pleuro-pneumonia, accelerated only by the fractures, and no blame was attached to any person.

Medical
treatment and
general health.

Eighteen patients of each sex are registered as taking medicine. Dr. Spence has never blistered any patient since he became superintendent, and sedatives are very rarely prescribed here. Two males and 4 females were the only patients in bed during our inspection. No epidemic has visited the Asylum. From some districts the access of friends to patients has been denied, on account of the prevalence there of small-pox. In the infirmaries were, yesterday, 26 males and 27 females. A woman assists as a nurse in the men's division. In No. 5 also, where are old men and children, there is a female attendant.

The chief causes of death have, as usual, been due to pulmonary and brain diseases, epilepsy and general paralysis. No cause of death calls for special comment.

Improvements.

The detached hospital (built, we believe, at a cost of 800*l.* or thereabouts) is now temporarily occupied by 10 patients, with an attendant and his wife. Besides the Asylum and its offices, we inspected that hospital and the farm buildings, and also went over some of the land. In every direction we saw progressive improvements; but about an Asylum there is always something to

to be done to keep up with the times. The workshops are unsatisfactory; there should be communication by electricity between the wards and the centre of the main building to summon the medical staff or acquaint them of any event; also between the Asylum and the engineer's quarters at night. An attendants' mess-room should be provided, and the erection of a dining hall should be kept in view; also the fact that the epileptics are not under that perfect supervision at night which only a dormitory expressly constructed for that class can afford.

Appendix (C.)
Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Burntwood.)
Improvements.

The epileptics here are 85 men and 77 women; of these 72 and 71 sleep in the attics. Most of the suicidally disposed are also in the attics at night (a large number), of whom 16 men and 9 women are described as "actively" in that condition.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The staff of day attendants has been increased, and now consists of 20 men and 2 women on the male side, 20 on the female, but one of the latter is always in turn acting as night attendant, and therefore is relieved of day duty. The night staff consists of one general and one special attendant in the male division; the last sits up with the epileptic and suicidal. On the female division are one general, one special, and one infirmary attendants. We are glad to hear that Dr. Spence proposes to place another night attendant on duty; that is to say, in the male infirmary. Whether one night attendant awake in each of the attics is enough to supervise so many epileptic and suicidal cases as are there brought together is a grave question. Electric apparatus tests vigilance at night.

Staff of
attendants.

The precautions in regard to fire are rules to the attendants, the supply of hydrants inside and outside, three extincteurs, fire buckets, and some portable hand-pumps. We are told that the Asylum is examined throughout, late at night, for the detection of fire; and, for the bulk of the patients upstairs, there are two exits, stairs of stone being near the centre and at each end of the building. At the northern and southern extremities it is possible, though not very probable, that in the attics and on the floor beneath exit might be cut off by a fire near the stairs, and we think that on the attic story at least two balconies should be so constructed in each division as to afford a retreat by another way. We have not yet seen any fire escape, shoot, or ladder, which would be of any use where a number of insane patients were to be rescued. Some external stairs suggested by the county surveyor seem to us to be too costly for the requirements of this Asylum. Reliance must be chiefly placed upon proper arrangements for the early detection of fire and the activity of the staff, who have requisite printed instructions. While upon the question of fire, we would suggest that in the theatre or recreation room the doors should be altered so as not to open inwards. We find that there are three tanks containing, we are informed, at bed-time 25,000, 4,000, and 4,000 gallons, and the pressure is sufficient to send the water over the roof of the Asylum.

Precautions
against fire.

The patients were properly clothed for the season of the year, and fires were lit in the wards. The men have two shirts weekly,

Condition of
patients.

Appendix (C.) and the women's body linen is changed as often. Winter dresses have not yet been served out on the female side, but shawls were generally worn.

Staffordshire
Asylums.

(Burntwood.)

Improvements.

The laundry has been re-modelled, and additional fittings have been supplied. A better receiving room, and separate access to that room from without from each division are matters which, we understand, are not to be delayed.

No. 5 male ward has been set apart for old demented men and idiot children, and made much more comfortable for occupation by such cases.

We do not enumerate all the improvements in the Asylum. There are many others; notably, sitting rooms have been found for the attendants off duty, whose hours of duty, by-the-bye, have been somewhat shortened. Outside the Asylum we noticed a new cricket ground, and the re-laying out of No. 7 female airing-court, and an additional drying ground in connection with the laundry. Although the female attendants' wages have not been raised, the supply of dress to them has been increased. A duplicate set of pumps is in course of construction; that will be a very valuable agent in forcing water where required.

Dietary.

The dietary is still good; we saw excellent fare on table. Beer has not been taken from the patients here, and they have now always two vegetables at dinner with their meat.

Looking at the records of seclusion and restraint, we learn that no such treatment has been thought necessary. For feeble and restless cases, if not for violent ones, padded rooms should, however, be provided.

Casualties.

There are two casualties in the medical journal which we may mention. A patient in the male division stabbed two different patients. Neither of the men injured was seriously damaged, but each lost a good deal of blood. The assailant is addicted to picking up articles which he contrives to secrete and sharpen; morning and evening, and at odd times, the man is searched and deprived of any dangerous weapons in his possession.

Employment.

The patients now usefully employed are 275 males, 233 females. Housework in the galleries, &c., deduct 75 of the men and 96 women. About 40 males assist in the shops, 7 in the offices, the rest out of doors. Of the women, 29 work in the laundry, 18 in the kitchen.

Divine Service.

There is but one performance of Divine Service by the chaplain on Sundays in the chapel, and not more than half of the patients were present at that service last Sunday. There are, however, daily prayers read by the medical superintendent, which bring together about 140 male and 98 female patients. The office of chaplain is vacant, but a neighbouring clergyman visits the Asylum.

Amusements.

The amusement of the patients is by no means neglected; a new piano and a magic lantern have recently been purchased. Walking exercise receives proper attention. Last Saturday 208 women walked in the country; 236 men on Sunday last. In diminished

diminished number the women walk out, weather permitting, on several days in the week; recently parties of each sex have gone out blackberry picking. Amateur performers from the vicinity have kindly assisted, during the past year, in theatrical and musical performances for the patients' amusement. It is to us very gratifying to report this practical sympathy by outsiders with those under care and treatment here.

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Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Burntwood.)
Amusements.

SUFFOLK ASYLUM.

12 May 1883.

WE have inspected this Asylum to-day, and seen all the patients in its wards. There are upon the books the names of 162 males, and 219 females. One man is away on leave of absence.

Suffolk
Asylum.

We regret to report a continuance of an unhealthy condition of the establishment. In the temporary infirmary for epidemic disorders are 3 women, of whom 2 are, and have been for some time past, suffering from diarrhœa, attributed to the faulty sanitary condition of the Asylum. As many as 8 patients of each sex have died of diarrhœa since our Colleagues' visit in May 1882; there have been 178 cases of this malady among the patients of both sexes, and 20 among the attendants; besides these, four nurses have had septic sore throats. The patients' cases occurred thus: 6 in June, 5 in July, 16 in August, 19 in September, 15 in October, 84 in January, 6 in February, 2 in March, 3 in April. Dr. Eager is uncertain what, in the sanitary arrangements of the building, may be the cause of the diarrhœa. In the present month there have occurred two cases among the attendants, and 4 among the patients. An abatement of the epidemic followed closely the filling up, in February, of the sewage filter-beds, in the vicinity of the Asylum, and a ventilation of drains about the building, and of some of the wards. The wards were thus improved by Tobin's pipes, and by orifices in the ceilings. A drain from the laundry (which drain ran near the Asylum well) has also been taken up, and sanitary pipes have been substituted. The sewage is now conducted by glazed pipes to an outfall, about 1,300 feet in front of the Asylum; the Committee failed to obtain a right of passage for the sewage into tidal waters, which right they desired to get. Dr. Eager seems rather disposed to believe that foul exhalations from the filter-beds were the cause of the diarrhœa, and that the cases which have occurred since those beds were abolished, are attributable to germs of the malady latent in patients till a recent date, but taken into their systems through vitiation of the atmosphere by those beds. He can discover no inlet of sewer-gas through the drains of the Asylum; and he disputes the accuracy of Mr. Hodson's report on that point. That gentleman was the last expert called in by the Committee to advise them upon the drainage and water-supply of the Asylum. The Asylum

Sanitary
condition.

Appendix (C.)
 Suffolk
 Asylum.
 Sanitary
 Condition.

well-water has not been used on the female side, it is noteworthy, for dietetic purposes since November 1882, but as an experiment, it is now again used in the male wards, sparingly however, and we think, not perhaps to a sufficient extent to determine whether it be, or be not, deleterious. The water from the Melton Brewery fetched hither in carts, is the general supply now resorted to for drinking and cooking. It has been considered to be good, but has not been analysed. This arrangement for supply of water can only be regarded as a temporary expedient; there is not even any agreement for its supply for any definite period. Though, as we have above stated, some steps have been taken to remove possible causes of the diarrhoea, the Committee have not yet determined what course they will take upon the recommendations of Mr. Hodson in regard to the general sewerage of the Asylum, or its future permanent supply of water. In view of Mr. Hodson's report, we are disposed to think that if this Asylum is to be kept open, its system of drainage is far too faulty to be left in its present state; and that an ample supply of water for cooking and drinking must be obtained from some pure and permanent source, not only with reference to any contemplated enlargement of the Asylum, but from regard for the health of the present inmates. Our Board will perhaps consider whether, under the peculiar circumstances, it would not itself obtain a report from some eminent professional person to assist the Commissioners in advising the Home Office whether what has been done, and is proposed to be done, to put the Asylum into a proper sanitary condition, with reference both to its sewerage and water-supply, be satisfactory. We may add, that the boring of the Asylum well has ceased, the water failing at a depth of 313 feet from the surface, and in chalk.

It would be scarcely fair to close this Report, however, without expressing recognition of the efforts already made from time to time by the Committee and Medical Superintendent to remedy some of the many structural defects of the Asylum; but if, as Mr. Hodson reports, the whole system of the Asylum drainage be leaky, and no continuous flow of sewage be possible in the main sewers (from their enormous size), and if there be no free current of air in the sewers, and the supply of water to the Asylum be also unfit, or scarcely fit for drinking and cooking purposes, no delay should take place in discussing any longer whether the Asylum is to be abandoned, or to be placed in a proper sanitary condition. Immediate action is necessary to guard against preventible deaths in the building; and costly though it may be to re-construct the drainage, that cost should be met, or the Asylum should be closed. According to Mr. Hodson, the existing sewers are really dangerous reservoirs of poisonous gas; the main sewers are also described by him as generally half-brick culverts, 18 inches wide, and 2 feet 6 inches high, the bottom and sides being formed of loose bricks without mortar; they are exceedingly shallow, the crown of the arch being within a few inches of the floors of wards; many of the old branch drains, he says, are merely butt-pointed agricultural drain-pipes,

drain-pipes, only the more recent ones being of glazed stone-ware, Appendix (C.)
with socketed joints. We agree with Mr. Hodson that the ^{Suffolk} sanitary knowledge of the present day warns us to expect, under ^{Asylum.} these circumstances, the prevalence of disease.

The admissions since our Colleagues' visit on 25th May 1882, Statistics.
have been 40 men and 44 women. Owing to the unhealthy state of the Asylum admission was stopped in January last, and only one man and five women have been received here during 1883. All fresh cases of insanity from Suffolk requiring Asylum treatment have, since January, been received at Norwich Borough Asylum by arrangement between the authorities of Suffolk and Norwich Asylums; at present, 14 men and 16 women are at Norwich Asylum at a cost to this Asylum of 16 s. per head per week. In Norfolk Asylum 23 Suffolk patients are maintained at 14 s. per head weekly, and there are 79 at Ipswich Borough Asylum at 15 s. per head per week. Thus, 132 Suffolk cases are not in their own Asylum. The weekly charge here for 1882 was 10 s. 7½ d., but for the last quarter, owing to the extra cost involved in the treatment of diarrhœa cases, it was 13 s.

The discharges have been 55; of these, 45 were upon recovery. The deaths were 22 males and 17 females. Of the 39 deaths, 16, it has been already stated, were due to diarrhœa; but for those 16 deaths the mortality would have been low, 8 per cent. for men and 4 per cent. for women, or 6½ per cent. per annum for both sexes on the average daily number resident. No suicide or fatal casualty has occurred, and no coroner's inquest has been held.

To-day being wet, all the patients were indoors for inspection; State of
and the over-crowding, as day-space, was easily observable, more wards.
especially in wards 2 and 3 in the female division, and in ward 3 on the male side. In female ward 2, were 32 patients, many noisy and excited, and several wearing exceptional strong dresses, and with but three nurses. Wards No. 2 in each division are more cheerless than any with which we are acquainted; and until they are considerably altered by the enlargement of the windows, the introduction of objects of interest, and the decoration of the walls by colour or by fresh paint, their condition must continue prejudicially to affect the patients there brought together. As regards night space, the over-crowding was most marked in No. 5 attic dormitories.

In the female wards, other than No. 2, and throughout the Condition of
male side, the patients were quiet and orderly at the time of our patients.
visit, and the clothing and personal appearance of both sexes was fairly satisfactory; we might perhaps report even more favourably of the women in some wards, and say that they were very neat in appearance.

No one was under restraint, nor in seclusion to-day. We find Restraint and
from the medical journal that one dangerously impulsive man seclusion.
had his hands confined by a muff, from 4th November to 1st January; that another man wore a special dress from the 10th February to the 6th March, to prevent violence to others, and for destructive habits; and that a third man was restrained by

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Suffolk.
Asylum.

a jacket for two days for surgical reasons. Seclusion has not been much employed, 3 men and 10 women only having been thus treated, on few occasions and not for long periods. The patients under medical treatment, according to the last registry, are 8 men and 14 women.

Paralytic,
epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The general paralytics are only 3 men and 2 women; the epileptics, 25 males and 23 females; the patients deemed to be suicidal, are 7 men and 13 women. No epileptic or suicidal patients are under continuous night supervision; there being but one night attendant on each side of the Asylum. Owing to structural difficulties, all these patients cannot be associated at night in their divisions; but we think that a considerable porportion, including the most anxious and severe cases, might and should be so brought together at night, and a special attendant placed in charge for continuous supervision.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff of day attendants consists of 17 men and 19 women. It was much larger when the cases of diarrhœa were numerous. There is some improvement since our Colleagues' visit in 1882, in the duration of their service; still 11 attendants cannot count six months duty here, and four others have been in office less than 12 months.

Employment.

The records of employment show good results as regards the male division, where 109 do some kind of work; deducting 14 who are ward-cleaners only, the male workers are 57 per cent. of the patients on the men's side. In the female division the return is not quite so favourable, as after deducting 46, who are merely ward-cleaners, 45 per cent. is the proportion usefully employed.

Amusement.

Divine Service.

Fortnightly dances, and occasional dramatic representations continue to be given, not without much trouble and difficulty, owing to the want of a proper recreation hall. The numbers attending these entertainments, and those who are present at daily prayers and the Sunday services in the chapel, do not differ materially from those given in returns to us in previous years.

Improvements.

Besides the sanitary improvements already mentioned, there are but few structural alterations to report; but we were pleased to notice a great improvement in No. 6 male ward, which has been renovated and decorated in good taste, the ventilation increased, and new earth-closets, urinal, and store rooms, have been provided.

We cannot doubt that when the more pressing matters which affect the patients' health are brought to a satisfactory conclusion, the Committee will not refuse to carry out the many additions and improvements necessary (and often mentioned in previous reports) for placing this Asylum in a more efficient state for its purposes. In the meantime, some of these, including the carrying out of the plans for enlargement, which wait the approval of the Home Secretary, must remain in abeyance.

SURREY ASYLUMS.—1. WANDSWORTH.

7 May 1883.

THERE are to-day under care in this Asylum 1,053 patients. Surrey Asylums. (Wandsworth.) The males number 412, the females 641. The Asylum is full on both sides, and in some wards there is overcrowding. From returns made to our office we find that on the 1st January 1883 in the Asylums of Surrey there were 2,011 cases; 422 in other County Asylums, and 414 in hospitals and licensed houses, all being chargeable to Surrey or unions in that county. These figures show that the New Asylum for Surrey, now building, will soon have as many patients as it can receive without enlargement. In view of the difference between 11 s., the weekly rate of maintenance here (it is lower at Brookwood) and that charged at other asylums, hospitals, and licensed houses for Surrey paupers, the erection of the new Asylum has certainly not been too early. The medical superintendent has not been able to return to workhouses more than 12 persons since our Colleagues' visit in 1882, as manageable there, though not recovered. Three women and one man are on leave of absence. All the other patients we have seen, spoken to many, and no one has been refused a hearing.

The admissions since last visit by the Commissioners, on the 12th May 1882, have been 120 of men, 121 of women; 171 cases, in all, have been discharged, of these, 129 had recovered. The deaths have been 81. The post-mortem examinations, 32. Statistics.

The recoveries, as compared with the admissions of 1882, were in the proportion of 43 per cent. The death-rate for that year was 10·5 for men, and 7 per cent. for women, or 8·4 per cent. for both sexes, calculated, as usual, upon the average daily number resident. This death-rate is somewhat below the average in county asylums, and it has not been higher since the Commissioners last visited. Two deaths were from typhoid fever. This disorder attacked seven patients, all males, scattered in various wards, and during June, July, August, and September, 1882. There were also two cases of scarlet fever, these on the female side. Five of the men, and both those women recovered. The fever could not be traced to any definite cause.

Coroner's inquests have been held in two instances, viz.: upon Inquests. a woman who hung herself in a water-closet, and upon another woman who was accidentally choked by a piece of meat lodging in her throat. Each case was duly reported to our office, and was the subject of correspondence. Our Board considered that in the case of suicide the supervision, not being continuous, was insufficient. In the ward where the event occurred there are 58 patients, 19 of whom are suicidal, and the nurses are four only.

A fifth nurse is, we think, required, and it should be the duty of one of the nurses, in turn, to specially overlook patients visiting the water-closets. The patients now registered as being under medical treatment are 45 males and 49 females. As many

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Surrey
Asylums.
(Wandsworth.)

General
paralytic,
epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

as 33 men and 23 women were in bed during our inspection of the wards; two of the latter, very aged persons, had fractures of the neck and of the thigh-bone from falls in getting out of bed.

The general paralytics are stated to us to be 30 males and five females; the epileptics 70 men and 64 women. Of the latter class, and patients suicidally disposed, 75 males and 38 females occupy certain dormitories under special supervision; this supervision is imperfect owing to structural arrangements, some of which cannot well be altered. We pointed out, however, to Dr. Biggs how it might be greatly improved in the male division, by the removal of an attendant's room and certain small ward offices, and by throwing together in this way two dormitories. This alteration would also provide six additional beds for patients, and at a small cost. We cannot but observe that many more of the epileptic and suicidally disposed among the women should be under continuous night supervision, and that better arrangements should be devised for their safety at night. The night attendants are sufficient in number for the proper care of many more women, if there were suitable dormitory accommodation for all those who require that protection continuously.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff of day attendants consists of 43 men and 49 women; they also are sufficiently numerous, except in No. 7 female ward, where we have recommended the employment of a fifth nurse. We were favourably impressed with the appearance of both sexes. The wages are liberal, but 13 men and 15 women have not yet seen 12 months service. During the summer months, when four attendants from each division are generally absent on holiday, their places are filled by others temporarily engaged, under promise of permanent engagement as vacancies arise, if they should behave well and be found useful.

Wards, &c.

The Asylum has been greatly improved by the outlay upon it during the past few years, and we can report very favourably upon the general appearance of the wards; the decoration is in good taste, the pictures and flowers give a cheerful aspect to the whole interior, and there is no want of substantial comfort. We noticed fresh painting of some of the galleries, day-rooms, and dormitories; new fittings in several directions. The theatre has now been provided with scenery and other stage apparatus, and as a visiting room it must prove very useful, the former provision on that point being wholly inadequate, not to say repulsive to visitors.

Entertainments have already been given in the theatre on five occasions; other means of amusement in the wards for the patients seem liberal. The house formerly occupied by the medical superintendent is in process of conversion for the accommodation of patients. The plans were some time back approved. The addition will be useful, but we hope that it will be utilised in the way of giving relief to the wards rather than in admission of more patients. It is not easy to say where 28 cases whose removal from the Kent Asylum at Chartham is now required, can be received here. Something should be done, and that without delay, to obviate the crowding together in some of the dormitories
of

of so many wet and dirty cases, where, we gather, the atmosphere at night is much vitiated; more than one suicide also points to the necessity of an improvement of the shutters generally in the single rooms; the deposit of foul linen in the waterclosets at night is also a faulty matter, taking into consideration the construction of those closets, and their opening into the wards. The bedding we found everywhere clean and good, but patients complain that they feel the bedstead bars beneath the mattresses, so that paillasses appear to be desirable. As to the bath-rooms, the attendants should keep them more tidy, removing thence to some proper place brooms and other things which should not be kept there.

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Surrey
Asylums.
(Wandsworth.)

We were generally satisfied with the patients' clothing and the condition of their dress. No one was restrained at the time of our visit, and the only patient in seclusion was a violent maniac, admitted on the second day of our inspection. Seclusion appears from the records to be sparingly employed. No man, excepting the patient above referred to, and but 15 women, having been thus treated; the occasions of seclusion being also few and the duration short.

Condition of
patients.
Seclusion.

Restraint by gloves is, however, much used; 19 men and 24 women have, since the Commissioners' last visit, had their hands thus secured; six of the former and two of the latter for surgical reasons, the others for destructive, violent, or suicidal propensities. One of the men also wore a restraint dress for a total period of 2,521 hours.

Restraint.

The numbers attending Divine Service on Sunday appear to be about 250 men and 290 women. Those who were present at the last dramatic representations, on the 16th and 17th of March, were, it seems, 200 men and 150 women, or thereabouts, each night, *i.e.*, about 700 of the total number of patients on the two nights. We should be glad to hear of the noble recreation hall being used weekly for some kind of associated amusement summer and winter. Another direction in which the health and contentment of the patients would be promoted, would be the organisation of a daily system of walking exercise in the general grounds. At present about 200 men and 350 women go occasionally beyond the airing courts; 106 men and 293 women are returned as walking weekly beyond the estate; it is right, however, to say that the airing courts are very good, and well planted, but they are too small for the extended daily exercise so desirable as a means of treatment.

Divine Service,
amusements
and exercise.

As regards employment, not including 61 men and 65 women occupied exclusively in cleaning the wards, the numbers returned to us are 45 per cent. of the males and 43 per cent. of the females. Of the former 73 work on the land, and 115 in the workshops, kitchen, washhouses, and elsewhere in the offices; 137 women do needlework, and 53 are in the laundry department. We should be glad to see a better return as regards men, especially of men upon the land, with or without implements, according to their capacity and mental condition. The workshops are very good.

Employment.

Appendix (C.)
 Surrey
 Asylums.
 (Wandsworth.)
 Precautions
 against fire.

Inquiry into the provisions for extinction of any outbreak of fire in the Asylum informs us that the attendants are practised fortnightly in the use of the hydrants and hose, but as yet the necessary code of regulations for their guidance in the emergency has not been drawn up.

SURREY ASYLUMS.—2. BROOKWOOD.

23 November 1883.

Surrey
 Asylums.
 (Brookwood.)

THE patients at this Asylum are 418 males, 632 females, a total of 1,050, but within a few days drafts hence are we understand expected to the new Asylum for the county. The medical staff consists of the superintendent and two assistant officers. One of the latter is a somewhat new appointment; he had previous experience in Cornwall Asylum.

At the present time 130 Surrey cases are in other county asylums, 30 at Moulsoford, 100 at Arlesey, besides many in licensed houses. One patient of each sex is absent from this Asylum on leave.

There are now on duty a lady matron, in the female division at the main building, and an assistant matron at the female detached block. The first held office in the Kent Asylum at Maidstone. These are both new appointments, and so far they have been a success. We think that female officers if wisely selected, are likely to have a very useful influence in the women's wards, as regards attendants and patients. We came somewhat disposed to think that there were unfit persons among the nurses, and that not long since charges of cruelty towards female patients were not without some foundation; we are glad to report an apparent improvement in this direction. Indeed no complaints except on the ground of detention were made to us by any patient. To stamp out all cruelty, however, it will be always necessary to avoid any leniency in punishing offenders of this class. No length of service should we are of opinion extenuate an offence of this kind.

Staff of
 attendants.

The day staff of attendants consists on the male side of the head attendant, eight in charge, and 36 subordinates; on the female side of 11 in charge, and 39 ordinary, *i. e.*, a body of 44 men, 50 women. The night staff has been strengthened, and very properly so. For the men there are five attendants up through the night, one overlooking the rest, one in the epileptic dormitory, one where the suicidally disposed sleep together, one in the infirmary, one general. For the women there are seven nurses on night duty, similarly distributed, except that two are up among the epileptics of their sex.

Epileptics.

The female patients who are subject to fits are now placed together at night in adjoining dormitories in No. 10 detached block, and their supervision is good, but convenient single rooms in connection therewith are too few, yet it is difficult to see how they

they can be provided. The architect consulted as to the practicability of arching between the male epileptic dormitories has, we hear, advised that the proceeding would be structurally unsafe.

Appendix (C.)
Surrey
Asylums.
(Brookwood.)

The main building is now visited on the male side by the night inspector twice, and the charge nurses perform the same duty on the female side, and at No. 10 electric communications have been extended; exits seem numerous in the event of an outbreak of fire, and escape shoots have been added to the means for rescue of patients. We tested an extincteur and saw several men, including patients, descend in rapid succession from the uppermost floor of No. 10 in a shoot. We still think that the chief reliance for the safety of the patients in case of fire must be the night watch and the various stairs. Something should be done in regard to an outbreak of fire towards the cutting off gas in wards without throwing others into darkness.

Precautions
against fire.

We as usual visited all the day-rooms and dormitories; they are in high order and their condition must contribute largely to the patients' contentment, the female infirmary is now No. 9; here and in other words we saw a very good dinner; the patients have a choice between beer and milk at that meal, and most prefer the beer; the attendants have the same option. Six of each sex were the only patients in bed during our inspection. The clothing of the patients deserves favourable mention; we did not see one strong dress in use.

Conditions of
wards, diet,
and clothing.

No patient was secluded or restrained while we were in the wards, and the general behaviour was very good. No bad language, no noise, and no violence. We hear, however, that not long ago a male patient, with whom we had some conversation, suddenly dealt a violent blow to Dr. Barton with a broom which had been carelessly left by attendants within his reach. There have been no unusual deaths in the Asylum, but a man committed suicide whilst on leave in September last. This death was the subject of correspondence with our Board. There has been no inquest, but 71 post-mortem examinations have been made, the deaths having been 101. Five cases of erysipelas are recorded; none ended fatally, and they were not traceable to any local defect. The serious casualties have been three of men, one of a woman; three were intercapsular fractures of the neck of femur from falls, not sustained in struggles with attendants, but with fellow-patients; the fourth was a fracture of a hand caused by door striking. In the wards to-day are 25 men and as many as 16 women, general paralytics. It would seem that this malady is gaining ground among females yearly. The epileptics are 146, of whom 84 are on the women's side. Those last registered as being under medical treatment of the whole of the insane are 18 males and 44 females; taking sedatives yesterday were 6 patients only; 14 on the previous day. Since the last visit of our Colleagues' in December 1882, there has been no resort to seclusion or restraint.

About 50 patients of both sexes have almost unrestricted liberty; 8 of them occupy beds in the main building; the rest

Appendix (C.) are distributed in the detached houses. There are now 8 with the gardener, 11 with the bailiff, 10 at Brookwood farm-house, 2 in the gasman's cottage, and 11 females at the hospital for infectious cases, temporarily occupied by quiet patients. At the gardener's house we would recommend the addition of a bath-room as a very necessary adjunct.

Water supply. We are sorry to learn that the water supply of the Asylum is still in a very unsatisfactory position; the boring of the well has it appears been suspended since May, and is only just resumed; a depth of 221 feet has been reached, and there now remains a deep and solid stratum to be pierced before the loose sand overlaying the chalk can be reached; the progress made during the past week seems to have been 19 feet. Meanwhile the water in use deposits so much iron in the pipes of the Asylum, that we foresee a heavy outlay will ere long be necessary to renew them. The supply of water to the uppermost closets in the main building was yesterday very deficient.

Employment. As to the employment of the patients the returns are very satisfactory, 318 men, 357 women, whose employment may be thus summarised: Men, 163 on the farm and in garden, 61 domestic offices, 28 ward helpers, 66 at various trades and employments. Women, 128 ward helpers, 68 in the offices, 161 at needlework. The patients able but unwilling to work are according to the last registry 14 on the male, 34 on the female side. The Committee have we learn considered our Colleagues' recommendation of a labour inspector, and are of opinion that the bailiff should discharge these duties.

Divine Service. At chapel last Sunday were 381 patients; more we think should be induced to attend; the Roman Catholic patients are 85; these have proper ministrations from a priest. We saw and conversed with the chaplain, and are glad to find that he is now able to resume his duties after a long illness. He answered our questions as to books for the patients; they are numerous, but a large proportion seems to be unsuitable for the readers.

Workhouse cases. Not many appeals were made to us on the subject of discharge, but we are much disposed to agree with the medical superintendent that a very large per centage of the cases could be well cared for in the special wards of a workhouse with some attendance and supervision and a proper diet. There have been 130 admissions of each sex, and 132 discharges. Out-door exercises of the patients and amusements present no novelty for mention.

Improvements. The structural alterations and improvements have not been so important that we need to refer to them specifically, but they show that the superintendent is anxious to keep up the character of the place for completeness in its provision for the class to be cared for. It may be a small matter but we would notice that a mess room is apparently wanted for the laundry maids; the other attendants apparently prefer their meals in the wards. The chapel still requires some colour to relieve the cold aspect of its interior, but it now has an organ.

SUSSEX ASYLUM.

9 June 1883.

DURING yesterday and to-day we have carefully inspected this Sussex Asylum.
 Asylum, the present condition of which is in general most satis- General
 factory. The wards in each division are remarkably bright and condition.
 comfortable, and it is evident that the strictest attention is paid
 to cleanliness. The sanitary state of the Asylum is very good,
 and nowhere did we observe any absence of ventilation, or indi-
 cation of the admission of noxious gases. Indeed the system
 adopted here of discharging all the sewage directly on to the land
 without any intercepting tank would seem to prevent entirely the
 formation of sewer gas, and to secure the Asylum from that most
 dangerous agent. Beside the security thus afforded there is the
 additional safeguard of the disconnection of all waste-pipes outside
 the building.

We must mention with approval the very ample supply of
 books, papers, and periodicals provided in the wards, and all
 accessible to the patients. From a return made to us we learn
 that 20% are expended half-yearly in the purchase of second-hand
 books, and that 18 daily, 50 weekly, and 38 monthly newspapers,
 or other publications, are purchased for the use of the patients.

We have taken care, as usual, to see every patient in residence ; Statistics.
 these were 832 in number, 355 being males and 472 females ;
 there are besides 2 female patients out on trial, but still borne on
 the register. For the total number of 834 patients there is at
 present abundance of room, and vacancies exist we are told for
 44 males and 21 females. This relief from pressure for space has
 been obtained principally by the free discharge of cases not
 absolutely cured to workhouses or the care of friends. Of 197
 patients who, since the date of our Colleagues' visit on 28th
 February last year, have been discharged, 54 were removed to Discharge
 workhouses and 37 to the care of friends ; and of these 81 patients of patients.
 not more than 2 or 3 have, Dr. Williams tells us, been returned
 to the Asylum. The experiment, therefore, of relieving the con-
 gestion of an Asylum by sending out carefully selected cases of
 the chronic and harmless class has been fairly and successfully
 tried here, and it will probably obviate for some time the necessity
 of further extension. The removal of such cases of course
 materially alters the character of the insane population, largely
 increasing the proportion of acute and violent cases, and also as a
 consequence increasing the cost of supervision, but we have not
 observed, in the course of our inspection, any serious evil to have
 resulted. There was but little noise in the wards, and no violence
 or aggressiveness. While on this subject, however, we would
 suggest whether a less strict separation of the excitable cases from
 the quieter might not be beneficial. We have elsewhere seen
 good results to follow upon a more general mixture of the classes.

Of the 197 cases discharged as above, 138 are recorded as Statistics.
 recoveries. In the same interval 291 patients, 142 males and 149
 females,
 0.48.

Appendix (C.) females, have been admitted, and 59 males and 46 females died.
 ——— The causes of the deaths do not call for special notice; none was
 Sussex Asylum. due to violence or any epidemic or infectious disorder, from
 which the Asylum has been free.

Post-mortem In 47 cases only were post-mortem examinations made. No
 examinations. coroner's inquest was held.

The mortality in 1882 was for the males 14·1, and for the females 5·6, or for both sexes 9·3 per cent. of the average daily number resident.

The recoveries in the same year are stated to bear the ratios of 38·7 for males and 67·9 for females, to the admissions; or 52·8 for both sexes.

Of the patients now here, 729 are chargeable to Sussex unions, 16 to Chichester, 56 to Hastings, 4 to Seaford, 4 to out-counties, and there are 25 of the private class.

The general charge has been reduced by 3 *d.* a week since last year, and is now 9 *s.* 6 *d.* for the county and Brighton patients; of the latter there are, we understand, about 240. The question of that borough providing itself with a separate asylum for its insane poor appears to have been resolved in the negative, or at all events to be for the present in abeyance.

We were satisfied with the clothing and personal neatness of the patients of both sexes, and with the efforts made to amuse and interest them.

Condition of
 patients.
 Employment.

The returns of useful employment are very satisfactory, and according to them it appears that of the males, excluding 84 who are ward cleaners only, 56 per cent. are usefully employed, as many as 116 being engaged on the land; and that of the females, also excluding ward cleaners, only of whom there are 55, 65 per cent. are employed upon useful work.

As regards exercise, too, the returns are favourable, and inform us that all but 39 of the males, and all except 79 women, take more extended exercise than they can obtain in the airing-courts.

Staff of
 attendants.

The staff of attendants seems to be adequate to the service of the Asylum, though the proportion to patients is not large. It is, indeed, we think, below the average of most county asylums. The staff remains of the same strength as last year, except that an assistant female officer to assist the housekeeper and chief nurse has been appointed. Of the present nurses, 11, and of the male attendants, three only have been under a year in the Asylum service.

Seclusion and
 restraint.

There have been very few instances of the use of seclusion or restraint since the last visit, and the latter has been chiefly in the form of wet packing.

The usual renovation of the decorations of wards and other repairs have been effected, but there has not been any material structural addition or alteration since the last visit.

WARWICK ASYLUM.

24 February 1883.

WE have now completed our annual inspection of this Asylum, which occupied us also during the whole of yesterday. It continues to be maintained in a very satisfactory condition, and its general management is of a high character. Warwick Asylum.

The patients now on the books are 671 in number, 290 being males and 381 females; 3 of the latter are absent on trial, and with these exceptions we have seen every patient. They appear to us to be well cared for and kindly treated, and properly attended to in person and dress. From one patient, however, we received complaints of roughness on the part of attendants, not to him, but to other and more helpless patients. These complaints we have investigated as far as we could, but we failed to obtain any corroborative evidence, and we have reason to suspect that the charges are dictated by spite against the attendants of the ward.

The state of the wards is very good. They were bright and comfortable, and the sanitary arrangements are now apparently free from defect; no where did we perceive any bad smells, and the Asylum has recently been quite free from epidemic and infectious disorders.

Since our Colleagues paid their last visit, on 27th April 1882, 42 male and 61 female patients, 103 in all, have been admitted here; 33 patients, of whom 25 had recovered, have been discharged, and 48, 25 males and 23 females, died. Both the rate of mortality and that of recovery in comparison with the admissions have been rather low in the period under review. Statistics.

The causes of the deaths, which were verified by post-mortem examinations in 37 instances, were, with two exceptions of the ordinary character. One of the excepted cases was that of a male patient in an epileptic fit at night, he having turned on his face, and so been suffocated. He did not sleep in the epileptic dormitory, being a patient, who, as explained by Dr. Parsey, greatly resented being removed there from his own ward, but he was in the ward in which a night attendant sits. The other excepted case was that of a woman who, with other complaints, had fractured her thigh bone in an accidental fall. The particulars of these cases were duly reported to our Board at the time of their occurrence, and they were the occasion of coroner's inquests. Some other casualties resulting in fractures occurred, but none terminated fatally. One, however, the fracture of a male patient's rib, led to the dismissal of an attendant who appears to have been guilty of ill-usage. The evidence we are told was not considered strong enough to support a prosecution. Death by suffocation in a fit.
Inquests.

The returns supplied to us show that a good proportion of patients of both sexes, about 70 per cent. in each case, are usefully employed more or less in the various occupations common in Asylums, and we are glad to observe that a very moderate number

Appendix (C.) number, 28 males and 30 females, are restricted wholly to the airing courts for exercise.

Warwick
Asylum.

The numbers usually attending Divine Service and the associated entertainments are not proportionately very large, being 304 and 262 respectively.

Divine Service.
Amusements.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff of attendants remain at the same strength as at the last visit.

The medical staff has undergone change, both the assistants then here having resigned; their places have been supplied by Dr. Sankey, from the Prestwich Asylum, who is styled the deputy medical superintendent, and Dr. Miller.

The present health of the Asylum is good. We found only 4 patients of each sex confined to bed, and 10 of each sex are registered as under medical treatment.

Seclusion.

There is no record of the use of restraint since the last visit, but 3 male patients (and these only) have been secluded. The occasions were only 4, and the total duration of the seclusion $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

No structural additions or alterations have been effected since the last visit, but ordinary repairs have been attended to, and in some places the external stone and brickwork renewed.

The present weekly cost of maintenance is 9 s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. We are informed that there are vacancies for 23 male patients and 11 females. No patients have been removed to their union workhouses since the last visit, but there are many who might well be treated there, and we hope this means of relieving pressure upon the accommodation will not be overlooked.

WILTS ASYLUM.

18 October 1883.

Wilts Asylum.

THIS Asylum contains at present 626 patients, of whom 281 are males and 345 are females: two of the latter are of the private class. All have been seen by, and had opportunity of speaking to, us. A few complained of some harsh treatment, but evidently their stories were largely tinged with exaggeration.

Condition of
patients.

Generally, we found the patients in both divisions tranquil and orderly; a few men in the wards for the more excited class were noisy, but not aggressive. The women were on the whole very neat and clean in dress. The men not so much so. We had no complaints of the food, either in regard to its quality or sufficiency.

Amusement.

In the treatment of the patients we are glad to find that amusements of various kinds are liberally provided; but the absence of a recreation hall must enhance the difficulty of arranging for those in which both sexes join, such as the weekly dances. We must hope that in time this defect will be supplied.

Employment.

The returns of useful employment, which is a most important item of treatment, show the following results. Of men, 160, and of women, 184, are employed in various ways, including domestic work

work of the wards. These numbers are 57 per cent. of the male, and 53 per cent. of the female patients; and these per-centages are not so favourable as are shown at some County Asylums; we think they may be increased, and trust that no effort will be spared to provide employment and engage patients to occupy themselves with it. Appendix (C.)
Wilts Asylum.

We are glad to notice an improvement in the arrangement for out-door exercise of a more extended character, and we are informed that not more than 48 men, and 18 women, are now entirely confined to the airing-courts for their exercise.

The limited area of the Chapel no doubt restricts the number of patients attending divine service. Last Sunday 252 of both sexes were present. Divine Service.

Since the visit of our Colleagues just a year ago, there have been the following changes. Patients admitted, males 63, females 73; total 136; discharges, 20 males, 35 females; total 55, of whom 15 males and 30 females had recovered, and 1 male and 2 females, not recovered, were returned to their union work-houses; patients died, males 42, females 34, total 76. Two of the deaths call for notice; one was that of a woman, an epileptic, at night; she was too excited to sleep in the observation dormitory, and was, therefore, placed in a single room in No. 3 Ward, where at five o'clock on the morning of 20th March, she was found by the night attendant lying on her face and dead. The verdict of the coroner's jury was to the effect "that she had died from syncope, accelerated by turning on her face, probably in an epileptic fit." Statistics.
Inquest.

Since this occurred, Dr. Bowes has arranged that the epileptic and suicidal patients who cannot be placed in the observation dormitory shall sleep in No. 2 Ward, in which one of the night nurses sits, except when on her rounds, and who has thus these patients under much more frequent observation, being seen half hourly. Epileptic and suicidal patients.

The other death alluded to was of a male patient, from typhoid fever in January last. This disease had prevailed rather extensively in the Asylum, though it was the only death from it. The Committee instituted a careful inquiry, by Mr. Hodson, C.E., of Loughborough, into the sanitary condition of the Asylum, and many defects were discovered. Under Mr. Hodson's advice, extensive alterations have been carried out in the system of drainage. Sewers running under the building have been abolished, except at two points where new pipe drains bedded in cement have been laid; new external drains have been laid which carry the sewage to the new tank of much smaller size than the old one, and from which it will be pumped by a gas engine for irrigation of the land; soil-pipes of closets have been placed outside, and ventilated by being carried above the eaves, and all waste pipes disconnected and ventilated. It seems to us that these works have been based on right principles, and carefully carried out, and we doubt not the health of the Asylum will greatly benefit thereby. Indeed, at present the sanitary condition is very good. We find very few patients confined to bed, and no serious illness prevails. We

Appendix (C.) learn that in the case of 47 of the deaths, post-mortem examinations were made.

Wilts Asylum.
Seclusion and
restraint.

As regards seclusion and restraint, we observed that the former was used in the case of 15 males on 40 occasions, and for a total of 262 hours, and of 20 females, on 53 occasions, and for 327 hours, and the latter in the case of 3 women for surgical reasons.

Apart from some disturbance from the works in progress, we found the wards generally in very good order, clean, and comfortable. But we must except Nos. 3 and 4 on the male side, which need brightening and improvement. We understand the floors require relaying, and when this is done we hope some oil-cloth will be introduced.

The bedding is clean and good, and we are glad to notice that the bedsteads for epileptics have been lowered. The box bedsteads are still too numerous.

Precautions
against fire.

We paid particular attention to the means of escape from the dormitories in case of fire; all but the following are provided with double exits, viz., No. 4 male, and Nos. 4 and 9 female. In each of these we recommend the construction of an external staircase, properly protected, at a point as distant as possible from the existing staircase. The present means for extinguishing fire are to be supplemented by four corridor fire engines, and a supply of fire buckets, which have been ordered; and a steam fire alarm has been fixed near the engine house. We regard, however, a good system of night watching as the greatest safeguard against danger from fire. There are three night attendants on duty on each side; one is stationed in the epileptic dormitory, one in the infirmary ward, and the third makes two-hourly rounds through the remaining wards, and in addition has to attend to the epileptics who do not sleep in the regular dormitory for that class. We are disposed to think that more frequent rounds, hourly at the outside, should be made, and for this an additional attendant for each division should be appointed. The general staff is not too large in proportion to the number of patients.

We are glad to find that Dent's clocks have been provided with recording boxes in every ward. An electric system would, we think, have been better, and it could have been utilized for summoning aid in case of need. Some means of speedily doing this would certainly be very useful.

Suggestions.

Among other works effected since the last visit, we find that No. 8 gallery on the female side has been furnished as a dormitory, and the estate walks have been extended.

Before concluding our report, we desire to bring the following matters under the consideration of the Committee. The laundry generally is hardly sufficient for the work to be done; but especially is the sorting room too small, and the drying closets are inadequate. We recommend the erection of a separate sorting room for the female division on the opposite side of the ironing room, the appropriation of the present mortuary to the purpose of a foul linen washhouse, putting in it a drying closet, and so enabling the present foul linen drying closet to be used for

for ordinary linen. This, of course, involves the erection of a new and better mortuary in a more suitable position. Appendix (C)

We think it would be an improvement if the male attendants were provided with uniform. Wilt's Asylum.

We add that the erection of a detached chapel, and conversion of the present one into a recreation room should not altogether be lost sight of.

The Asylum has vacancies for only 10 male and 20 female patients, so that the question of further extension will, we fear, soon become pressing.

The maintenance rate has just been reduced to 7 s. 7 d. per week.

WORCESTER ASYLUM.

4 December 1883.

THERE are in the Asylum 349 male, and 421 female patients, making a total of 770, of whom 60 belong to the private class. Worcester Asylum.

There are besides, 25 males, and 30 females who are boarded out in the Rubery Hill Asylum, so that the entire number of patients is 825. Statistics.

Here the wards are overcrowded, but they will be relieved by the new annexe now being erected, and which is calculated for 210 patients, with room for extension. This building will not be ready for more than a year, and at its completion there will probably be more than 100 patients to be at once placed in it. We find the foundations of the new building laid, and the walls carried up to the damp course.

Since our Colleagues' visit of 11th November 1882, 88 male, and 89 female patients have been admitted; 34 males, and 62 females discharged, 22 of the former, and 29 of the latter having recovered; and 44 males, and 40 females died. The rate of mortality has been about 10 per cent. of the average daily number resident. General paralysis was the most fatal of the causes of death; 20 patients died from it. We notice that a male general paralytic was choked while eating his lunch, and that a female patient committed suicide. In these two cases there were coroner's inquests.

The causes of the remaining deaths were of the character common in Asylums. In all but three cases post-mortem examinations were made.

There have been several casualties occasioning fractures of limbs and bones. One was the subject of complaint to us by the patient. On inquiry we found, as was in fact admitted by the patient, that he had made an attack upon an attendant who was engaged in shaving another patient, and that in a struggle which ensued the attacking patient fell and had a rib broken. In another case of broken ribs, the patient is stated to have attacked the night attendant, who with the assistance of another attendant got the man on his back on the floor, but in the struggle he had

Appendix (C.) three ribs broken. It is, we fear, but too probable that in these cases the attendants pressed with their knees on the patients' chests.
 Worcester Asylum.

In January last a male patient was attacked by typhoid fever, but recovered. It was supposed he had caught the infection from a sewer which had been opened for the purpose of removing an obstruction. There is at present a woman suffering from the same disease, but how contracted is not known. She has been a patient in the Asylum for some months. No other cases than these of epidemic or contagious disorders have occurred since the last visit.

Condition of wards.

During yesterday and to-day we have visited all parts of the Asylum. We found the wards in good order, but the temperature in some, chiefly in the female division, was low. Some experiments are being made in the male division to determine a satisfactory method of warming the wards, and particularly the single rooms. Several wards have been painted this year, and all look comfortable, but the occupants of some are too numerous.

We are glad that the new buildings will comprise properly arranged dormitories for epileptic and suicidal patients, for those now appropriated to these classes are structurally unsuitable, and complete supervision at night is impossible in them. Mechanical means for testing the watchfulness of the night attendants have not yet been provided, but we understand that the purchase of some of Dent's Tell-tale Clocks has been sanctioned; we would most strongly recommend an electric apparatus, now used in many asylums, in lieu of these.

Condition of patients.

The demeanour of the patients was quiet and good during our inspection. Their dress is very satisfactory, and due attention appears to be paid to personal cleanliness and neatness.

Employment of patients.

The returns supplied to us indicate that about 70 per cent. of the men, and 74 per cent. of the women engage, to a greater or less extent, in some useful employment, as many as 102 men being employed on the land. These proportions are satisfactory. We could wish to see the numbers who do not go beyond the airing-courts, namely, 100 males and 131 females, considerably reduced, and efforts should be directed to this.

A larger chapel would no doubt create a larger congregation; and we learn that its enlargement is now under consideration. On Sunday morning 349 patients attended Divine Service.

About 385 patients are usually brought together at the associated entertainments; on special occasions, more.

The patients at present under medical treatment are 23 males and 42 females.

Restraint and seclusion.

We find no record of the use of restraint since the last visit; but seclusion has been resorted to in the cases of 18 males on 61 occasions, and for an aggregate of 567 hours; and of 9 females on 42 occasions, and for a duration, in all, of 874 hours.

Attendants.

We learn with satisfaction that the Committee have just decided upon supplying uniforms to the attendants in both divisions, their wages remaining the same. The present staff, excluding head attendants, artizans, and domestic servants, comprises

prises 22 males and a woman for the male division, and 25 nurses for the female division, for day duty ; and there are three night attendants on each side. The proportion of day attendants to patients is 1 to 15 on the male side, and 1 to 17 on the female. These proportions are lower than are usually found in county asylums, and we think the staff in some wards scarcely adequate. In No. 2 Female Ward, for example, there are 56 patients, of whom 33 are considered more or less suicidal, and others epileptic, in the charge of only 3 nurses, or 1 nurse to 19 patients. The woman who committed suicide was an inmate of this ward. It seems to us that here, certainly, there should be another attendant. The changes among the attendants have not been unduly numerous since the last visit.

Appendix (C.)
Worcester
Asylum.
Attendants.

The precautions against fire have, we are informed, been made more complete. We have suggested the addition to the code of instructions to attendants of some simple directions as to the course to be followed in removing the patients to a place of safety, and apportioning to each attendant his or her special duty. The exits from No. 7 Female Dormitory, and from the dormitories in the centre, are not wholly satisfactory. The former, however, has windows which open just over a flat roof of part of the laundry.

Precautions
against fire.

Plans for the enlargement of the laundry and other portions of the offices have been sanctioned, and will be proceeded with as soon as possible.

New sewage tanks (which will not, we trust, be too large) are to be made, and a larger area of land will be brought under irrigation. The various works in hand or contemplated will all tend to the greater efficiency and usefulness of the Asylum, already in a very satisfactory condition. It would be well, however, if they included a detached hospital for the treatment of such cases as that of the patient now suffering from typhoid fever.

Works in
operation.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING) ASYLUM.

19 April 1883.

THE inspection of this Asylum which occupied us during the whole of yesterday, favourably impressed us as to its present condition. Since the visit of our Colleagues last year, however, certain serious sanitary defects became manifest which affected the health of the inmates, and caused an outbreak of diarrhœa and erysipelas in the autumn. Of the former of these complaints 16 cases have occurred, six ending fatally, and of the latter 16 cases, three resulting in death. A careful examination traced the cause to faults, both of position and of construction, in the drains. The main sewer was found to be laid inside the building in the basement, and its joints were defective, permitting the escape of sewer gas. A new main drain has now been laid entirely outside the building, and all waste and soil pipes carried into it, with, however, properly interrupted connection and orifices to the open air. A marked improvement in the sanitary condition

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condition has followed upon these alterations, and we may expect that the diseases referred to will wholly disappear. While on this subject we desire to suggest that, as further precaution, additional ventilating openings should be constructed in the main arterial drains between the building and the settling tanks.

Our Colleagues' entry last year noticed alterations in progress in the conversion of some dormitories on the male side into day-rooms. These have been satisfactorily completed, and a very comfortable ward, known as No. 8, has been provided. It is in charge of a married couple, and is used for quiet working patients; a corresponding alteration on the female side is to be carried out, but it is not yet commenced. During its progress beds will have to be placed in the old hospital ward, now disused, but which will afford very good sleeping accommodation.

Precautions
 against fire.

Preparations are being made for the erection of a water tower which will give a sufficient pressure to command the highest parts of the Asylum. In the meantime the provision for extinguishing a fire is very imperfect, and the chief means consist of a manual engine and hand pumps in the wards. It is expected, however, that the tower will be built and complete in the course of the year.

Statistics.

There are to-day on the books the names of 270 male and 299 female patients, 569 in all, being an increase of 28 upon the total on 7th March 1882, the date of the last visit; the admissions since then have been 186, viz. of 87 males and 99 females. Forty-one males and 59 females, total 100, have been discharged, of whom 89 had recovered, and 38 males and 28 females died. Reference has already been made to the deaths from diarrhœa and erysipelas. These have tended to raise the mortality of 1882 somewhat above the average of previous years, and of the rate usually prevailing in County and Borough Asylums. The only other exceptional deaths have been the choking of a woman at the dinner hour, and the suicide of another woman while absent on leave.

Inquests.

Coroner's inquests were held in both cases, and as regards the former an important correspondence took place between our Board, the medical superintendent, and the Committee of Visitors, to which it is unnecessary here to refer.

Post-mortem
 examinations.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 42 of the deaths.

The chargeability of the 569 patients (of whom 2 males and 5 females are absent on trial) is as follows: To the North Riding, 461; to Scarbro' and Ripon, 71, and the remainder 30 are private patients. The maintenance charges are the same as last year. There are now but eight vacant beds in the male and one in the female divisions. Some additional accommodation for women may be obtained by converting the old chapel into rooms for officers, and appropriating those now occupied by the latter as additions to the wards, and, of course, if pressure arises, private patients may be removed. The removal of the patients from the non-contributing boroughs seems hardly practicable, and it is to be feared that if the recent rate of increase of patients be maintained, some difficulty may before long be experienced.

The

The provision of a detached hospital for infectious cases has before been urged, and we would suggest for the consideration of the committee the expediency of erecting one of a simple character, which might ordinarily be occupied by men working on the land, thus affording accommodation which will certainly be needed.

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We are able to report favourably of the behaviour and personal condition and dress of the patients of both sexes during our visit to the wards, and judging from the absence of complaints they are kindly treated and contented.

Condition of
patients.

The wards are generally very cheerful and comfortable, more especially in the female division, but the projected improvements on the male side, such as plastering the walls, and introducing better decorations will, we doubt not, render these wards equally attractive.

No mechanical restraint is recorded.

Two patients were yesterday in seclusion owing to excitement, and we find that since the last visit 17 males and 10 females on 61 and 32 occasions respectively have been secluded, the duration being in the case of each sex 370 and 246 hours.

Seclusion.

The records of employment show us good results, especially as regards the men, of whom, not counting those who are exclusively ward cleaners, 59 per cent. are usefully employed, 96 working on the land and 53 assisting in the workshops. The return as regards the women shows 50 per cent. employed otherwise than as ward cleaners, but the practice prevails here of having the male dormitories attended to by female patients, so that in all about 67 women are employed in household duties.

Employment.

There is not anything in regard to attendance at Divine Service, exercise, or amusements, calling for special notice. These matters appear to be duly attended to.

Divine Service,
Amusement,
&c.

The epileptics are 24 males and 19 females, and the actively suicidal, 18 men and 17 women. Both these classes are brought together at night in the new special dormitories and adjacent single rooms in each division, where an attendant is continuously on duty.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The arrangement for continuous supervision is very good, and the electric apparatus for testing the wakefulness of the attendants used for communication with the quarters of the medical officers, if necessary, is very efficient.

Staff of
attendants.

It was provided, we understand, by Messrs. Harrison, Cox, Walker & Co., of Darlington, and the cost of the clock with 20 recording stations was about 70 l.

The night attendants are three in each division. In day duty there are in the male division, 28 men and 2 women, and on the female side, 23 women, including 3 laundry maids who assist.

We were pleased with the appearance of the attendants of both sexes. Dr. Hingston informs us that the matron has now assistance in her duties, which enables her to be more in the wards and better to supervise the work of the nurses.

Appendix (C.)

Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wakefield.)

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—1. WAKEFIELD.

25 July 1883.

Improvements.

THIS Asylum has the same number of patients, and the males are in the same proportion to the females, as the Commissioners' report of the 29th August 1882 recorded, the men being 710, the women 706. Several years have elapsed since either of us inspected the building. We can therefore appreciate the improvements which have been continued. The improvements in the drainage are important, and the latest work seems to have been effective ventilation of the drains; and a plan of their course is now approaching completion. Remembering that the Asylum was built in the early part of this century, and that barrel drains are frequently so far damaged, by the lapse of time and the gnawing of rats, as to become leaky, we recommend that this danger be not overlooked.

Statistics.

The cases admitted since our Colleagues' inspection last year have been 206 on the male, 180 in the female division. Of both sexes, 80 had previously been under treatment in the Asylum, their number was swelled by the return of many from workhouses. One hundred and nine patients have been discharged to workhouses and friends' care, and the number is still larger of those who could be so discharged if guardians were more willing than they are to receive them. The total number of discharges, including those 109 cases, has been 135 of men and 124 of women. A patient of each sex is absent on trial; recovery of 134 patients is claimed. Seventy-one males, 56 females have died. The mortality for 1882 was 4·49 per cent. on the average daily numbers resident. During the last 11 months it has been a fraction higher, but has not exceeded 10 per cent. per annum for both sexes. The health of the establishment has, however, not been satisfactory, and there have been many cases of diarrhœa, and 39 cases of erysipelas. Many of the latter cases were slight, but three men died of the disorder. At present no one is suffering from erysipelas, but a woman is in the detached hospital because affected with typhoid fever. After careful observation and inquiry, we concur in opinion with Dr. Major, that these disorders are probably due to over-crowding, and defective sanitary conditions as regards the asylum drains.

Post-mortem examinations.

The causes of death were verified by post-mortem examinations in 120 of the 127 cases.

Inquests.

In 9 instances, however, coroner's inquests were held. No other deaths were remarkable. Of the 9, 2 were suicides; a man hung himself on a staircase, a woman strangled herself at night in bed, in an associated dormitory; 2 were cases of suffocation by turning on the face in epileptic fits at nights, a man and a woman, neither being under continuous supervision; another case, that of a woman, was suffocation by the inspiration of vomited fluid into the lungs during an epileptic fit. Three of the nine were upon men who died suddenly from failure of the action of the heart, all labouring under serious brain disease. And the

ninth

ninth was the death of a criminal lunatic, a general paralytic who had sustained fractured ribs at the hands of a fellow-patient. Death took place from erysipelas, and the fractures did not apparently contribute to the fatal result. Full particulars as to these nine cases were duly communicated to our Board, and in some a correspondence followed.

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(Wakefield.)

According to the returns made to us there are now in the Asylum 132 males and 119 females subject to epileptic fits; of these 82 men and 60 women only are under continuous supervision at night. The difficulties of any structural alteration of the existing building to provide proper supervision for this class at night in dormitories with contiguous single rooms appear to be insuperable, and there are grave objections to additional buildings, and still graver to any increase in the number of patients here. As a temporary expedient we recommend that more night attendants be appointed to sit up among the epileptics in dormitories, so that preventable deaths may be obviated. We have indicated to Dr. Major how this recommendation may to a certain extent be carried out.

Epileptics.

Of the whole interior of the Asylum, as regards cleanliness and order, we can report very favourably, but the overcrowding of the day space, especially on the female side, where fewer are employed out of the wards and none leave for any meal, is much to be regretted. This has been the case for several years, and whenever the mischief can be remedied the opportunity should be seized. The recent cases of diarrhoea are warnings which should not be disregarded. Either day space should be obtained by sacrificing dormitories upon the plan adopted in No. 25 Ward, and about to be extended to No. 29, or considerable bays should be projected to include each storey wherever that can be done.

Overcrowding.

Among minor improvements indoors we observed an enlargement of a bath room in No. 32, and the alteration of a water-closet in No. 29, which is, we understand, to be copied in other wards. Corticine is also being substituted gradually for matting, which is often objectionable as holding dirt. Inspection slits in the panels of the doors of some of the single rooms appear to be desirable. There are no telephones, and electric communication at present subsists only between the female division and the engineer's quarters, and between the male epileptic dormitory No. 35 and the doctor's rooms. Dr. Major has given much attention to the subject of day-light in the wards, which were constructed when custody rather than treatment was considered chiefly, and we trust that in every way he will advise more provision of that kind. On one side of the building trees might, we think, be thinned which intercept light and air.

Improvements.

The conduct of the patients during our inspection may be described as, with very few exceptions, orderly, and a change for the better has been made in the material of the clothing of many men. Appeals for discharge were few. Dr. Major seems to have a good knowledge of his patients.

Patient's condition.

Appendix (C.)
 Yorkshire
 (West Riding)
 Asylums.
 (Wakefield.)
 Dietary.

We saw dinner in the hall, well cooked and well served. Beer has now been abolished, but the medical superintendent has cautiously compensated for this withdrawal of a luxury, if not article of nourishment, by giving to all extra meat weekly, beef-tea to the workers, and a little more tobacco to the men. No complaints were made to us of the substitution of water for beer, and Dr. Major assures us that contentment on the subject was general. On reading the superintendent's last annual report we learn that, so far as his own experience goes, no diminution had at its date (April of this year) occurred in the amount of insanity referable to excess in drink.

Every patient had full opportunity given to him or her of speaking to us; with a few we spoke apart from the rest. A practice of bringing patients prior to their discharge before members of the Committee does not exist here. This interview between the justices and the patients is found to work satisfactorily in other asylums, and seems to be more in accordance with the Lunacy Acts than the delegation by justices of their statutory discretion to any medical officer, however competent or trustworthy; we however feel confident that no patient is unnecessarily detained in this Asylum.

Staff of
 attendants.

The staff of day attendants consisting of 54 men and 64 women is, we think, adequate, and we were favourably impressed with the appearance of those now in office. The duration of service, amongst the men, is satisfactory, all but eight having been here over two years, and as many as 39 above five years. Among the women the changes seem to be rather frequent, as many as 30 having been less than two years in office. The men's wages vary, commence at 30 *l.* and go up to 50 *l.*; those of the women also vary, from 16 *l.* to 30 *l.* The night attendants are five in the male division, six on the female side. An additional man is about to be appointed for continuous night duty in the infirmary. We have already remarked upon the nights' supervision of epileptics.

Seclusion,
 restraint, and
 medical treat-
 ment.

In our tour of the wards we found 16 men and 24 women in bed from all causes. The room doors of 5 of these women were locked because men were painting the adjoining corridor. Several of the women in bed were so treated to avoid increase of excitement, they being cases of mania.

No patient was under mechanical restraint since our Colleagues' visit in 1882; 3 patients of each sex have had their hands tied for surgical or medical reasons, one of the men for 35 days, another 11 days and 2 hours, the third for 8 hours, the women for a total period of 682 hours; a man wore strong gloves to check destructive habits for portions of 27 days.

The seclusion employed appears to have been limited to 8 men and 3 women, the former for 20½ hours, the latter for 224 hours as an aggregate; the women were so treated on 52 occasions. The female seclusion was chiefly that of a woman unusually difficult to deal with, on account of her violent and impulsive habits. The patients registered as being under special medical treatment last week were 72 males and 76 females.

At

At Divine Service in the chapel last Sunday 255 male and 273 female patients were included in the congregation, and 350 and 120 patients attend, from the male and female division respectively, the daily morning prayers.

The returns as regards out-door exercise are satisfactory. In addition to the men working on the land about 220 other male patients and 500 women from the female wards take exercise daily beyond the airing courts, chiefly on the excellent boundary walk of the estate; nearly 400 of both sexes are also taken for country walks once a week.

The weekly dances in the hall are kept up, and the last, on Saturday, was attended by 250 men and 420 women. Upwards of 1,100 of both sexes are usually present at the annual fête in the front grounds. The superintendent and his medical assistants do indeed show great zeal in every department with the best results.

The employment of the patients is one instance only; of the men 77 and of the women 71 per cent. are returned, as doing work in one way or another. Deducting 150 men and 92 women, who are ward cleaners only, the proportion working is still 56 per cent. of the male and 58 of the female patients. Of the former 150 work on the land and at the farm, which is profitably carried on, 60 are engaged in the workshops, 41 assist the upholsterers, 30 are loom weavers, 18 work in the kitchen, wash-house, and offices, and 97 are employed in various other ways. Of the women, 269 are occupied in needlework, 69 in the laundry (where we may here notice the drying closets have been much improved), 66 in the kitchen and offices, and 10 in the central work-room. We may observe that all the clothes and shoes for both sexes are made in the Asylum, and all the linen used in the establishment is woven by the patients. In the year 1882, 20,757 yards of linen sheeting and linsey were produced in the weaving shop by the patients' hand labour.

We have examined and signed the various books and registers, and are glad to see that the case books are well kept and fully entered up. The medical staff consists of the superintendent and three assistants, and there are two clinical clerks, both qualified for medical practice, besides a dispenser.

Appendix (C.)
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Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wakefield.)
Divine Service.
Exercise.

Amusements.

Employment.

Medical staff.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—2. WADSLEY.

21 July 1883.

THE size of this Asylum and the number of its patients, 1,379, have compelled us to give three days to our inspection and report. The Asylum was last inspected by Commissioners in Lunacy on the 24th August 1882.

Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wadsley.)

The vacant beds in position are now ten for men, five for women. The new building, now in course of erection (and intended for the accommodation of female epileptics, and a dining-hall for women), will be, we hope, opened this year; meanwhile

Accommo-
dation.

Appendix (C.) the admission of fresh cases into the female division should be promoted by removal of proper cases to workhouses and the charge of friends.

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(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wadsley.)

We observe with satisfaction that since our Colleagues' inspection Dr. Mitchell has been able to discharge 9 men and 7 women to workhouses, and as many as 16 males and 15 females, not recovered, to the care of their friends. There are wards in the detached male block yet unoccupied. The male patients under care and treatment are 593, the females are 786: one of each sex is absent on trial. In the wards are 36 private cases and 27 out-county female patients; the rest are chargeable to Yorkshire and unions in that county.

Statistics.

The admissions since the 24th August last have been 477, including 16 private and 20 out-county cases. Of these, 92 were of patients previously in the Asylum. The recoveries have been 190 out of 251 discharges; 67 males and 79 females have died. The mortality for the year 1882 was upon the average daily number resident, 10·5 per cent. for males, 9·2 for females, or 9·8 for both sexes. During the last 11 months it has been about 12 per cent. for males, 10 for females, or 11 for both sexes.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 88 cases, the deaths having been 146. The causes of death have all, it seems, been natural, and such as are ordinary among the insane, and in no instance did the coroner deem it necessary to hold an inquest; 40 deaths are attributed to general paralysis; pulmonary consumption accounts for 19; in 22 cases other forms of lung disease proved fatal, and 19 deaths were due to senile decay.

The Asylum has been free from epidemic disorders; a few cases of erysipelas occurred in each division, but all ended favourably. An Asylum of this size must be expected to have a large number of feeble and infirm cases. We found, however, 13 men and 19 women only in bed, from all causes. The general paralytics, according to the returns made to us, are 63 males and 34 females, and the epileptics appear to be 105 in the men's division, 115 on the women's side; the actively suicidal are reported to be 37 men and 112 women.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The epileptic and suicidal are under special supervision at night, but we are of opinion, as we have explained to Dr. Mitchell, that the attendants to whom this duty is assigned are insufficient in number; the present numbers do not suffice for continuous supervision. There should be an increase, we think, of at least two night attendants on each side; five are now employed in each division. We do not recommend additional Dent clocks, as they have not been found so satisfactory and reliable as the electric apparatus which is now being introduced largely into Asylums for checking any laxity of night attendants. We suggest the purchase by the Committee of such apparatus for that purpose, and that telephones and other electric means of communication be established between the various buildings and the quarters of the superintendent and other medical officers.

Condition of
patients.

Of the patients' personal appearance we can report favourably; the women were the most tidy; many of the working men have
now

now corduroy trousers, which can be kept cleaner than woollen. The conduct of both sexes was orderly during our inspection; we saw the patients both in wards and airing-courts, and a large number at dinner in the hall.

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Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wadsley.)
Dietary.

The fare was good and gave general satisfaction. Beer is allowed in the hay-field only and to the attendants in the band; there is an allowance to the other attendants of 1 s. 6 d. for men, and 1 s. for women weekly in lieu of beer. Water is the patients' beverage at dinner. As regards dietary, the patients, as a rule, were content.

The staff of attendants consists of 50 men and 59 women for day duty. These figures give about one attendant to 13 female patients; the male attendants are in proportion to their charges more numerous. Only three of the men and 12 of the women count less than one year's service in the Asylum; 47 men and 40 women count more than two years; 36 attendants of both sexes above five years. Wages are good.

Staff of
attendants.

The returns as to employment of patients show very satisfactory results as regards the women. The ratios are 70 per cent. of the women, 54 of the men. Of the latter, 103 work on the land and at the farm, 52 in shops, 21 in the kitchen, wash-house, and elsewhere; 147 are ward-cleaners only. Of the females, 272 do needlework, 66 assist in the laundry, 37 in the kitchen and other offices; 182 are ward-cleaners only. Making every allowance for the large number of demented cases, we think that the proportion of men employed should be largely increased, especially of those working on the land. We recommend with this view the appointment of a superior attendant to act as out-door inspector of working parties. To Dr. Mitchell we have also suggested a course which might induce many patients to work who are now unwilling to do so, and which we think would not be open to any legal objection.

Employment.

Walking exercise is limited beyond the estate to 70 men and 100 women (on an average) weekly, and such daily exercise within the grounds to 21 men (exclusive of those working on the land), and 120 women or thereabouts. We look forward to the completion of the boundary paths as enabling many more of each sex to leave the terraced courts, which, although picturesque and kept in excellent order, do not afford sufficient means of exercise to the more able-bodied of the patients.

No daily prayers are, we notice, provided for at this Asylum, but the chapel services are enlivened by an excellent choir, whose practice we attended this morning. The Sunday congregations include, in the mornings 552, in the afternoons 587 patients on an average, as we are informed. Last weekly dance in the hall attracted 235 from the male, 313 from the female division.

Divine Service.

In the wards on the men's side we saw newspapers lying about, and there is a library for patients' books, which we trust will be gradually enlarged. The patients have also other means of indoor amusement; the men's cricket-ground is rather small at present.

Amusement.

Appendix (C.)
 Yorkshire
 (West Riding)
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 (Wadsley.)
 Wards.

present. We hope that ere long a piano may be obtained for the nurses' mess-room.

The general state of the wards reflects great credit upon the superintendent and all concerned in maintaining its present condition. Rarely do we inspect wards in such first-rate order.

At the women's detached block, instead of at the central kitchen, the inmates will soon have their dinners cooked. For that purpose a gas-stove will, we understand, be shortly fixed. In the male wards and in the recreation hall much painting and decoration have been carried out.

The new block for 70 epileptics from the female division and for the women's dining-hall is far advanced; floors are now being laid down. It will be a very convenient addition to the Asylum and will at first be utilised for the reception of 140 females.

As regards the sanitary arrangements of this establishment, it appears that the soil-pipes are all carried up through and above the roofs, but the waste-pipes from the baths and sinks are not, in Dr. Mitchell's opinion, satisfactorily disconnected from the drains. Workmen are now engaged in fixing Buchan's traps to guard against the entrance of sewer-gas into the building, and it is, we are glad to learn, intended to disconnect entirely the drains from both waste and soil-pipes; the work is being done by the Asylum artizans, but there is no clerk of the works or engineer for supervision and directions of the artizans; such an officer is usually found to be necessary in an Asylum of this magnitude.

Precautions
 against fire.

Upon inquiry as to the means provided for the extinction of fire, we learn that there are hydrants and hose in all the wards, and that the attendants of each sex know how to use them. There are, however, no written or printed regulations as to the detail duties of the staff in the event of an outbreak of fire, and we recommend that instructions be drawn out, printed and hung up in the attendant's bed-rooms, and that the efficiency of the staff and apparatus be periodically tested by drill.

As regards the male block for chronic cases, we recommend that an external staircase be constructed at its south-eastern end to communicate with the large dormitories on the first and second floors, so as to form an additional exit from the building in case of fire.

Medical treat-
 ment.

We have, as usual, examined the various books and registers of the Asylum. We find that last week 54 men and 64 women were registered as being under medical treatment, and that besides them, 24 males and 41 females were taking cod-liver oil.

Restraint.

The Journal also shows that since the Commissioners' last visit 3 men and 2 women have been mechanically restrained for surgical reasons, the former for an aggregate of 214, the latter for an aggregate of 78 hours. Five other men have had their hands restrained to prevent self-injury, for a total of 29 hours.

Seclusion.

Seclusion has been limited to 12 men on 22 occasions and for 64 hours, and to 3 women, each twice, and for 42 hours.

Medical staff.

Dr. Mitchell has at present the help of three medical assistants, but

but one is absent on his annual holiday, and there is no substitute for him on duty. Considering the increase in number of patients here, and the large number of yearly admissions, it appears to us that the services of a fourth assistant medical officer will shortly become necessary. He would at all times be found useful as a pathologist, and he would take the duties of the other assistants when on leave, and would, of course, take a share of the general medical duties.

Appendix (C.)
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Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wadsley.)
Medical staff.

YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING) ASYLUM.

13 April 1883.

WE have to-day fully inspected this Asylum, and are glad to be able to report that its present condition is satisfactory. The wards are clean and comfortable, and their ventilation and warming are properly attended to. The dormitories are in good order, and the beds are clean and supplied with sufficient clothing. In the day-rooms we observe a better supply of papers and periodicals, and we learn, too, that considerable additions have been made to the stock of pictures and other objects for the decoration of the wards. The improvement of the drainage of the Asylum, and disconnection of drains, begun last year, have been continued, and the work is now nearly completed, with great advantage to the health and comfort of the inmates. Besides this, some further additions and improvements have been made, such as the provision of more drying-closets, the removal of the boundary wall of the front recreation ground, additional cowhouses and piggeries, and general painting and renovation. The enlargement of the dining-hall, recommended at the last visit, has just been begun, and causes some temporary inconvenience, but for the present the patients dine in the connecting corridors, which serve fairly well for the purpose. The Committee have decided not at present to enlarge the chapel, for reasons which they have communicated to our Board. The water supply for the Asylum is now derived from the Beverley Water Company, whose works are in close proximity, and from whence the water is pumped into the highest tank. We think the Asylum well and the pumping machinery should, nevertheless, be maintained in working order.

Yorkshire
(East Riding)
Asylum.

As to the personal condition and clothing of the patients, we were on the whole satisfied with them, but a few of the men were rather untidy; we are informed, however, that all have better suits for Sundays. The patients' behaviour to-day was quiet and good; one or two of each sex were somewhat excited, but not aggressive, and no one was in seclusion or under restraint. We found but 2 males and 3 women in bed, and not many patients are at present under medical treatment.

Condition of
patients.

Turning to the statistics of change, we find that since our Colleagues were here on 4th March 1882, 38 males and 37 females have been admitted, 18 males and 20 females discharged,

Statistics.

Appendix (C.)
 Yorkshire
 (East Riding)
 Asylum.
 Statistics.

22 in all on recovery, and that 19 males and 17 females died. There are to-day on the books the names of 141 males and 137 females, making a total of 278, one more than at the last visit; and one patient of each sex is at present absent on trial. Of the present number 26 are out-county patients, and 24 are of the private class; these pay from 15s. to 30s. a week; the out-county patients (who chiefly belong to Hull) are charged for at the rate of 14s. and 15s. per week, and the maintenance charge for county cases is 9s. 11d. The mortality for 1882, on the average daily number resident, was at the rate of 9 per cent. for males and 12½ per cent. for females, or 10·7 per cent. for the two sexes. In the interval since our Colleagues' visit it has been 11·6 for both sexes, a rate higher than usual in county asylums, and above the average here. The deaths, however, from general paralysis have been unusually numerous, as many as 12 males and 3 females having died from that disease. Generally, the causes of the deaths have been of an ordinary character, and there has not been any exceptional disorder, nor any serious casualties. No coroner's inquest has been held.

Post-mortem
 examinations.
 Employment.

Post-mortem examinations were made in all but three cases. Excluding those who are merely ward cleaners, the patients usefully employed form 45 per cent. of the males and 54 per cent. of the females. As regards the former, this is not a very favourable return, and we observe that only 36 men work on the land or at the farm; we hope it may be found practicable to increase the proportion. We have made the usual inquiries as to attendance at Divine Service, amusements, and exercise, and find nothing calling for remark. We are assured that very few patients are restricted to the airing-courts for exercise. The construction of a boundary walk, referred to in the last entry, continues.

Staff of
 attendants.

The return of the duration of service of the present attendants is more favourable than it was last year, and changes have been fewer.

Epileptic and
 suicidal
 patients.

We desire to repeat our Colleagues' recommendation, that a night attendant should be engaged for each of the epileptic dormitories. The epileptic and suicidal patients who sleep in these are quite enough to call for the constant supervision of a paid attendant. While on the subject of these dormitories we would point out that the available single rooms are not conveniently placed, and that two single rooms, opening directly out of each dormitory, might readily be provided by the conversion of an existing attendant's room, the attendant being placed to sleep elsewhere. Dr. Macleod pointed out to us a proposed alteration in the infirmaries, namely, throwing the present sculleries into the adjoining small bedrooms, making those large enough for five beds, and building out new sculleries, and we quite approve of the suggestion.

The record of seclusion and restraint is small. Three patients of each sex were secluded on 12 occasions, and for a total duration of 81 hours; and 2 male patients have had their hands restrained for surgical reasons, one for 430 and the other for 60 hours.

BIRMINGHAM ASYLUMS.—1. WINSON GREEN.

10 October 1883.

THE improvement of this Asylum has made much progress since the Commissioners' visit in July of last year, and Mr. Whitcombe appears to be energetic in his superintendence. The patients are now 587, of whom 287 are in the male, 300 in the female division. Of these, 12 are away on trial. All in residence we saw. The medical staff consists of the superintendent and Dr. Dodds, his assistant, of whom the superintendent reports favourably. At present there is no clinical pupil.

Birmingham Asylums.
(Winson Green.)

The admissions have been 315 of paupers, 40 of private patients. The private cases in the Asylum are 41. The discharges have been 242, including 126 sent to their friends; 107 transferred to Rubery Asylum. Ninety-three paupers and nine private patients have died. The mortality in 1882 was, on the average number resident, 15·6 for males, 10·1 for females; rather a high rate.

Statistics.

The post-mortem examinations since July last have been 85; a good proportion to the deaths.

Post-mortem examinations.

The inquests have been six. The verdicts were "natural causes" in five instances; the sixth was "fractured ribs, but no evidence to criminate any one." That case was the subject of a special inquiry by members of our Board in May 1883. The serious casualties have been six cases of fractures; one was the subject of the special inquiry and an inquest, one led to the dismissal of a male attendant, another was the result of a fall out of bed, which the patient admitted, another was the fracture of the humerus of a female in lifting her, it seems, into a chair; she had previously sustained two fractures of limbs, and Mr. Whitcombe is of opinion that she suffers from mollities ossium, and no blame is brought home to any person.

Inquests and casualties.

There has been no resort to seclusion, and the only mechanical restraint recorded is that of a woman on two occasions for 7½ and 6½ hours by wet packing as medical treatment.

Seclusion and restraint.

Thirteen men and six women were yesterday in bed when we visited the wards. There have been three cases of small-pox (a patient in each division, besides a female attendant) all treated at the borough hospital. This malady being prevalent in the district, Mr. Whitcombe procured the re-vaccination of all the patients by the public vaccinator; he keeps no attendant who has not been vaccinated. The cases of small-pox in the Asylum were mild in character. During our inspection the patients were orderly. With the quality and neatness of their clothing we were fairly satisfied. The few complaints that were made to us do not require notice in this report. The fitness of any patient for discharge is, we trust, considered by the Committee from time to time in conference with the Superintendent. Complaints on improper detention were, we are bound to say, not made by any who appeared to us to be well.

Patients health and treatment.

Appendix (C.)

—
Birmingham
Asylums.
(Winson
Green.)

Dietary.

The only change in the dietary seems to be the substitution of cocoa and ginger ale for beer to the working patients, and the withdrawal of beer from all the rest, except as a medical extra ; also the substitution of fish for meat once in three weeks at dinner, the allowance to each patient being, of fish, 1lb. The patients are all weighed quarterly.

Amusement.

Amusements are frequent, and a cricket ground has been provided. We saw dinner in the hall, now considerably enlarged ; the tables were filled and rather crowded. For several months Mr. Whitcombe has allowed the female patients to be associated with the males at dinner, sitting at the same tables, and some of them side by side. We hesitate to speak favourably of this practice ; experience will show whether it can be long continued with advantage.

Employment.

The patients usefully employed, excluding 64 male, and 41 female ward helpers, are 135 men and 104 women. The former comprise 86 men working on the land. We observed a male patient acting as porter at the Asylum entrance door ; we strongly deprecate the employment of any patient in such a responsible position. We do not object to the employment of the other patient at the lodge, under the eye of a responsible lodge porter.

Works in
progress.

As we inspected the Asylum we noticed that much structural alteration is in hand, chiefly in the waterclosets and lavatories ; in some wards this alteration has already been effected, and is certainly an improvement calculated to be beneficial in a sanitary direction. The sinks, baths, and lavatories now generally deliver their waste water so that direct communication with sewers is properly cut off. Work in progress has necessarily emptied some wards ; this temporarily crowds others, but the ultimate result will be satisfactory. Several wards have been brightly decorated and with excellent effect in tranquillising the patients and adding to their comfort. The alteration of the single room doors, so as to make them open outwards into the galleries, is a very good work now in progress ; so also is the renewal of locks formerly very faulty. The infirmaries have been also much improved by the addition to day space through the pulling down of partition walls and appropriation of dormitories. The heating apparatus is to have further trial, some one thinking that the stoking only was in fault.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

There is no change in the night accommodation of the epileptics, who now number 51 men and 43 women. The suicidally disposed are reported to us as 38 males and 40 females, and the general paralytics as 24 men and five women. We are inclined to think that convenient single rooms might be added to the female epileptic dormitory by conversion of several rooms and water-closets more than are necessary at one end of the dormitory. There is no bath nearer than the general bath-room. The four dormitories set apart for the epileptic and suicidal of the male sex are by no means under constant supervision at night, and therefore unsatisfactory. There are three night attendants in each division ; one stationary with the epileptics and two patrolling, the

the head-quarters of one of these two being the infirmary of his or her division. Appendix (C.)

The staff of attendants is what it was in number at last visit, 27 men and 28 women. The change in superintendence probably accounts for the short service of so many as there are; their wages are the same as at last visit, and their comforts have been more considered than they formerly were. Electric arrangements now check laxity on the part of the night attendants, and facilitate speedy communication between the infirmaries and the superintendent and other medical staff at night. Birmingham Asylums. (Winson Green.) Staff of attendants.

We have made inquiry into the provisions against an outbreak of fire, the means for its extinction, and the rescue of patients. There are external and internal hydrants, a constant supply of water with good pressure, one extincteur on each side of the Asylum, buckets of water on each landing in every ward. The means for rescue are, we are told, under consideration. The stairs are numerous, but narrow; several ward doors open inwards, and the window bars are of iron. We trust that the Committee will not rely so much on fire-escape shoots, but supplement them with belts attached to ropes, and also provide proper ladders, and the means of breaking the window bars to permit egress. A fire brigade exists, and drill is periodical. Rules for the guidance of the attendants in case of fire have been prepared, and shown to us. Much must always depend on the vigilance of the night patrol, and the courage and tact of the attendants on duty. We hear that all the male attendants but one sleep in the Asylum. Precautions against fire.

We visited the workshops, offices, and airing courts; the upholsterer's shop is, we think, not large enough or light enough; the courts are in the hands of workmen for improvement. A closet has been added for the use of the kitchen servants.

The boundary walk is about to be replanted and altered for the better; its extent has been somewhat reduced by the disposal not long ago of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of the Asylum land. We hear that large parties of patients, 200 of each sex, or thereabouts, walk out frequently beyond the Asylum estate. Considerable difficulty attends this out-door exercise, and it is not unattended with some serious risk, but the benefit to the patients perhaps more than counter balances the evils, which are chiefly the presence of a crowd, and the companionship, on these walks, of friends, often most injudicious. Exercise.

The services in the chapel are of a mixed character; the Chaplain has resigned, his successor performs one service on Sundays, and a priest officiates for the Roman Catholics. The Superintendent reads daily prayers. Last Sunday 198 males and 234 females appeared in chapel. At this morning's prayers 126 men and 100 women were present. Divine Service.

Appendix (C.)

BIRMINGHAM ASYLUMS—2. RUBERY HILL.

27 February 1883.

Birmingham
Asylums.
(Rubery Hill.)

THE organization of this Asylum has made satisfactory progress since our Colleagues visited it on the 1st May, and it is now in a condition which is creditable to the managers. More of course may, and we doubt not, will, be done to add to the comfort and attractiveness of the wards, and indeed we have seen a large supply of pictures recently purchased for their further decoration, but not yet hung up, and some cages of birds have been introduced. We have found the sanitary arrangements satisfactory, except in one particular, namely, that very many of the seat-acting flushing apparatus in the water-closets were out of order and did not work. The system is one requiring the closest attention, without which it is sure to be the source of trouble. The wards and dormitories were very clean and the bedding is of excellent quality and in good order.

Precautions
against fire.

Referring to some matters noticed by our Colleagues last year, we may mention that the means for extinguishing fire have been rendered more complete by the provision of proper lengths of hose placed in proximity to the hydrants, and by the training and practice of the attendants, both male and female, in the duties they would have to perform.

Water supply.

The water supply is still dependent on one fixed engine, but a portable engine for work at the farm has just been provided, which would, we are informed, be available in the case of a break down of the other, while the reservoir always contains four or five days' supply of water. The question of providing a second fixed engine is therefore for the present not so urgent.

The shoemaker's shop is still a small room out of the tailor's shop. No doubt when the Asylum is more filled it will be found necessary to restore the upholsterer's shop to its original purpose, and provide elsewhere a room for the upholsterer and his fixtures.

The footpath alluded to has not yet been closed, but it is hoped that an order for diverting it may be obtained at the next quarter sessions.

We regret to learn that burials in the parish churchyard will probably be discontinued, it being impossible to enlarge it and the parishioners objecting. It is proposed to form a burial ground on the estate. If this is done a small chapel in connection with it should be erected, as the performance of the burial service in the Asylum would be objectionable.

The proposed station at Rubery has not yet been opened, nor is the new line worked.

Statistics.

The patients under treatment have largely increased in numbers since the last visit and there are now 407 in all, 177 being male, and 230 females. Belonging to the Borough are 314: 30 come from the Worcester Asylum, 40 from the Somerset and Bath Asylum, 10 from Wandsworth and Clapham, one from Epsom,

Epsom, one from Kingston, and two from Bethnal Green. The patients from the above county asylums are received under agreement. The charge for all the out-borough patients is 14 s. per week, while the maintenance charge for home patients is 9 s. 6 d. Since 1st May, 87 male and 130 female patients have been admitted here; 19 were discharged, of whom 10 were well, and 56, namely, 36 males and 20 females, died. Of the causes of death epilepsy was the most fatal, accounting for 26 of the number. There is nothing in the other causes calling for notice. In 50 cases post-mortem examination was made. No coroner's inquest has been called for, and the only serious casualty was the fracture of a woman's leg from an accidental fall. Scarlet fever, clearly imported, attacked the housekeeper, but did not reach beyond her and she recovered. No other infectious disorder has appeared. We learn with satisfaction that the old farm house has been fitted up so as to serve for an infectious hospital, where 3 patients of each sex might be isolated.

Appendix (C.)
Birmingham
Asylums.
(Rubery Hill.)
Statistics.

The personal condition of the patients, and their dress, show proper attention. The returns made to us testify to care in their treatment, and having regard to the character of the patients we think that a very fair proportion finds useful employment. So employed are 150 males and 139 females.

Condition of
patients.
Employment.

At chapel last Sunday were 282 of both sexes, and at the last weekly dance 224. We were assured that all, not physically incapable, have frequently exercise beyond the airing-courts, none but the most feeble being wholly confined to them.

Divine Service.

The proportion of epileptic patients is very large, there being 78 males and 68 females so afflicted. Though not actively suicidal, as many as 92 of both sexes are supposed to have a suicidal tendency, and to require more or less special watching. Bearing these figures in mind, the staff of attendants is of very moderate strength. Besides the head attendants there are for day duty 10 in the male and 13 in the female division, besides in the latter two laundry maids and an attendant who looks after the dining hall assisting also in the wards. Still we did not observe any indications of insufficiency of strength, and Dr. Lyle tells us he can at once get further help if needed. There are two night attendants on each side. The following are the rates of wages paid: Males, 25 l. to 31 l., with uniform, and 3 l. a year beer money; females, 15 l. to 21 l., with uniform, and 2 l. beer money; and charge attendants in the male division receive from 30 l. to 38 l.; in the female 20 l. to 25 l. Dr. Lyle informs us that changes have not been numerous in the staff. Some men however were found unsuitable and dismissed.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Staff of
Attendants.

Beyond the adaptation of the farm house mentioned above, there has naturally been but little of structural work since the last visit. We earnestly recommend the erection of a greenhouse, which we consider a very necessary adjunct to an asylum. One sufficient to supply the wards and airing-courts need not be large or costly.

The farm buildings are complete except as to the machinery
0.48. H H 2 for

Appendix (C.) for chaff cutting and similar operations, which is just about to be put up. They are convenient and well planned.

Birmingham
Asylums.

(Rubery Hill.)

We think that some judicious planting on the estate would be an improvement. There is still much to be done outside the buildings, and the necessary work is in progress.

We are, in conclusion, much pleased with this Asylum.

BRISTOL ASYLUM.

22 November 1883.

Bristol
Asylum.

THIS Asylum, which has to-day been inspected by us, contains 435 patients, 202 males, 233 females, and all but two of each sex of the pauper class. There are thus 10 patients more than at the visit of our Colleagues on 3rd November of last year; and in two years the increase in number has been 35. To provide for the present number of women, beds for 16 have to be made upon the floor, but in the male division there are nine vacancies; the increase of accommodation is therefore a question of pressing importance; but in the view of our Board a necessary preliminary is, as the Visitors are aware, an addition to the very limited Asylum estate. This, we understand, comprises but 30 acres, an extent obviously inadequate for the present number of inmates, and we feel sure that the Board will feel unable to recommend for the sanction of the Secretary of State any extension of the existing accommodation until there has been a material addition to the land. We are informed that negotiations are on foot to this end, and we trust that they may, without much delay, be brought to a successful issue.

Statistics.

Since the last visit 60 males and 66 females have been admitted here, 20 males and 37 females were discharged, 16 males and 33 females on recovery, and 39 males and 21 females died. In 50 of these 60 deaths the cause of death was verified by post-mortem examination. Of the causes of death general paralysis was the most fatal, accounting for 14 deaths. In three cases inquests were held. There has been correspondence with our office respecting all three deaths, two of which occurred at night, the patients being unattended, and the deaths due to epilepsy.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Inquests.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The want of continuous night supervision of the epileptic and actively suicidal classes of patients in this Asylum, has so often been a subject of comment by our Commission, that it is with special satisfaction we learn that the Committee have at length resolved that the large dormitories of the new buildings of both divisions shall be used by these patients under the care of night attendants not leaving the rooms. The system cannot be too soon introduced and brought into working order. Some alterations, of no great cost, are however requisite; open panels in the doors of the single rooms, gaslights in orifices in the wall over the doors, and a satisfactory plan of recording the wakefulness of the attendants. Dr. Thompson informs us that it is intended to introduce

introduce one of the electric systems for this purpose, with which, we hope, may be combined means for summoning assistance. We think that the bedsteads for epileptic patients should be lowered, so as to prevent injuries by falling out of bed. The dormitories in question, with the adjoining wings, contain 68 beds, all of which will probably be occupied by epileptic or suicidally disposed patients, and we doubt if the supervision of one attendant will be sufficient for so many. The epileptics at present are 51 among the males and 41 among the females.

Appendix (C.)
Bristol
Asylum.
Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The only serious casualty reported to us was an injury sustained by a patient who was kicked by an attendant; the latter was tried for assault at the Gloucester Assizes, but was acquitted. There have been, however, numerous slighter injuries and accidents which probably a stronger staff of attendants might have diminished in number.

The rate of mortality since the last visit has been rather high, over 13 per cent. per annum on the average daily number resident; but there has not been any epidemic or contagious disease prevalent.

The state of the wards is very satisfactory; some have been re-decorated this year. We can report favourably too of the demeanour of the patients, and of the condition of their dress.

No well-founded complaints of ill-treatment were made to us, nor any of the diet. The dinner to-day was of fish, and it appeared to be liked. We hear that the use of beer has been wholly discontinued, without any dissatisfaction on the part of the patients. The attendants receive a money allowance in lieu, and some slight addition has been made to the dietary.

Dietary.

There is still room for improvement in the proportion of the patients who are usefully employed; at present this is about 60 per cent.; so also as regards those whose exercise extends beyond the airing-courts; we find that 146 males and 100 females are confined to these. Some 50 of each sex go for walks beyond the estate.

Employment.

Not many patients were to-day confined to bed; and under medical treatment are 8 males and 18 females. While on this subject we would call attention to the obvious objections to the plan of allowing aperient medicines to be kept in the wards, and given at the discretion of the head attendants.

We find that 5 male patients have been restrained on 45 occasions, and for 436 hours, and an idiot boy, with destructive propensities, has voluntarily had his hands tied during 44 days. A woman, for surgical reasons, was also restrained during several days. Seclusion was resorted to in the case of 35 patients on 117 occasions, and for a total of 456 hours.

Restraint.

Seclusion.

The present staff of attendants for day duty consists of 14 men and 15 women; this gives an attendant to about 14 male and 15½ female patients, proportions which strike us as low, having regard to the requisite leave of absence. Seven men and 5 women have not more than 12 months' service. The rates of wages paid are good.

Staff of
attendants.

Some structural improvements have been effected since the last

Appendix (C.) last visit ; among them the important one of connecting the drains with the city system, the connecting sewers being trapped and ventilated.

Bristol
Asylum.

Precautions
against fire.

Some alterations have been made to diminish the risk from fire, and further appliances for extinguishing one have been provided. We think that lengths of hose should be kept by the internal hydrants, enclosed, of course, in locked cupboards. As regards the means of egress from the sleeping rooms, we think they are adequate, except in the case of the dormitories over the laundry and workshops respectively, which are rather isolated from the staircases. Some additional exits should be provided ; and the removal of the workshops, and conversion of the space occupied by them into rooms for patients, should be considered by the Committee.

The present weekly maintenance rate is 10*s*.

HULL ASYLUM.

26 July 1883.

Hull Asylum.

WE learn from Dr. Merson, the Medical Superintendent, that the patients here will in a few weeks be transferred to the new Asylum for the Borough. It is, therefore, unnecessary for us to advert to the structural defects of this building, which have so often been the subject of complaint in the reports of the Commissioners in Lunacy, except to repeat that the Asylum is in as good order, and as clean as we could expect it to be ; whatever active superintendence could do in this direction has been done. The patients on the books are to-day 90 men, 92 women, an increase upon both sexes, since our Colleagues' visit on the 31st August 1882, of 12 patients. The weekly maintenance charge is 12*s*. 10*d*. Eighteen other Hull Borough lunatics are elsewhere in Asylums ; no person is absent on leave. We have seen every patient, except a man employed as a messenger, and at the time of our visit to the wards, so engaged in the town.

Statistics.

The admissions since 31st August 1882 have been 62, of which 9 were not for the first time. Fifteen cases have recovered, and including these, the discharges have been 27. Deaths have been 24. Although the Asylum has been free from contagious and infectious disorders, and all the deaths have been due to natural causes, and such as usually occur amongst the insane, the mortality has been high, about 14 per cent. per annum for both sexes, calculated on the average daily number resident. General paralysis ranks highest as a cause, and accounts for 9 of the 24 deaths. There has been no serious accident, if we except a cheek wound recently inflicted by a female patient upon another at dinner, and with a spoon. The wound is now healed.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff for the personal charge of the patients consists of one head, and eight ordinary attendants by day, and of one night attendant of each sex, but there is a vacancy for one day attendant in

in the female division, which creates, we think, a temporary inadequacy in number of the nurses on that side. Some of the female patients are turbulent and violent cases, so also are some of the male patients, but no one was aggressive whilst under inspection, and there was but little noise or excitement. We recommended that the nurses hereafter engaged should have sufficient strength and stature among their qualifications for office.

Appendix (C.)
Hull Asylum.
Staff of attendants.

The female patients were suitably clothed, and neat and clean in person and dress. The men were not so tidy as they should be, and we were informed that they were wearing out their old clothing before going to the new Asylum, but they have all of them Sunday suits; and for each of the women there are always three sets of clothing. More attention should be given by the male attendants to the neatness of their own attire. We recommend some sort of uniform for them at the new Asylum. Six male, and 3 female patients were in bed at the time of our visit. The general paralytics are reported to be 9 men and 6 women, and of the epileptic class there are 18 of both sexes. Examining the Medical Journal, we find that there has been no instance of the use of mechanical restraint during the last 11 months; and that seclusion has been limited to 6 persons, all females, who were each secluded, one for an hour, owing to violence. The patients last registered as being under special medical treatment were 18 males and 17 females. All whom the Medical Superintendent considers physically able, go daily beyond the airing-courts, and 23 men and 16 women walk occasionally outside the Asylum boundaries.

Condition of patients.

Restraint, seclusion, and exercise.

The congregation in the chapel last Sunday included 70 patients.

Divine Service.

The records of last week inform us of the useful employment of 45 male and 49 female patients; of the former 16, of the later 11 are ward cleaners only. Fifteen men work on the land, 11 in the shops, 19 women assist in the laundry, 14 do needlework, 5 are in the kitchen and offices.

Employment.

Many of the patients will, we fear, lose by removal to the new Asylum, one great source of comfort to them, visits from friends, unless some arrangement be come to between the Committee of the Asylum and the directors of the local railway companies for reduced fares to Asylum visitors. This has been found possible elsewhere, and we hope that the Committee of the new Asylum will not overlook a matter so much affecting the happiness of the patients.

Visits.

IPSWICH ASYLUM.

13 November 1883.

It was just 13 months ago when two members of our Board inspected this Asylum, and the last paragraph of their Report begins as follows: "The provision in this Asylum against an outbreak of fire is still far from satisfactory. It is the chief

Ipswich Asylum.
Precautions against fire.

Appendix (C.)
 Ipswich
 Asylum.
 Precautions
 against fire.

point to which we would on this occasion draw the attention of the Committee." We must commence our report by saying that the attention of the Committee has been drawn to this matter, but we are by no means satisfied that the means of extinguishing a fire are at all adequate owing to the want of pressure at the town waterworks, inadequate means of storage, and an insufficient possession of extincteurs and hand pumps. The fire buckets are hung too high; in fact, in their present position they would be useless in an emergency. There is no fire-alarm signal, and no ready means by telegraph or telephone of summoning aid from the town. The principal subject of anxious care, viz.: the means of escape for the patients in the event of a fire, is such that we think, when the staircases at each end of every dormitory are available in case of need, all reasonable precautions will have been taken. We pointed out to Dr. Chevallier the way in which we advised the access to the stairs to be made easy in case of fire, and we doubt not that this will soon be done.

The wards which were mentioned by our Colleagues as requiring more water-closet accommodation, remain unimproved in this respect, and we have to repeat their remarks on this subject.

Complaints.

We have, during the course of our visit, gone over all parts of the buildings, and have seen all the places where the patients work, sit, or sleep, and have given to every patient on the books opportunity of addressing us and stating their grievances. One woman complained, 1st: that she, when she brought grievances to the notice of Chairman of the Committee here with respect to matters which have occurred within this Asylum, had been referred by him in writing to the Committee at Melton Asylum. It is true the patient is a Suffolk patient, but for grievances or complaints of matters within this Asylum, the Committee here are the persons to whom the patients naturally look for redress. The second complaint she made was that the Committee rarely visited the ward she is in, and that, we learn from the nurse, is the case. It is of great importance that patients should have opportunity of speaking with those in authority here at regular stated times. We had several complaints on the female side of ill-treatment at the hands of nurses by the shutter-poles, keys, locked garters, hair pulling, arm twisting, &c.; and although we were unable to fix any charge on any person, such complaints were so frequent that we doubt whether they all could be only the outcome of delusion. The wards were in proper order, but we think some of the dresses might be neater. There was a good deal of noise in No. 1 ward in either side, and we do not consider 63 women of the class placed here can be adequately supervised by only five nurses. In the infirmary too, 27 patients are looked after by only one nurse, and these are by no means all quiet and harmless cases, but 5 are epileptics, and several very quarrelsome. One additional nurse is, in our opinion, necessary in both these wards

Dietary.

We saw the dinner served in the hall, which was good and sufficient;

sufficient; coffee has been substituted for beer at dinner and we heard no complaint on this head. Appendix (C.)

The staff of attendants, exclusive of night attendants, is 20 in number, 9 in the male and 11 in the female side; two of each sex have not been here a year as yet. There are two night attendants on each side, but there are not sufficient means of recording or testing the wakefulness of each person. Ipswich Asylum.
Staff of attendants.

The means of employment here are not varied, and the percentage is not large; only 50 men, including 20 ward cleaners only, and 100 women, 35 ward cleaners only, do any useful work. We think more might be found who could be profitably employed, and we should advise a system of extended exercise for both sexes daily within the grounds, though beyond the airing courts. Employment.

The associated entertainments, we learn, are much appreciated, but we think more means of amusement should be provided in the wards, and a better supply of books and papers provided. We find that in a few days a windmill and some cottages built upon a piece of land running into the Asylum estate are to be sold; we hope that this small property will be acquired by the Asylum; the cottages will be useful for persons employed at the Asylum, and all chance of undesirable neighbours removed. We found in bed during our inspection 1 man and 5 women; 10 men and 16 women were under medical treatment. There has been no epidemic and the general health is on the whole satisfactory. We particularly inquired into these matters as we observed the sewage was poured on the land in such a way that we were afraid the smell arising therefrom might have been injurious. Amusement.

All the epileptics (but one in either division, who being dangerous sleep in single rooms) are under continuous supervision by night, and so are also those patients who are deemed to be actively suicidal. Epileptic and suicidal patients.

The Medical Journal records no instance of seclusion; mechanical restraint is recorded once in the case of a pauper patient of each sex, by wet packing for two and three hours respectively, as treatment for maniacal violence; for the same reason a female private patient has been treated in a similar manner also for two hours. The mortality for the 13 months which have elapsed since the last visit has been a fraction over 8 per cent. per annum, calculated upon the average daily numbers resident. This rate is the same as it was in 1882. The deaths, 10 male and 14 female, have been all from natural causes. Restraint.

One coroner's inquest was held on a man admitted in a feeble and exhausted condition, who died three days afterwards. Death from natural causes was the verdict. Inquest.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 18 of the 24 deaths. The admissions and discharges have been the following since the last visit:— Post-mortem examinations.
Statistics.

Appendix (C.)

Ipswich
Asylum.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Admitted for the first time -	26	47	73
Re-admitted - - - -	9	3	12
Total Admissions - - -	35	50	85
Discharged "Recovered" - -	15	17	32
" " "Relieved" - -	11	8	19
" " "Not Improved" - -	-	2	2
" " "Not Insaue" - -	-	1	1

The present number on the books is 277; 117 of them are men; 101 patients belong to Ipswich Borough, 85 are chargeable to Suffolk, 18 to Lynn, 21 to Bury St. Edmunds, 2 to Thetford, 2 to Southwark: 1 is a criminal, 21 are private patients. The charge for these patients varies from 11s. to 16s. for the paupers, and 20s. and 21s. for the private patients.

There are at this date 26 patients belonging to Yarmouth, but these will within the next few days be removed to Norwich Borough Asylum, a course much to be approved, as it brings the patients within easy reach of their friends, and will relieve the dormitories in some slight degree, where at present the beds are placed in close proximity. We were told that there are three beds vacant on the male and two on the female division. There are now 10 more patients belonging to the borough than were here at the last visit; and should this ratio continue, the question of the removal of some more of the patients from other boroughs or the county will have to be considered. We note with approval that the plan of inserting the photograph of every patient on arrival has been commenced here, and we suggest that a photograph of the patient on discharge should also be inserted in the case book. We may say that the notes in the case books themselves should be fuller, and careful attention ought also to be paid to the dates.

LEICESTER BOROUGH ASYLUM.

27 October 1883.

THE patients to-day are 464 at this Asylum. No one is absent on leave; 145 men are chargeable to the Borough, 69 to Derby; 178 women to the Borough, 72 to Derby. There are no private patients.

According to the records there have been 154 admissions, 85 discharges,

Leicester
Borough
Asylum.
Statistics.

discharges, and 46 deaths since our Colleagues visited on 26th July 1882. Appendix (C.)

Two inquests have been held; in one case the verdict was "suicide," in the other "accidental death." The suicide was by a woman who hung herself in a single room from the window ironwork with a roller towel taken from a lavatory; all roller towels are now secured so that they cannot be abstracted by patients. The accidental death resulted from a fall which fractured ribs and produced pleuritic effusion; the deceased was a stout woman, unsteady on her legs, and she was slightly pushed by another patient and fell against a form; the fractures were soon discovered. Correspondence took place between our office and the Asylum upon both events; a male patient not very long since, with no suicidal intention attempted to swallow the watch of his father who was visiting him; it stuck in the patient's throat and was with difficulty taken out.

Leicester
Borough
Asylum.

Inquests and
casualties.

The recoveries have been 63. There has been no restraint nor seclusion, and we are distinctly assured that there is no punitive treatment by drugs or blister, and never has been with Dr. Finch's privy. Sedatives are prescribed very sparingly. The patients now registered as taking medicine are 15 males, 35 females. The causes of death recorded other than the suicide and accident above referred to include 9 general paralysis, 6 pneumonia; the rest are also such as are usually met with in asylums. Of the 46 deaths, 44 led to post-mortem examination. Four males and 9 females were to-day in bed.

Medical
treatment.

Post-mortem
examinations.

We arrived at the Asylum before 10 a.m., it was therefore somewhat early to find the wards in perfect order, but there was nothing to find fault with, and the atmosphere was everywhere free from offensive smells.

Wards.

No patient was noisy, except a woman in bed in a single room, who is often violent in conduct and language. In dress and person the patients were reasonably clean, many being at work when we were in the wards, but a higher standard of neatness should be attempted. No one made any complaint which it is necessary here to mention, and there was much general contentment. The additions recently made on the male side have relieved the crowding there. The new dormitories and day-rooms have been occupied since April, the day-room by 36 male patients, and the epileptic and suicidal, and new cases are at night brought together in the dormitory on the ground floor. These patients fill 53 beds, and are under perfect night supervision. Single rooms in the women's division are quite insufficient in number; 8 only in the female wards useful for violent and restless cases, and there are now 250 women. The epileptics of that division are 45, the men liable to fits are 49.

Condition of
patients.

The day staff is by no means too strong as the following figures show:—

Staff of
attendants.

Appendix (C.)

Leicester
Borough
Asylum.

FEMALE.			
No. 1.—55 patients,	3 attendants ;	patients chiefly infirm and demented.	
No. 2.—45	„ 4	patients of the turbulent class.	
No. 3.—44	„ 3	29 patients are epileptics.	
No. 4.—56	„ 4	7 patients are epileptics and a few others are violent.	

MALE.			
No. 5.—48 patients,	3 attendants ;	bettermost class of patients.	
No. 6.—44	„ 4	29 are epileptics ; many are idiots.	
No. 7.—38	„ 4	8 patients are epileptics ; several others are dangerous.	
No. 8.—48	„ 3	old and feeble patients.	
No. 9.—36	„ 3	quiet cases : 23 work out.	

FEMALE LAUNDRY.	
No. 10.—25 patients,	3 attendants ; workers.

DETACHED HOSPITAL.	
—	24 women, 2 attendants ; quiet cases.

A fifth attendant is usually employed in No. 6 we are told, but there were only four there to-day.

The night staff consists of two men and two women, one general, one special on each side. The visits of the general attendants are hourly. Dent's clock and electric apparatus test the vigilance of the night watch. We think that telephones should be provided from the wards to the medical officer's bedrooms to summon them in any emergency at night. There has been no change in the wages of the staff, nor in the patients' dietary beyond the gradual substitution of tea for beer. Only 90 old patients or thereabouts have the beer. The attendants have the choice between beer and an allowance, and most prefer the allowance. The laundry is still without a foul linen wash-house, and the general wash-house is certainly too small ; its enlargement would not be difficult or very expensive, and is very desirable.

Employment.

Twenty-four women work with the laundry maids regularly in the laundry and wash-house, others occasionally. Sewing finds employment for 23 female patients ; 15 are useful in housework and kitchen. The total number of women employed in the wards is 32. In all 94 female patients do some sort of work. The males employed are 113 ; 25 of these in the workshops, 43 on the land, 13 in the Asylum offices, 32 cleaning wards. We are aware that in the wards is a large proportion of feeble, demented, or idiot patients, but 94 women only out of 250 in that division, and 113 out of 214 men are too few workers.

Precautions
against fire.

The provisions for an outbreak of fire are many, and the means of escape seem fairly sufficient. In a case of fire the patients' safety must chiefly depend on the activity and tact of the staff, their knowledge of the building, their acquaintance with the hydrants, and their performance of duty.

CITY OF LONDON ASYLUM.

4 June 1883.

THERE are now on the books of this Asylum the names of 175 male and 223 female patients, a total of 398. Of these, two males and a female are absent on trial, and a male has been to-day transferred to another Asylum. All the rest we have seen in the course of our inspection. To every one we gave an opportunity of speaking with us. Several, as was natural, appealed for discharge, but no other complaint was made to us than that of being unduly detained. We did not, however, see any case in which this complaint appeared to have foundation.

Except as to a few noisy women the demeanour of the patients was quiet and good. No violence was manifested while we were in the wards, and our impression as to the personal condition and state of dress of the patients of both sexes was favourable.

The wards we found in good order, and the dormitories and bedding clean and properly attended to. The day space in some wards is not sufficient for the number of patients, and generally there was an appearance of overcrowding. We learn that the Asylum proper has 166 beds for males and 240 for females, so that upon these numbers there is an excess of eight male patients and room for 17 females; but as the detached hospital has 14 beds, and is used for male working patients, the excess is thus provided for. It is not safe, however, to rely on the detached hospital, which may at any time be required for its proper purpose, and we must repeat the remark of our Colleagues in their entry last year, that the provision of additional accommodation here is a matter which cannot be postponed. The existing pressure would have been greater but that it has been found possible to transfer some patients to their proper county asylums, and to restore others (eight in all) to their workhouses.

We are glad to find that some of the defects pointed out last year have been rectified. The single rooms occupied by epileptics have been lighted, so that the occupants can be seen by the night watch without opening the door; the sewage tank has been reduced in size by one-half; the mortuary has been made to present a much more decent appearance; and the airing court walks have been put in better order.

As regards the means of extinguishing fires nothing has been done beyond obtaining a report from Messrs. Shand and Mason. This report we have read, and we strongly urge upon the Committee the propriety, indeed the necessity, of giving immediate effect to the recommendations it contains. The expense, as estimated by Messrs. Shand and Mason, is not large, and ought not for a moment to stand in the way of providing for the safety of the building and its inmates.

Since 28th February 1882, the date of our Colleagues' visit, we find that 51 males and 39 females have been admitted here; 31 males and 29 females have been discharged, of whom 43 in all
0.48. had

City of London
Asylum.

Preautions
against fire.

Statistics.

Appendix (C.) had recovered, and 10 males and 17 females died. The recoveries were in the ratio of nearly 50 per cent. of the admissions; and the death rate has again been very low. In the year 1882 it was only 4·2 per cent. of the average daily number resident.

City of London
Asylum.

Inquests.

The causes of the deaths were of the ordinary description, but in three instances there were inquests; one was on the body of a male patient who was found to have died from syncope through exhaustion from mania; another on a woman, the verdict being that she had died from disease of the kidneys and bronchitis; and the third also on a woman, whom the jury found to have died from Bright's disease, with pneumonia accelerated by fracture of the right thigh from an accidental fall.

Post-mortem
examinations.

The causes of death were verified by post-mortem examination in all cases but one.

There has not been any epidemic or contagious disorder in the Asylum since the last visit, and no very serious casualty. At present the condition of the patients as to health is very good, and to-day only two were confined to bed, while those under medical treatment are five men and four women.

Seclusion.

Since the last visit a male has been secluded on two occasions for a total of 19½ hours; and eight females on 23 occasions and for 207½ hours. The greater part of the latter seclusion is voluntary, and due to one woman. We found to-day one woman in seclusion owing to excitement. There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint.

We have made the customary inquiries into the system of treatment and management, but do not find anything new to report. The numbers going beyond the Asylum grounds for exercise strike us as small; and the great majority of the patients appear to be confined to the airing courts, which, however, are extensive and pleasant, but call for some more attention as to mowing, &c.

Employment.

The returns of useful employment show us that, excluding patients who are ward cleaners merely, only 37 per cent. of the males and 32 per cent. of the females are usefully employed. We think these proportions might be increased.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff of attendants remains at the same strength as last year, and no alteration has been made in the rates of wages. Changes among the female attendants are still too frequent, eight out of the present staff of 20 having been here less than 12 months.

A new range of pigstyes has been built, and they appear to be well arranged; this and the alteration of the sewage tank are the principal structural works undertaken since last year.

The present charge of maintenance is 12 s. 10 d. per week; but this rate is so high in consequence of expenditure upon new works, such, for example, as the pigstyes mentioned above, being charged against maintenance, instead of against a building fund or the equivalent of a county rate.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE ASYLUM.

25 April 1883.

THE patients in this Asylum to-day are 269 in number, being two less than at our Colleagues' visit on 16th March last year. Of the male sex there are 138, and of the female 131. Since the visit referred to, 65 males and 47 females have been admitted; 43 males and 40 females discharged, and 23 males and 8 females have died. Fifty-two patients among those discharged had recovered, 24 were relieved, and 7 had not improved.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Asylum.
Statistics.

The death-rate represented by the above deaths was 15 per cent. per annum of males, but only 6 per cent. for females, calculated on the average daily number resident. With the exception of the cases presently mentioned there is nothing requiring special notice in the causes of the deaths, beyond the remark that the high rate of mortality among the men was mainly due to general paralysis, which accounted for 9 deaths.

In three cases coroner's inquests were held, the verdicts returned being respectively, death from (1) acute mania and exhaustion; (2) acute mania; and (3) disease of the heart.

Inquests.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 10 cases. The objection of friends to this continues, we are told, to be very strong in Newcastle.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Of the patients now here 7 are of the private class, and 12 are chargeable to Berwick-on-Tweed. There is no change in the maintenance charges. There are 15 vacant beds on the male side, and 7 in the female division. In the temporary absence of Mr. Wickham we have been accompanied in our inspection by his assistant, Dr. Taylor, who, we regret to learn, is about to leave, owing to ill-health.

We found the patients of both sexes quiet and orderly, the only excitement, and that but slight, being in Female Ward No. 2. The cases here, and in the corresponding ward in the male side, are certainly not favourable. Experience, however, confirms us in the opinion, already more than once expressed in the entries in this book, that it is injudicious to segregate the more violent and excitable patients entirely from the quieter class, whose influence upon the former is, as we often observe, very beneficial. In the Female Ward No. 2 we found 6 women wearing exceptionally strong dresses owing to destructive habits. In a large Asylum which we recently visited, we found that the use of such dresses was prohibited, and that through the greater care and closer supervision thus required from the attendants, the destruction of clothing had been greatly checked. We hope the same system may, as far as possible, be adopted here. Except the cases referred to, we find the patients' dress generally satisfactory, and they are fairly neat in person.

Condition of
patients.

No complaints were made to us of ill-treatment. The usual demands for discharge were made, but invariably by patients evidently unfit at present for it.

0.48.

During

Appendix (C.)

Newcastle-on-Tyne Asylum.

Seclusion and restraint.

During our visit, 7 men and 1 woman were confined to their beds, some owing to epileptic excitement. No one was in seclusion or restraint, but we find recorded since the last visit, the use of the former in the case of 14 men on 101 occasions for a total of 837 hours; and of 5 women on 17 occasions, and for an aggregate of 106 hours; while 2 males have been restrained, one by gloves for surgical reasons during 413 hours, and the other by "polka" for 13 hours to prevent self-injury. In the journal there is also record of the voluntary seclusion of a female patient frequently during the last summer and autumn.

At present some disturbance of the wards results from the spring whitewashing which is in progress; but generally they are in good order and comfortable. No. 2 Ward on each side has been improved by enlarging the day space by throwing in an attendants' room, bath room, &c., and building an addition to contain these on the ground floor; over them, on the upper floor being constructed a small dormitory with five beds.

We were to-day struck by the very crowded state of No. 1 Male Ward, in which are 86 patients, and we have had the available day space for this ward measured. We find it gives to each patient an area which does not exceed 20 square feet, and which is only about one half what we require to be provided in new Asylums. We learn, too, that in some dormitories extra beds have been placed, and this fact must of course affect the statement of vacant sleeping accommodation given above. The obvious way to increase the day space in No. 1 Male Ward is to add the epileptic dormitory; and this brings at once under consideration the question of extension which cannot long be avoided.

Precautions against fire.

Inquiring into the present means for extinguishing fire, we learn from the steward that they consist of two fire annihilators for dealing with small fires, and of hydrants connected with the special pump, and from which water can be thrown on any part of the building. In the absence of Mr. Wickham, we are unaware if a code of regulations and instructions in case of an outbreak of fire exists, or whether the attendants and others are practised. Both are very necessary.

Staff of attendants.

An additional nurse has been placed in No. 2 Female Ward, as recommended last year, giving 4 for that ward. The present staff of 11 day attendants of each sex is, we think, numerically sufficient when all are on duty. There is still only 1 night attendant for each division, and there is not yet the continuous night supervision of epileptic and suicidal cases, so essential to their proper care and protection. Of the existing staff, 5 men, but only 3 women, count less than 12 months' service.

Employment.

According to the returns furnished, 95 men and 104 women do some kind of work; but 40 of the former, and 20 of the latter are engaged exclusively in cleaning the wards. Deducting these, the patients usefully employed appear to be 40 per cent. of the men, and 64 per cent. of the women. Of the men, 33 work on the land, and 21 in the shops. Of the women, 50 are occupied in needle-work, and 24 in the laundry, kitchen, and offices. The return is

not

not satisfactory as regards the men, of whom, we think, a larger proportion should be employed, and we trust it may be found practicable to improve it considerably, and especially in the direction of out-door work, either with or without implements.

Appendix (C.)
Newcastle-on-Tyne Asylum.

NORWICH CITY AND BOROUGH ASYLUM.

18 May 1883.

EVERY ward in this Asylum is now occupied except the day wards of the block for acute cases in the male division. The patients on the books are 91 males and 132 females. Of the total number, 223, three men are absent on trial. All of each sex in residence we have seen. In view to ascertaining how many beds are vacant, Dr. William Harris should, we suggest, obtain measurement of the several dormitories, and so learn how many beds can properly remain where they have been placed. Besides the Norwich cases whose weekly rate of maintenance is 9 s. 8½ d. to the unions, there are 35 patients in the Asylum who are chargeable to Suffolk county and unions, and there is one Essex case. Private patients have not hitherto been admitted.

Norwich City and Borough Asylum.

Accommodation.

According to the records, the admissions of 37 males and 42 females have taken place since our Colleagues' visit to the Asylum on the 20th May 1882; the discharges have been 13 from the men's side, 12 from the women's: the instances of recovery have been 6.

Statistics.

Twenty-one deaths are recorded; the majority were on the male side. Two were the subject of coroner's inquests. One was sudden, the other was very soon after admission; verdicts of deaths from natural causes were returned. Post-mortem examinations were made in 17 cases, which is satisfactory. The natural causes of death do not require any comment.

Inquests.

As the figures give some idea of the physical condition of the patients, we may mention that in the male infirmary are 25, in the female 29 cases, and in bed were a woman and 2 men; the former had broken her thigh-bone by an accidental fall very recently, and one of the latter was an epileptic. There has been no epidemic; 6 men and 8 women were last registered as being under medical treatment. The general paralytics here are 3 males and a female, and there are 15 men and 16 women subject to fits.

Post-mortem examinations.

Health.

The epileptic and suicidal classes are not under continual night supervision, and we hesitate, the total number of persons so affected being small, at present to press that matter. There is a night attendant in each division, and intelligent patients are selected to sleep near the epileptic and suicidal. Against suicidal attempts the blind-cords in the dormitories are boxed, and in each male dormitory there is electrical apparatus for summoning the night attendant. We hear that the patients value this protection and have never abused it. No person was in seclusion or under mechanical restraint during our inspection.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

Appendix (C.)	The only entries under the head of restraint refer to the wet-
Norwich City and Borough Asylum.	packing of one woman and 2 men, each once, for six hours, to allay
Restraint.	maniacal excitement. One woman is the only patient who has
Seclusion.	been secluded; she was so treated thrice, and for an aggregate
	of 14 hours. Great tranquillity reigned in the wards while we
	were among the patients, and their conduct at dinner in the hall
	was most orderly.
Dietary.	The dietary is good, and has been recently improved by the
	substitution of stew on one day in the week for dumplings.
Condition of patients.	We could wish that the men had a second clean shirt weekly ;
	otherwise we have but to report favourably of the personal
	appearance of the patients. Except 7 men and 5 women, and
	some of these were in bed, or too feeble to go to the hall, all were
	there present when we inspected them at dinner time. The hall
	is used not only for all meals, but for recreation and for Divine
	Service.
Employment.	In regard to employment, 38 men and 74 women appear to be
	made useful; of the former 28 work on the land, and of the
	latter 39 are engaged in sewing, 15 in the laundry and kitchen
	department. The laundry dormitory is not yet occupied; the
	floor of the wash-house we found very wet; it should be re-laid
	with an incline. The heat of the drying-closets has, it seems,
	been insufficient, but this matter is receiving attention.
Amusement.	When entertainments are given (they are not weekly), nearly
	all the patients are attracted. The Medical Superintendent and
	Matron being themselves musical, kindly assist in this direction.
	In the hall there is a good organ (a gift to the Asylum), and in
	one of the female wards is a pianoforte. Dr. Harris is gradually
	enlivening the walls by pictures and other objects of interest, but
	smoke and leakage of water, to which we shall presently refer,
	have delayed painting and colouring. For the women indoors
	more means of amusement should still be provided.
Staff of attendants.	The staff of attendants, not including the laundry-maids or
	gardeners, consists of nine men and ten women for day duty.
	The sudden withdrawal of four male attendants for the Egyptian
	War, they being members of the Army Reserve, somewhat broke
	up the male staff, but the attendants have since been steadily
	keeping their situations, and Dr. Harris is satisfied with their
	conduct. The commencing wages appear to have been increased;
	the men now begin with 10 s. a week, board, lodging, washing
	and uniform; the women with 14 l. and uniform. Yearly the
	wages rise for both sexes.
Wards, &c.	The wards when we visited them were in very proper order
	in regard to cleanliness and ventilation. The temperature of
	dormitories and single rooms fell so low during the winter,
	that the Committee have now under consideration the warming
	them artificially. The substitution of stoves for the open
	fire-places in the corridors of the day-rooms and the erection
	of several screens in those corridors promise to make the day-
	rooms sufficiently warm. Much inconvenience had been felt
	from smoke from those fire-places. The hot-water tanks pro-
	vided by Messrs. Payne of Norwich have also done damage by
	leakage

leakage in various directions, but the matter has not been by Appendix (C.)
any means overlooked by the Committee. Nothing has yet
been done to diminish the evils arising from the large window-
panes; we suggest that they should be halved by vertical rods
which would not attract much attention. We also notice that
there is at present no electrical or other apparatus for recording
the visits of the night attendants. For isolation of infectious
cases no proper provision exists; the adaptation of a cottage or two
cottages to this purpose would probably be the least expensive
course. We do not think that the old mortuary could be so
utilized; it is too near to the main building.

We are glad to report that several important sanitary improve-
ments have been effected since the Commissioners' last visit. All
waste and sink pipes have been disconnected from the drains, and
now discharge in the open air over trapped gratings. Upcast shafts
with banner-cowls have been carried above the roofs in connection
with the outfalls from all closets. The sewage has been diverted
before reaching the deposit tanks, and it now flows in a fresh
state from the main sewer on to the land, creating no nuisance as
there is no stagnation, or time for formation of noxious gases.
The soil-pipes of the water-closets themselves have not yet been
ventilated by carrying them through and above the roofs, and
there are no openings for ventilation in the main drain; some
would be desirable, although the connection between that drain
and the tanks has been severed. A plan was a short time ago
sent to our office for the erection of tailor's, shoemaker's and
upholsterer's shops; a wash-house for horsehair and a lavatory
for working men. The site proposed seems to us highly objec-
tionable now, and likely to prove more so hereafter as the Asylum
fills. We recommend that a small workshop block and yard for
building materials be erected to the north-east of the male wards,
in or near the situation originally contemplated for workshops.
The plan should be amended by provision in the block for
carpenters' and painters' shops; our Board would, we doubt not,
gladly consider any fresh drawings which the Committee might
submit. We cannot learn that the Committee has yet ordered
a second or duplicate engine and pump for the supply of water.
This provision for the health and safety of the patients appears
to us to be most necessary. The land about the Asylum is
gradually coming into cultivation; oats and rye have been sown,
potatoes have been planted, two acres are under spade husbandry,
and the trees and shrubs are beginning to make a show.

There is much to be done in and about the Asylum, but great
credit is due for the progress already made.

Appendix (C.)

NOTTINGHAM BOROUGH ASYLUM.

26 May 1883.

Nottingham
Borough
Asylum.

THIS Asylum was visited by the Commissioners seven months ago. The patients were then 280, they are now 276; the males number 134, the females 142. The maintenance charge per week is 11 s. 6 d. for each patient chargeable to the Borough. Thirty-four Borough cases are now in another asylum. The proposal to make additions to the accommodation has been, for the present, abandoned. Plans for the erection of a small hospital for contagious cases have been prepared and laid before our Board. We can report in favour of the plans to our office, but with a slight modification. We have pointed out to the Medical Superintendent a preferable site to that proposed in the plans, better as regards other buildings and economy of land. The site we recommend was at our request staked out for our inspection.

Statistics.

The patients admitted since 26th October 1882, have been 45, in nearly equal numbers of each sex; 13 males and 16 females have been discharged; one of the former was discharged as not having exhibited insanity in the Asylum; the women had all recovered. No person is absent on trial; the vacant beds are seven in the male, one only in the female department; 14 men and 7 women have died. For the year 1882 the recoveries as compared with the admissions, were in the proportion of 43 per cent., and the deaths, calculated on the average daily number resident throughout that year, were in the ratio of 12·8 per cent. During the seven months past the mortality has been low among the female patients, but high amongst the males. General paralysis, epilepsy and chronic brain disease have accounted for 11 of the 14 deaths among the men. The death of one man only a fortnight after admission, is attributed to typhus fever (not contracted in the Asylum). One of the women died from an attempt at suicide. An inquest was held and a verdict was given that death was due to congestion of the brain and inflammation of the lungs, caused by having partially strangled herself when she was in an unsound state of mind. Correspondence took place between our Board and the superintendent, and the Commissioners expressed an opinion that the nurse in charge of the patient had been negligent; she was degraded in office, but the Visitors did not consider it a case for dismissal of the nurse. The patients registered as being under medical treatment are 33; there are 12 general paralytics, and 29 male and 30 female epileptics; of this last class 11 men and 12 women only are under continuous night supervision.

Epileptics.

Suicidal
patients.

Twenty-one males and 15 females are more or less suicidally disposed we are informed, and of these 7 men and 5 women are under like supervision.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff of under attendants consists of 14 of each sex; six of the whole number have not yet served twelve months. These figures include those on duty by day and night. The night attendants

Appendix (C.)
 Nottingham
 Borough
 Asylum.
 Staff of
 attendants.

Employment.

Post-mortem examinations

Divine Service.

Seclusion,

0.48.

Appendix (C.)

PORTSMOUTH ASYLUM.

7 April 1883.

Portsmouth
Asylum.

MORE than twelve months have elapsed since the last inspection by Commissioners. There has been a slight rise in the number of patients; they are now 437; they include 17 of the private class; the male paupers are 196, the female paupers are 224. To Portsea 237 cases are chargeable, Southampton contributes 77, and 106 belong to unions of Surrey. These last are most unfavourable for treatment, and few can be usefully employed; they swell the total number of epileptics, who are 33 of the male, and 38 of the female sex. The borough patients pay 11 s. 1 d. per week, the out-county pay 14 s., the private cases 16 s. to 20 s. We saw all the patients, except one of each sex, absent on trial.

Condition of
patients.

In regard to clothing and general cleanliness, we were, on the whole, satisfied; 19 patients were in bed. One of the men in bed has undergone amputation of his right leg. He had sustained several serious injuries from an accident whilst working in the laundry some months ago. He had been employed there to assist a bricklayer in coloring the walls, and while on a sort of scaffold was caught by an unprotected shaft driven by steam; he is progressing favourably; the accident could doubtless have been avoided had the shaft been boxed, but it could scarcely have been foreseen. It would be well now to carry out that precaution. The other casualties since last inspection have been the fracture by a male patient of the small bone of his leg, through slipping while at work, and the fractures by an epileptic boy of his fore-arm twice by falls in fits.

The only inquest has been one upon a woman who died of heart disease. The deaths have been 61; the post-mortem examinations 38. The records mention 143 admissions, 72 discharges, and 41 recoveries. There has been, it seems, no death, save from natural causes, and none require special notice.

Patients' conduct and treatment.

The patients under inspection were quiet and orderly. There has been no change in dietary; beer is given at dinner. The complaints of rough treatment centred in the case of a woman named R. We heard what she had to say, and we heard with satisfaction that the attendant, whose assault of the woman seems to be proven by another nurse and patient, had been dismissed. We trust that the Committee will follow up this step by a summons for the assault. Patients are so much in the hands of attendants, that it is of the utmost importance to punish proved assaults, as a warning to others.

Staff of attendants.

The staff of attendants has, it appears, been slightly strengthened; it is by no means too strong now. As to duration of service, we may remark that of 22 men, 10 have been here less than twelve months, four under two years; of 28 women, 12 cannot count one year's service, eight not two years.

The

The patients usefully employed are 52 men, and 83 women. In the laundry 25 females assist. The arrangements for washing foul linen in that department are certainly open to improvement, and the supply of one shirt only per week to the men is far from satisfactory. Some drying-closets have been converted into a drying-room. The Medical Superintendent assures us that this was a necessity. We deprecate the employment of patients for any prolonged period in its heated atmosphere, 125 degrees when we were there, and a window was then open. The hall is still not used for meals; we could not ascertain why it was not so utilised; the association of patients at each meal, and of each sex is generally to be recommended, and it is besides a break in the monotonous daily life of the wards, and facilitates their ventilation. The new infirmaries are advancing towards completion; when occupied they should at night be supplied with stationary attendants. Only a few male patients go daily beyond the airing-courts; 40 to 50 women, and as many men go once a week beyond the Asylum grounds. The water supply from the Asylum well has somewhat failed by reason of the silting of sand, so that the waterworks are now the chief source of supply; the sinking of another well, however, promises to make up for this failure.

Appendix (C.)
Portsmouth
Asylum.
Employment,
&c.

The Asylum seems to be fairly supplied with the means of extinction of any outbreak of fire. The paths of the airing-courts have lately been asphalted, and a source of danger to the patients in that direction is also obviated, while they can walk there now in wet weather.

Precautions
against fire.

Treatment in the shape of restraint has been limited to two cases; an idiot boy fastened by a towel round his body for some weeks, to prevent his falling out of his chair, and a female gloved one week to prevent her tearing her tongue.

Restraint.

A male has been secluded twice for an aggregate of one hour and-a-quarter, and 13 females on 19 occasions, in all for 330 hours; another female for 10 weeks daily.

Seclusion.

We can report very favourably of the whole interior of the building; everywhere the air was free from offensive taint of any kind, the wards cheerful, clean, and comfortable. Inexpensive pictures enliven many wards, and others are about to be hung. We would suggest an annual vote for adding to the means of decorating the wards, and increasing the library, and other sources of rational amusement, which certainly assist mental recovery.

Wards and
amusement.

Appendix (D.)Appendix (D.)

ALTERATIONS in and ADDITIONS to COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, approved by the Secretary of State during 1883, the Cost of which was estimated not to exceed 1,000 *l*.

ASYLUM.	Nature of Work.	Estimate.			Date of Approval.
		£.	s.	d.	
Beds, Herts, and Hunts.	Enlargement of mortuary.	95	—	—	1883 : 1 Jan.
Carmarthen - -	Enlargement of gas-works.	400	—	—	8 Nov.
Cornwall - - -	W. C. accommodation in the old building.	207	—	—	9 June
Middlesex (Hanwell)	Improvement of matron's rooms.	200	—	—	10 Apr.
Middlesex (Banstead).	Piggeries - - -	250	—	—	29 June
	Upholsterers' shops -	750	—	—	23 Aug.
Norfolk - - -	Enlargement of female epileptic ward.	1,000	—	—	19 Mar.
Stafford - - -	External escape staircases.	660	—	—	24 Dec.
Surrey (Wandsworth)	Conversion of superintendent's house.	550	—	—	19 Feb.
West Riding (Wakefield).	Special dormitory for epileptics, and external staircase.	264	—	—	30 Nov.

Appendix (E.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE,
CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year 1883.

Appendix (E.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE,

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: (<i>e. g.</i>) Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance Account.		
							Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES:	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - - -	4 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- 3	- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 6
Berks (Reading and Newbury) - - - - -	3 6 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 2	1 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bucks - - - - -	5 10	- 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- -	- 3 $\frac{5}{8}$
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - - - - -	4 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- - $\frac{5}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 11
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverford- west.	4 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{8}$	- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 2	- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chester (Chester) - - - - -	3 5	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 5	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9	- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 2
„ (Parkside) - - - - -	4 8	- 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 5	1 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cornwall - - - - -	5 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7	- 3
Cumberland and Westmorland - - - - -	3 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 11 $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- 1	- 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 2 $\frac{5}{8}$
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth	3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Derby - - - - -	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 11	2 7	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 6	- 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Devon - - - - -	3 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 - $\frac{7}{8}$	- 10 $\frac{3}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 8	- 3 $\frac{7}{8}$
Dorset - - - - -	4 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{8}$	- - $\frac{5}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	- -	- 6
Durham - - - - -	4 3 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 4	- 8 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Essex - - - - -	4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{8}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- -	1 6 $\frac{3}{8}$
Glamorgan - - - - -	4 6	- 10	2 - $\frac{5}{8}$	- 9	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{7}{8}$
Gloucester - - - - -	3 9 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 11	- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 3
Hants - - - - -	4 5	- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hereford (County and City) - - - - -	3 11 $\frac{7}{8}$ (b)	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{5}{8}$ (c)	- - (d)	- 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - (e)	- 2 $\frac{3}{8}$
Kent (Barming Heath) - - - - -	4 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 2	- 11 $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{5}{8}$ (c)	- - (d)	- 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ (Chartham) - - - - -	4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 11 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{8}$	- 6 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 4
Lancaster (Lancaster) - - - - -	3 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 10	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{7}{8}$
„ (Rainhill) - - - - -	4 6 (b)	- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	- - (e)	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ (Prestwich) - - - - -	3 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ (b)	- 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 4	- 8	- - $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{3}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - (e)	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ (Whittingham) - - - - -	4 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Leicester and Rutland - - - - -	4 8 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 10	2 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 9 $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- - (g)	- - (g)	- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lincoln - - - - -	4 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 10	2 1	- 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1	- 3	1 - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Middlesex (Banstead) - - - - -	4 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ (Colney Hatch) - - - - -	4 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ (Hanwell) - - - - -	4 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7	- 2

(a) Average.

(b) Including farm and garden.

(c) Including wines, spirits, and porter.

Appendix (E.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year 1883.

Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess of Payments for Paupers from other Counties and Boroughs beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES :
1 - $\frac{3}{4}$	8 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 3 (a)	14/ and 15/	20 -	Repairs, &c. - - - -	Repairs, &c. - - - -	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 3 (a)	14/ and 15/	17 6	- ditto - - - -	Excess to Repairs - - - -	Berks (Reading and Newbury).
1 - $\frac{5}{8}$	9 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 11	14 -	14/ to 21/	Building and Repairs - - - -	Building and Repairs - - - -	Bucks.
- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 -	- - -	- ditto - - - -	- - - -	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
- - $\frac{1}{2}$	8 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 10	14/ and 20/	- ditto - - - -	Building and Repairs - - - -	Cardigan, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.
- - $\frac{1}{4}$	7 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 2	10/11 and 14/	- - -	County Funds - - - -	- - - -	Chester (Chester).
- - -	10 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	10 6	14 -	15/ to 20/	Building - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	„ (Parkside).
- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 6	12/6 to 63/	Repairs and Fittings - - - -	Part to Repairs and part to Fittings for Private Patients' Buildings.	Cornwall.
- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 - $\frac{1}{2}$	14 -	14/ and 17/6	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance and County Lunacy Rate.	Cumberland and Westmorland.
- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 2	14 -	12/6 to 63/	Building and Repairs - - - -	Establishment - - - -	Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, &c.
- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 3	14 -	14/ and 17/	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Derby.
- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 4	8 6	14 -	- - -	Building and Repairs - - - -	- - - -	Devon.
- - -	8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 2	14 -	10/ to 15/	Building - - - -	Non-pauper Account - - - -	Dorset.
- 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 - $\frac{7}{8}$	9 4	14 -	12/ to 20/	Additions, alterations and im- provements.	Additions, Alterations, and Im- provements.	Durham.
- 3	10 2	10 -	14 -	- - -	Building - - - -	- - - -	Essex.
- - $\frac{5}{8}$	9 2	9 -	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - -	Glamorgan.
- 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 6	12/ and 14/	12/ to 15/	Building and Repairs - - - -	Maintenance, Excess to Building, and Repairs.	Gloucester.
- - $\frac{1}{2}$	9 11	10 6	14 -	- - -	- ditto - - - -	- - - -	Hants.
- - (f)	8 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 8	14 -	14 -	- ditto - - - -	Maintenance, Excess to Building, and Repairs.	Hereford (County and City).
- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 4	14 -	17 -	- ditto - - - -	Building and Repairs - - - -	Kent (Barming Heath).
- 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 11	14 -	16/ and 17/	- ditto - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	„ (Chartham).
- - $\frac{1}{2}$	8 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 2 (a)	14 -	14/ and 21/	- ditto - - - -	Building and Repairs - - - -	Lancaster (Lancaster).
- - (f)	9 5 $\frac{7}{8}$	9 4	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - -	„ (Rainhill).
- - (f)	8 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	7 7	14 -	- - -	Building - - - -	- - - -	„ (Prestwich.)
- 3 $\frac{5}{8}$	9 1	8 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ (a)	14 -	100%. per ann.	Building and Repairs - - - -	Maintenance and Building and Repairs.	„ (Whittingham).
- 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	8 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	8 6	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - -	Leicester and Rutland.
1 -	9 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 -	- - -	- ditto - - - -	- - - -	Lincoln.
- - $\frac{1}{4}$	9 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 6	14 -	- - -	- ditto - - - -	- - - -	Middlesex (Banstead).
- - $\frac{1}{2}$	10 -	9/11 and 10/2 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 -	- - -	General - - - -	- - - -	„ (Colney Hatch).
- 1	10 - $\frac{1}{2}$	10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - -	„ (Hanwell).

(a) With surgery and dispensary.

(e) With provisions.

(f) Deducted under the respective heads of expenditure.

(g) Not charged to maintenance.

Appendix (E.)—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE,

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries : (e. g.) Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance Account.		
							Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor - - - -	s. d. 2 10 ³ / ₈	s. d. - 5 ⁵ / ₈	s. d. 2 - ⁷ / ₈	s. d. - 8 ¹ / ₄	s. d. - - ³ / ₈	s. d. - - ¹ / ₈	s. d. - 1 ³ / ₄	s. d. 1 - ⁷ / ₈	s. d. - 6 ¹ / ₄
Norfolk - - - - -	5 - ¹ / ₂	- 10 ¹ / ₂	1 7 ¹ / ₂	- 10 ¹ / ₂	- - ³ / ₄	- 1	- 1	- -	- 3
Northampton - - - - -	3 10 ¹ / ₂	1 - ⁵ / ₈	2 1 ⁷ / ₈	- 9 ¹ / ₄	- - ³ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- 3 ⁷ / ₈	1 - ³ / ₈	- 3 ¹ / ₄
Northumberland - - - - -	4 11 ³ / ₄ (a)	1 1	2 5	- 11 ¹ / ₂	- 1 ¹ / ₂	- - ¹ / ₄	- 10 ¹ / ₂	- (b)	- 5
Nottingham - - - - -	4 11 ⁷ / ₈	- 6 ⁷ / ₈	2 2 ³ / ₈	- 10 ¹ / ₂	- - ³ / ₄	- - ⁵ / ₈	- 5 ¹ / ₄	- 2 ⁷ / ₈	- 2 ¹ / ₈
Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor) -	4 10 ¹ / ₂	- 10 ¹ / ₈	2 1 ¹ / ₄	- 11 ¹ / ₄	- - ³ / ₄	- - ⁵ / ₈	- 3 ³ / ₄	- 4 ¹ / ₄	- 2 ³ / ₄
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	4 2 ¹ / ₂	- 8	2 1 ¹ / ₄	1 -	- - ³ / ₄	- - ⁵ / ₈	- 5 ¹ / ₈	- 1 ³ / ₄	- 3
Somerset - - - - -	4 2 ⁷ / ₈	- 7 ¹ / ₂	2 2 ¹ / ₂	- 11 ⁵ / ₈	- - ³ / ₄	- - ³ / ₈	- 5 ¹ / ₈	- 4 ⁵ / ₈	- 2 ³ / ₄
Stafford (Stafford) - - - - -	4 6 ³ / ₄	- 8 ¹ / ₂	1 11	1 - ³ / ₄	- - ³ / ₄	- - ³ / ₄	- 5 ¹ / ₂	- 6	- 1 ¹ / ₂
„ (Burntwood) - - - - -	4 1 ¹ / ₄	- 8 ¹ / ₄	1 10 ¹ / ₄	- 10 ¹ / ₂	- - ¹ / ₂	- - ¹ / ₄	- 7	- 8 ³ / ₄	- 2 ¹ / ₂
Suffolk - - - - -	4 8	- 9 ¹ / ₄	2 1 ¹ / ₂	1 1 ³ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- 4	- 8 ³ / ₈	- 5 ¹ / ₈
Surrey (Wandsworth) - - - - -	4 - ³ / ₄	- 10 ¹ / ₂	2 7 ⁵ / ₈	1 1 ³ / ₈	- - ³ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₂	- 5 ³ / ₄	1 1 ³ / ₄	- 3 ¹ / ₄
„ (Brookwood) - - - - -	4 - ⁷ / ₈	- 10	2 5 ¹ / ₂	- 10 ³ / ₈	- 1	- - ¹ / ₂	- 9 ¹ / ₂	- 7	- 3 ¹ / ₂
Sussex - - - - -	3 1 ³ / ₈	- 6 ³ / ₈	2 4 ¹ / ₈	1 6	- - ⁷ / ₈	- - ³ / ₄	- 2 ¹ / ₈	1 5 ⁵ / ₈	- - ⁵ / ₈
Warwick - - - - -	4 - ¹ / ₈	- 6 ⁷ / ₈	2 2 ¹ / ₂	1 - ³ / ₈	- - ⁵ / ₈	- - ⁵ / ₈	- 3 ⁷ / ₈	- 5 ¹ / ₈	- 1 ⁷ / ₈
Wilts - - - - -	3 8 ¹ / ₂	- 4	1 11 ³ / ₄	- 8 ³ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₂	- - ³ / ₄	- 4 ¹ / ₄	- 6 ¹ / ₄	- 7
Worcester - - - - -	3 2 ³ / ₄	- 6 ¹ / ₂	1 10 ³ / ₄	- 9 ¹ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- 1 ³ / ₄	- 2 ¹ / ₄	- 11	- 4
York, N. Riding - - - - -	4 4 ³ / ₈	- 10 ¹ / ₄	2 6 ¹ / ₄	- 11 ⁵ / ₈	- - ³ / ₄	- 1 ⁵ / ₈	- 9	1 - ³ / ₄	- 4
„ W. Riding (Wakefield) - - - - -	4 6 ¹ / ₄	- 11 ⁷ / ₈ (d)	2 1 ³ / ₄	- 8 ¹ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₂	- - ³ / ₄	- 1 ³ / ₄ (e)	- 4 ³ / ₄	- 2 ⁵ / ₈
„ „ (Wadsley) - - - - -	4 1 ⁵ / ₈	- 8 ⁷ / ₈	2 2 ³ / ₈	- 9 ⁷ / ₈	- - ⁷ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₂	- 4 ³ / ₄	- 5 ³ / ₄	- 1 ⁵ / ₈
„ E. Riding - - - - -	4 10 ¹ / ₂	- 9 ³ / ₄	2 2 ³ / ₄	- 11 ³ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₂	- - ¹ / ₂	- 6	-	- 3 ¹ / ₄
BOROUGHES :									
Birmingham (Winson Green) - - - - -	4 3	- 9 ⁷ / ₈	1 11 ¹ / ₄	1 1 ³ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₂	- - ¹ / ₈	- 6 ¹ / ₂	-	- 10 ¹ / ₈
„ (Rubery Hill) - - - - -	4 2 ¹ / ₄	- 10 ¹ / ₈	1 7 ¹ / ₂	1 2 ³ / ₈	- - ⁵ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₂	- 4 ¹ / ₄	-	- 4 ¹ / ₈
Bristol - - - - -	4 1	- 7 ⁷ / ₈	2 6 ¹ / ₂	- 11 ⁵ / ₈	- - ³ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₂	- 3 ⁵ / ₈	- 4 ⁷ / ₈	- 6 ⁷ / ₈
Hull - - - - -	5 1 ³ / ₄	1 11 ¹ / ₈	3 2	1 4	- 1 ³ / ₈	- - ³ / ₄	1 11 ¹ / ₄	2 - ¹ / ₄	- 6 ³ / ₄
Ipswich - - - - -	4 5	1 1 ⁷ / ₈	2 5 ³ / ₈	1 3 ³ / ₈	- - ⁷ / ₈	- - ³ / ₈	- 5 ⁵ / ₈	- 2 ¹ / ₄	- 4 ³ / ₈
Leicester - - - - -	4 4 ¹ / ₄	- 5 ¹ / ₂	2 1 ¹ / ₂	- 9	- - ⁷ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₄	- 7 ³ / ₈	- 6 ³ / ₈	1 5 ⁷ / ₈
London (City of) - - - - -	5 10	- 3 ¹ / ₂	2 9 ¹ / ₄	1 3 ³ / ₄	- - ³ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₂	- 3 ¹ / ₂	1 2	- 5 ¹ / ₄
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	4 - ³ / ₈	- 9 ³ / ₈	2 9 ³ / ₈	- 10 ³ / ₄	- - ³ / ₈	- - ³ / ₄	- 8	- 6 ¹ / ₂	- 4 ¹ / ₄
Norwich - - - - -	4 3 ¹ / ₂	- 10 ³ / ₄	2 - ¹ / ₈	1 4 ³ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₈	- - ³ / ₄	- 2 ¹ / ₂	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- 3
Nottingham - - - - -	4 8 ³ / ₄	- 9	2 7	1 3 ³ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₂	-	- 3	- 6 ¹ / ₂	- 4 ¹ / ₄
Portsmouth - - - - -	4 2 ¹ / ₂	- 9 ¹ / ₂	2 5 ¹ / ₂	1 4 ¹ / ₂	- 1	- - ³ / ₄	- 7 ¹ / ₄	- 8 ³ / ₄	- 9 ³ / ₄

(a) Including farm and garden.

(b) With provisions.

(c) Average.

Appendix (E.)—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year 1883—continued.

Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess of Payments for Paupers from other Counties and Boroughs beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 -	14 -	14 -	Building and Repairs - -	Maintenance and Building and Repairs.	Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor.
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 -	14/ to 20/	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Norfolk.
- 11 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 -	13/ and 14/	15/ and 17/6	Building and Repairs - -	Excess to Building and Repairs -	Northampton.
- 6 $\frac{3}{8}$	10 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 -	15/ to 21/	- ditto - - -	Maintenance - - -	Northumberland.
-	9 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 -	12/ and 14/	14 -	Fabric - - -	- ditto - - -	Nottingham.
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 3	14 -	- -	Repairs - - -	- - -	Oxford.
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 -	- -	- ditto - - -	- - -	Salop and Montgomery.
-	9 2 $\frac{7}{8}$	9 11	13/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 15/2	13/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 19/10	Building and Repairs - -	Excess to Building and Repairs -	Somerset.
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 4	9 4	14 -	- -	Maintenance - - -	- - -	Stafford (Stafford).
- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 -	9 -	14 -	14 -	Lunacy Rate - - -	Lunacy Rate - - -	„ (Burntwood).
- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 - $\frac{1}{2}$	11 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	Suffolk.
- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	11 -	14 -	- -	Maintenance - - -	- - -	Surrey (Wandsworth).
- 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 10 $\frac{2}{8}$	9 11	14 -	- -	- ditto - - -	- - -	„ (Brookwood).
-	9 3 $\frac{7}{8}$	9 6	14 -	16 -	- ditto - - -	Maintenance - - -	Sussex.
- 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	8 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 - $\frac{1}{2}$	14 -	14/ and 12/10	Half to Building, half to Maintenance.	Half to Building and half to Maintenance.	Warwick.
- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 - $\frac{1}{4}$ (c)	11/2 to 11/7	20 -	First Cost - - -	First Cost - - -	Wilts.
- 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 3	14 -	7/3 to 15/	Repairs - - -	Maintenance. Excess to Repairs	Worcester.
- 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 11	15/2 to 15/9	14/7 to 31/6	Additions - - -	Part to Additions, part to Maintenance.	York, N. Riding.
- 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	8 10 $\frac{5}{8}$	9 -	14 -	14 -	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	„ W. Riding (Wakefield).
- 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 -	14 -	20/ and 14/	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	„ (Wadsley).
- 5 $\frac{5}{8}$	9 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ (c)	14/ and 15/	13/ to 30/	Repairs, Additions, Alterations, and Improvements.	Maintenance. Excess to Repairs, Additions, Alterations, and Improvements.	„ E. Riding.
-							BOROUGHES :
- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	9 6	15 9	9/6 to 30/	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Birmingham (Winson Green).
- 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	8 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 6	14 -	15/ and 21/	Overdraft on Treasurer - -	Overdraft on Treasurer - -	„ (Rubery Hill).
- 2 $\frac{7}{8}$	9 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 -	14 -	16/ to 20/	Additions and Improvements -	Maintenance - - -	Bristol.
2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 10	15 -	- -	Maintenance - - -	- - -	Hull.
-	10 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	11 3	15/ to 16/	20/ and 21/	Original outlay - - -	Original outlay - - -	Ipswich.
- 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 11 $\frac{7}{8}$	10 6	14 -	- -	Building and Repairs - -	- - -	Leicester.
- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 10	14 -	- -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	London (City of).
- (f)	10 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 11	14 -	16/ to 21/	Maintenance and Building	Maintenance - - -	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	14/ to 16/	- -	Building and Repairs - -	- - -	Norwich.
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 6	14 -	- -	Maintenance - - -	- - -	Nottingham.
- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 8	11 1	14 -	16/ to 20/	Building and Repairs - -	Maintenance and Building and Repairs.	Portsmouth.

(d) Including bedding.

(e) Furniture only.

(f) Deducted under the respective heads of expenditure.

Appendix (F.)

- - - - -

HOSPITALS.

- - - - -

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE, with Average Weekly Cost per Head

Note.—These Accounts do not include Charges

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CHESHIRE: Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.							
No return forthcoming. C. S. Perceval.							
DEVONSHIRE: Wonford House, Exeter	- 1,042 17 -	1,032 - 9	3,086 6 6	437 15 -	25 16 3	581 15 4½	863 17 1½
GLoucestershire: Barnwood House, Gloucester.	1,220 - -	1,527 1 11	3,763 1 8	496 - 5	61 8 8	480 - 11	910 3 10

Appendix (F.)

HOSPITALS.

on Maintenance, during the Year ending 31st December 1883.
for Building, Repairs, Rent, Rates, or Taxes.

Extras and Mis- cellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those con- sumed in the Hospital).	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.	Average Number of Patients Resi- dent during the Year.			Average Weekly Cost per Head.	
				Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.	
			Laundry department (cost of labour not included) Clothing - { Patients' - - - - { Attendants' - - - - Garden and farm - - - - Carriage of goods and travelling - - Stationery, postage, and printing - - Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) TOTAL - - - £					
1,178 9 8½	44 19 9½	8,203 17 11	Laundry department (cost of labour included) Clothing - { Patients' - - - - { Attendants' - - - - Garden and farm (cost of labour included) Carriage of goods and travelling - - Stationery, postage, and printing - - Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) Water - - - - - Fire insurance - - - - - Incidentals - - - - - Subscription to Heavitree Schools - Seaside residence - - - - Law expenses - - - - - Commission on banking account - - TOTAL - - - £	124 7 7½ 92 6 - 41 9 6 293 6 9 45 16 1 94 4 11 120 0 10 32 3 - 20 7 - 29 17 9 4 4 - 229 16 - 49 17 6 - 6 9 1,178 9 8½	132	-	132	1 3 1
4,073 7 7	27 17 8	12,503 6 4	Laundry department (cost of labour included) Clothing of patients - - - - Garden and farm (cost of labour included) Carriage of goods and travelling - - Stationery, postage, and printing - - Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) Water supply - - - - - Pensions - - - - - Sundries - - - - - TOTAL - - - £	421 14 11 1,411 4 7 623 1 6 83 15 6 117 17 8 778 12 8 69 6 - 218 4 - 349 10 9 4,073 7 7	135	-	135	1 15 7

Appendix (F.)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
LANCASHIRE : Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster.	1,671 11 -	2,021 3 5	5,990 2 5	65 16 9	55 16 10	716 7 11	1,067 2 10
LINCOLNSHIRE : Lincoln Lunatic Hospital -	345 - -	724 14 3	1,978 7 9	322 1 2	68 11 4	246 14 8	447 18 -
MIDDLESEX : St. Luke's Hospital, Lon- don.	1,391 - -	1,334 6 9	4,348 13 10	850 3 -	91 9 2	605 2 4	370 14 9

during the Year ending 31st December 1883—continued.

Extras and Mis- cellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those con- sumed in the Hospital).	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Number of Patients Resi- dent during the Year.			Average Weekly Cost per Haed.
					Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.			£. s. d.
4,883 6 -	435 3 8	16,036 3 6	Laundry department (cost of labour in- cluded)	620 9 2	387	97	484	- 12 9
			Clothing of patients and attendants -	1,769 3 6				
			Grounds (cost of labour included) -	273 14 7				
			Carriage of goods and travelling -	97 13 6				
			Stationery, postage, and printing -	440 4 1				
			Insurance -	73 4 9				
			Water -	152 8 -				
			Workshops -	142 - 10				
			Crockery -	62 15 7				
			Necessaries -	140 9 5				
			Advertising -	176 12 6				
			Office salaries and wages -	645 1 6				
			Sundries -	289 8 7				
			TOTAL - - £	4,883 6 -				
263 4 6	- - -	4,396 11 8	Laundry department (cost of labour not included)	65 16 3	65	-	65	1 6 -
			Garden seeds -	8 1 4				
			Stationery, postage, and printing -	60 11 3				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	28 - 1				
			Mops, brooms, and brushes -	27 17 9				
			Straw -	6 5 -				
			Sundries -	66 12 10				
			TOTAL - - £	263 4 6				
766 10 8	13 12 7	9 744 7 11	Clothing of patients -	13 - 1	199	-	199	- 18 10
			Garden and farm (cost of labour in- cluded)	61 7 9				
			Stationery, postage, and printing -	202 13 3				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	60 2 -				
			Oilmen's sundries -	120 19 6				
			Soap -	105 - -				
			Crockery and glass -	64 2 3				
			Brooms and brushes -	42 8 1				
			Miscellaneous -	96 17 9				
			TOTAL - - £	766 10 8				

Appendix (F.)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
NORFOLK: Bethel Hospital, Norwich	363 - -	280 19 8	1,438 1 9	185 - 3	- - -	147 14 5	144 4 11½
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton.	3,015 11 -	4,195 9 7	9,834 3 11	1,763 15 2	113 3 6	1,560 19 9	1,718 5 9
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: Nottingham Lunatic Hos- pital, The Coppice, Not- tingham.	717 10 5	873 3 10	2,483 10 2½	228 5 -	48 14 10	340 19 1	896 19 11

during the Year ending 31st December 1883—continued.

Extras and Mis- cellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those con- sumed in the Hospital).	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneus.		Average Number of Patients Resi- dent during the Year.			Average Weekly Cost per Head.
					Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.				£. s. d.
439 - 1½	13 7 4	2,984 13 10	Laundry department (cost of labour included)	231 8 1	75	1	76	- 15 1
			Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	64 7 4				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	16 18 11½				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	10 2 6				
			Helps in Hospital - - - - -	64 19 2				
			Shaving - - - - -	12 13 1½				
			Earthenware, tins, and brushes - -	27 4 5				
			Incidents - - - - -	11 6 6½				
			TOTAL - - £	439 - 1½				
6,100 3 3	- - -	28,301 11 11	Laundry department (cost of labour not included)	227 16 2	313	-	313	1 14 9
			Clothing - { Patients' - - - - -	2,174 16 3				
			Attendants' - - - - -	304 13 8				
			Garden and farm (cost of labour not included)	135 13 11				
			Carriage of goods and travelling - -	671 10 2				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	356 5 3				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	1,233 8 11				
			Pensions - - - - -	102 1 -				
			Water - - - - -	32 18 11				
			Returns of board - - - - -	139 3 4				
			Local subscriptions - - - - -	6 6 -				
			Tours to seaside - - - - -	700 8 9				
			Law expenses - - - - -	15 - 11				
			TOTAL - - £	6,100 3 3				
781 14 6½	133 15 8	6,237 2 2	Laundry department (cost of labour not included)	60 7 3	76	-	76	1 11 7
			Clothing of attendants - - - - -	41 6 -				
			Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	289 9 3				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	97 13 9½				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	135 10 6				
			Necessary sundries - - - - -	65 2 8				
			Water - - - - -	58 8 7				
			Fire insurance - - - - -	30 16 6				
			TOTAL - - £	781 14 6½				

Appendix (F.)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
OXFORDSHIRE: Warneford Asylum, near Oxford.	533 16 -	565 18 2	1,800 3 -	251 11 2	28 18 5	342 15 10	312 13 6
STAFFORDSHIRE: Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, near Stafford.	1,128 11 1	1,704 17 10	4,643 14 5	1,413 2 6	66 17 5	950 1 11	665 18 10
SURREY: Bethlehem Royal Hospital, Lambeth.	6,412 6 8 (b)	- - (c)	7,293 11 3	1,534 9 5	315 16 4	1,476 2 8	2,356 14 8

(a) Including "amusements for patients, carriage exercise, excursions (part of)."

during the Year ending 31st December 1883—continued.

Extras and Mis- cellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those con- sumed in the Hospital).	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Number of Patients Resi- dent during the Year.			Average Weekly Cost per Head.
					Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.				£. s. d.
729 1 10½	32 4 2	4,532 13 9½	Laundry department (cost of labour not included)	36 19 -	71	-	71	1 4 6
			Clothing of attendants - - - -	29 17 3				
			Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	380 13 1½				
			Carriage of goods and travelling - -	3 6 -				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	52 14 9½				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	55 11 3				
			Choir and organist - - - -	45 - -				
			Fire insurance - - - -	13 8 9				
			Bond stamps, &c. - - - -	1 18 4				
			Consultation fee - - - -	2 2 -				
			Annuity - - - -	50 - -				
			Miscellaneous expenses - - - -	57 11 4½				
			TOTAL - - £	729 1 10½				
4,140 16 2	48 18 5	14,226 1 9	Clothing - { Patients' (a) - - - - Attendants' - - - -	1,702 - 6 80 14 4	150	1	151	1 16 3
			Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	1,610 13 2				
			Stationery, postage, printing, books, and newspapers	160 10 7				
			Insurance - - - -	19 10 -				
			Brooms, brushes, &c. - - - -	23 13 3				
			Funeral expenses - - - -	41 17 -				
			Incidentals (a) - - - -	245 7 9				
			Interest - - - -	256 9 7				
			TOTAL - - £	4,140 16 2				
3,543 15 5	- - -	22,932 16 5	Laundry department (cost of labour included)	1,174 13 -	265	-	265	1 13 3
			Clothing of patients and attendants -	1,198 3 -				
			Garden and farm (cost of labour not included)	197 13 2				
			Carriage of goods and travelling, and incidental expenses.	145 2 2				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	315 18 8				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	512 5 5				
			TOTAL - - £	3,543 15 5				

(b) Including "wages of attendants and servants."

(c) Included in "salaries of officers"

Appendix (F.)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors,	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
SURREY (continued). Earlwood Idiot Asylum -	1,474 7 6 (a)	3,110 18 10 (a)	10,115 17 -	788 5 6	79 2 5	1,668 - 4	1,314 5 -
YORKSHIRE: York Lunatic Hospital -	668 5 3	1,204 9 5	3,092 18 7	412 11 6	36 6 2	461 - 4	426 16 8
The Friends' Retreat, York (b)	1,554 19 -	2,900 13 9	6,483 19 3	- - -	57 15 10	1,048 2 10	955 17 10

(a) Fifteen months.

(b) These accounts are for the year ending 31 March 1884.

during the Year ending 31st December 1883—continued.

Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Hospital).	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Number of Patients Resident during the Year.			Average Weekly Cost per Head.
					Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.				£. s. d.
8,046 5 11	425 3 5	26,171 19 1	Laundry department (cost of labour included).	1,582 2 3	565	-	565	- 17 10
			Clothing of patients and attendants -	3,660 9 3				
			Carriage of goods and travelling -	113 16 4				
			Stationery, postage, and printing -	598 16 2				
			Official Expenses :					
			Salaries and wages (a) -	1,710 2 2				
			Fees to visiting medical officers -	105 - -				
			Fees to clergy and ministers for services -	40 19 -				
			Miscellaneous expenses -	235 - 9				
			TOTAL -	£ 8,046 5 11				
2,214 5 8	198 6 11	8,318 6 8	Laundry department (cost of labour not included).	70 5 -	108	56	164	- 19 6
			Clothing of patients -	965 17 -				
			Garden and farm (cost of labour not included).	392 2 10				
			Stationery, postage, and printing -	84 - 5				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	418 5 2				
			Brushes, soap, &c. -	59 2 4				
			Water -	112 12 11				
			Pensions -	112 - -				
			TOTAL -	£ 2,214 5 8				
1,243 8 11	83 13 7	14,161 3 10	Laundry department (cost of labour not included).	132 17 9	157	-	157	1 14 8
			Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	314 2 10				
			Water -	100 3 2				
			Postage, telegrams, and carriage -	37 13 6				
			Library, stationery, and printing -	90 11 5				
			General charges -	112 10 -				
			Stables, &c. -	396 15 8				
			Seaside excursions, &c. -	38 14 7				
			TOTAL -	£ 1,243 8 11				

Appendix (G.)

Appendix (G.)

ENTRIES by COMMISSIONERS at HOSPITALS.
(*Abstracted and Condensed.*)

MANCHESTER LUNATIC HOSPITAL, CHEADLE.

10 March and 8 August 1883.

Manchester
Hospital.

(March).—We have given to the inspection of this Hospital yesterday and to-day, and have visited as usual all the detached cottages, as well as St. Anne's Hospital, at which there are 6 patients on leave of absence. The whole number under care and treatment here, and seen by us, are 83 males, 111 ladies. Away at Loxley are 7 males and 1 female; at Glan-y-don are 9 females; two ladies are at home on probation. There are 13 male and 9 female boarders; those in residence here we have seen. With a large number of boarders and patients we have conversed; 2 gentlemen have so far recovered that they are about to be discharged. With 1 lady we obtained a separate interview; we are by no means satisfied of her sanity, or veracity, but incline to think that she entertains some delusions, and has become morally perverted. Some inquiry may be proper on the part of our Board into the present position of her property, and we recommend a probation of the patient, if a proper home can be found for her. We do not advise the immediate discharge of this lady, bearing in mind her antecedents.

We are glad to report that there is much improvement in the brighter aspect of the wards.

We observed that the Committee are embarked in heavy outlay upon structural additions to the main building, but we trust that this will not long delay attention to the furniture in the rooms now open; some of that in the older part of the Hospital shows very plainly wear and tear; we especially refer to carpets and mats. Mr. Mould tells us that a large quantity of water-colour drawings and engravings have been purchased; some of these are already hung upon the walls, and enliven the rooms. The additions to which we have referred are the west wing, two towers for closets and baths, and a fine recreation hall, far advanced towards completion; also quarters for the senior assistant medical officer and his family. These additions will considerably improve the present accommodation, adding 16 beds for ladies, and as many for gentlemen. Space was wanted, and we are glad to hear that the Committee do not propose to increase the number of patients in the main building, and the hall will doubtless

doubtless facilitate association and amusement of the more intelligent and quiet class. The west wing is occupied already by the more exorable ladies, and Nos. 2 and 3 Wards on the female side are now thrown together. This addition is, however, not yet fully furnished. In going over the Hospital, we were struck by the cold temperature of the top floors. Fire-places were few and far between; in some rooms there are none, in others they are blocked by chests of drawers. We would urge the provision of steam or hot-water for better warming those rooms, and the contiguous galleries. Here and there too, chests of drawers are wanted in single rooms, occupied by quiet cases.

Appendix (G.)
Manchester
Hospital.

According to the medical records, seclusion has been adopted with 13 gentlemen and 9 ladies; the former on 97 occasions in the aggregate, and for a total period of 714 hours, the latter on five occasions for 582 hours. The homicidal patient has, on account of his violence and dangerous disposition, been restrained by means of a strap occasionally; another gentleman has worn gloves for a week for surgical reasons. A lady has worn gloves also for 23 weeks, to prevent self-injury.

The dress of some few patients, these were in the main building, and the wards for the excitable were shabby, but we are aware that there is always some difficulty in keeping up to a high standard the clothing of poor private cases.

Condition of
patients.

(August).—The patients on the books are 225, 92 men and 133 women, of whom 67 and 78 respectively are in the main building, and 17 and 38 in the various cottages. We were shown by Mr. Mould a comfortable house, with a good garden, lawn tennis ground, and kitchen gardens, having about 100 acres of land adjoining, which it is proposed shall be brought to the notice of the Committee at their next meeting. The house is called Heald Green, and appears to us, if taken for a term of years, would serve well the purpose for which it is intended.

To all the recent cases still here we gave great attention, and in every case were satisfied that the detention in an Asylum was proper. We afforded all patients ample opportunity of speaking with us; we gave any patient desiring it a private interview, and had no complaints worthy of notice, indeed, the absence of any sort of complaint was remarkable.

We can report no gentleman as at present making rapid progress towards recovery, but the names of several ladies will be found in the patients' book. The patients on both sides were quiet and orderly, and very few patients treated us with discourtesy, or refused to speak with us. In addition to the patients, we saw 5 gentlemen and 6 ladies, who are living here as boarders; 4 more of each sex are at Colwyn and Loxley.

The Hospital was on the whole in proper order, and Mr. Mould told us that as soon as the alterations on the male side, now rapidly approaching completion, are finished, the minor matters requiring attention on the same side will be taken in hand. We have seen the last report, and find that the income of this Hospital last year was over 35,000 l., a very large proportion

Appendix (G.)
Manchester
Hospital.

tion of which sum has been expended, and comparatively speaking only a small balance was carried forward. By not laying by a large sum yearly, this Hospital is able to do real charitable work, and receive many persons here who have occupied a good position in life, and who but for this Hospital would be unable to be cared for, except in the wards of a pauper Asylum. Some of the patients here are received gratuitously. Several pay less than the cost of maintenance, and receive comforts only to be obtained at a high rate in licensed houses.

WONFORD HOUSE, EXETER.

18 April and 28 October 1883.

Wonford
House.
Statistics.

(April).—Since the last visit, 14 males and 8 females have been admitted, 1 man and 3 women have been discharged on recovery, and 3 other women left, relieved only, or not improved. There were 4 deaths, all in the male division, and from ordinary causes 2 gentlemen and 3 ladies were in bed, but the health of the Asylum is on the whole good, and but 1 gentleman and 2 ladies are registered under medical treatment. Opportunity was taken of Mr. Rogers Field's presence at Exminster to get him to inspect the drains at this institution, and they have been pronounced by him to be so defective, that a comprehensive scheme is being prepared for thorough alteration of the whole system of drainage; in these circumstances we hesitate to ask the Committee to spend money to any great extent in matters which, after all, are not absolute necessities, but we must express our regret that though the last report noticed the building of the stables, as yet no horses have been purchased for the patients' use.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff of attendants seem numerically sufficient, but in the worst ladies' gallery, where there are supposed to be 15 patients and three nurses, one was upstairs making the beds, one was with 4 ladies out in the airing-court, and the other had sole charge of 11 ladies; considering the class of ladies, we consider this gallery should never be left with only one attendant. The patients on the books to-day are 58 men and 70 women, but 1 gentleman and 4 ladies are on leave, and 1 gentleman, a clergyman, broke his parole, and escaped to Dieppe. We spoke to every patient in residence, had few complaints, none worthy of record, paid special attention to the recent cases, and were satisfied as to the propriety of detention in every case. Few patients at this time showed signs of mental improvement, and but 1 patient, a lady, asked for a private interview, the result of which is recorded in the patients' book. We saw the dinners in the kitchen ready to be served, and they were good in quality, and ample in quantity.

Restraint.

Seclusion.

One gentleman has been restrained by the jacket for 10 nights and during two days on account of determined attempts at suicide, and 1 gentleman has been secluded three times for three hours on each occasion, for maniacal violence.

(October).

(October).—All the patients in residence have been seen by us, and with several we had private interviews. We give in the patients' book the names of those in whom we recognise mental improvement. Except appeals for discharge, we had no complaints from the patients, all of whom were fairly contented, and only 1 or 2 at present excited. Their bodily health is on the whole good. According to the latest record, only 6 males and 5 females are under medical treatment.

Appendix (G.)
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Wonford
House.

No seclusion or mechanical restraint is recorded as having been used since the last visit of members of our Board. Since that which was paid on 28th April, 18 males and 8 females have been admitted as patients; 2 males have died, and 8 males and 5 females have been discharged, 5 of the former, and 4 of the latter having recovered.

We find the Hospital in excellent order in all the parts occupied by patients. In the basement on the ladies' side, work is in progress for putting up and preparing the rooms hitherto unused, for the occupation of patients. A large amount of additional accommodation will be further increased by a large house at Dawlish, which will hold 25 patients of both sexes, and which has recently been purchased by the Committee. To this house patients will be sent on leave.

Looking at the means of securing the safety of the patients in case of a fire at night, we observe that only at one point is there not a double exit from all the dormitory floors. Here there is a door opening outwards in connection with which a ladder will be kept in readiness. Additional exits from the basement are being opened, and we learn that Mr. Merryweather is to visit the Hospital to-morrow, to report on any additional precautions which may be necessary. We think the greatest security is to be found in the presence of an efficient night watch. At present there is but one night attendant on duty on each side; we are disposed to think there should be two on duty on each side, one to attend to the sick and other patients requiring special observation, and the other to make frequent rounds, the vigilance of each being tested by mechanical means. Dent's clocks are now in use. We recommend an electric apparatus, which could be put up at a moderate cost. For the extinction of fire, some simple apparatus is needed. There is, we understand, a fire engine kept at the barracks which are very near, and there are external hydrants, the water service from which is to be improved.

We find nothing special to report respecting the general arrangements. A large number (83), of the patients had this summer the benefit of a change to the seaside.

Appendix (G.)

BARNWOOD HOUSE, GLOUCESTER.

4 June and 5 December 1883.

Barnwood
House.

(June).—We have this day visited Barnwood House, and seen all the patients on the books, 69 males, 65 females. We have as usual to report that the house was in good order, the rooms clean, bright, and cheerful, and the patients for the most part quiet and contented. They appeared to be in good health as a body; 3 ladies were in bed, and 6 gentlemen and 8 ladies were registered as being last week under medical treatment. This institution is now practically full, and Dr. Needham informs us that during the last month he has been obliged to refuse 20 patients for lack of room; but despite this fact we must for ourselves individually express an earnest hope that this Hospital may not be enlarged, as we feel sure that if increase in the population to any appreciable extent be made possible, then the home-like character of the Institution must suffer, and the patients would no longer be able to have the advantage of constant personal superintendence of Dr. and Mrs. Needham. We need not say that we consider that the loss of this constant intercourse, which is so desirable and praiseworthy a feature at the present time, would prove highly prejudicial to the welfare and well-being of the patients. We spoke to all the patients on the books, heard their complaints, and noted the names of those improving in the patients' book. One patient applied to us to promote his discharge. He is not satisfied with his present abode; we doubt indeed if any place could be found which would please him; still, he is now in such a state that a trial with an experienced attendant at some seaside place might be advantageous, and we advise that leave of absence be granted him, if arrangements can be made for that purpose. We gave special attention to the complaints which had been made to us by letter since the last visit, and having examined the patients with reference thereto, satisfied ourselves that the complaints in each instance were unfounded.

We have carefully examined the recent cases in the institution, and are satisfied as to the propriety of their reception here. The church services are attended by about two-thirds of the patients at the chapel in the grounds, and about 20 are present on Sundays at the parish church. The usual amusements continue, and are varied in character. There is a cricket match here every week during the summer, and lawn tennis is daily played.

(December).—We find nothing fresh to notice in the general arrangements, which we think are satisfactory. There are several carriages kept to afford carriage exercise to the patients. Divine service is frequent in the chapel, and the fine new recreation hall is often used for associated entertainments, theatrical and other. To-night there will be a scientific lecture.

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, LANCASTER.

17 August 1883.

It is about thirteen months since two members of our Board last visited this Asylum. We find that there are several children absent on leave, 83 boys and 42 girls. The patients on the books this day are 254 boys and 137 girls of the private class, and 69 boys and 27 girls of the pauper class, making a total of 487. The private patients are divided as follows: election cases 297, reduced payment 61, full payment 25, presentation 3, and life interest cases 5.

Royal Albert Asylum.

Post-mortem examination verified the assigned cause of death in every instance but 2, and only in 1 of these cases did the death occur in the Asylum. No death calls for special notice, except that one of the boys died from the fracture of his skull, which injury was caused by another patient. The coroner held an inquest, and the boy was committed to take his trial on the coroner's inquisition alone. The boy's father had to enter into his own recognizances to bring him up for judgment when called upon.

Death by violence.

We have to record the fact that mainly owing to the munificence of Mr. and Mrs. Rodgett a detached infirmary for infectious disorders has been built, and is now occupied by patients suffering from temporary ailments, but not of an infectious character. The Hospital faces the south, and consists of a central block two storeys high, and an east and west wing of one storey. Accommodation is provided for 35 patients in all, and it is possible to divide the building into two, one portion giving accommodation for 7 patients only. This division would necessitate these 7 patients and those in charge of them having the exclusive use of the back yard, as this part cannot be cut off from the outside world, except by locking the main door. This is an inconvenient arrangement, as it would deprive the larger number of infirmary patients of the use of the laundry, offices, &c. We hope hereafter a remedy may be devised for this. The actual cost of this building was 5,670 *l.*, of which Mr. and Mrs. Rodgett contributed 5,000 *l.* The total cost is, as will be seen, 162 *l.* per bed.

The weekly cost for the patients per head last year was 12 *s.* 2 *d.*; the income invested is 82,000 *l.* The institution received last year one legacy of 10,000 *l.*, and the like good fortune has attended this year. The only debt now upon the Asylum is 300 *l.*, due to the building fund.

We have gone over the whole building, and whilst making every allowance for the confusion existing, owing to a number of attendants being away with patients or on leave, to the white-washing which is going on, and also to the large number of new cases daily arriving for admission, yet we cannot say that the state of the beds and bedding was in at all a creditable state in either division. On the male side the beds were not well looked after, but on the female side the beds were often dirty, water-proof

General condition.

Appendix (G.)
 Royal Albert
 Asylum.

proof sheets without under blankets, the night gowns soiled and the sheets and blankets in a similar condition. Whilst on this subject we notice there is no foul laundry. In an Asylum for idiots the necessity of such a building must be apparent, and we suggest the conversion of the old mortuary for this purpose. There should also be some means of drying hair and mattresses other than placing it and them by the drying closet. We do not consider the mode of drying the mattresses satisfactory, even if the place chosen for the purpose was suitable.

Dinners.

The dinner we saw was sufficient in quantity, but the potatoes of which the larger portion of the dinner consisted, were cut up and put in the pie, skin and all, whilst the skins were not carefully cleaned, and the general appearance of the food was unappetising. Bread was not served with the meat, but brought in when dinner was about half over, in a basket, the original use of which had been to carry dirty plates. The plates were much broken, some so much so that the gravy could not remain on the plate, and on each table one mug of water for every 4 or 6 patients was placed in the middle of the table. The water used at this institution is entirely supplied by the town waterworks, and is the same water which is supplied to Lancaster Moor Asylum. We have enquired and find there has been no case of fever or severe diarrhoea for a very long period. The yard by the workshops is rough, and would be improved by asphalt.

Fire precautions.

We were satisfied with the speed at which the water was brought to play upon the roof after we gave notice of an imaginary fire, but the pressure is not sufficient to throw water over the roof of the main building. At this time we feel sure we need not urge upon the Committee the necessity of doing something to render it at least possible to put out a fire wherever arising; idiot children would be always more difficult to remove out of harm's way than the ordinary lunatic, and we do not, therefore, place much reliance on a fire escape, for though the ladder can be raised to the windows in the roof, we doubt the possibility of bringing many of the children here down the ladder in safety. We recommend a fire-alarm signal, a code of rules to be observed in case of fire, and a regular drill at which every attendant and nurse has an assigned duty, which he or she has to perform once at least monthly. The nurses should be able to attach the hose to the hydrants within the building, but to enable them to do that the hose should be placed in some lower position than it is now. For use by the nurses the hose is at present valueless, and in some places a ladder and two strong men would be required to take the hose down.

Restraint has been required once in the case of a boy for five days for surgical reasons. No seclusion is recorded; 21 boys and 15 girls are under medical treatment; 3 children were in bed. Though we saw only the less favourable cases to-day, we were pleased with the appearance of the children in the school-room, workshops, and offices, and they evidently are well and judiciously taught.

Though we have had occasion to comment in this report unfavourably

favourably in some matters, we do not wish it to be thought that we have not a high opinion of the useful and charitable work done by this excellent institution, or that the Medical Superintendent spares either time or trouble in his endeavours to ameliorate the condition of the unhappily afflicted children placed in his charge. There is one fact which we may mention, which shows how an institution of this sort is needed, namely, that the number of idiots is according to the last census in the seven northern counties 660 in excess of the number in 1871.

Appendix (G.)

Royal Albert
Asylum.

LINCOLN LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

28 May and 26 October 1883.

(May).—The rooms on the first floor in each division are much improved by recent decoration. Outlay in this direction, and in supply of good furniture is, we think, good policy. We should be glad to see further improvement of the wards on the ground floor. The drainage of the hospital has been put in a better state, and ventilation of the sewers has received attention.

Lincoln
Hospital.

The patients during inspection were quiet and orderly, and the clothing was as good as we could expect where patients' friends are not able to expend much in that way. The staff consists of seven attendants in each division, besides two special attendants for ladies and one upon a gentleman, and the head attendant. Dr. Russell has also the assistance of the matron, who has been here three years. We are glad to hear that the financial condition of the Hospital is improving, and that in the past year a legacy of 1,000*l.* and another of 200*l.* have become payable to the Institution. The Hospital is in the hands of painters and white-washers, and spring cleaning is also in progress, so that we saw some of the wards at a disadvantage ; but general cleanliness and comfort prevail. Amusements and Divine Service are provided for as heretofore. No restraint or seclusion has been employed.

(October).—We have examined the whole of the buildings with a view to ascertaining the means of exit afforded to the patients in the event of an outbreak of fire, and have pointed out to Dr. Russell the particular parts of the gallery on either side which we consider not quite properly furnished with adequate means of escape for the patients in case of fire, whilst in the top storey means must be devised to render the use of either staircase possible in the event of fire, and yet not permit of intercommunication, except in such an emergency.

Fire precau-
tions.

We spoke to every patient, and heard their complaints, none of which required attention. Some of the ladies said they did not like the nurses, and stated that the changes were very constant amongst this body ; this we learn from Dr. Russell is the case, and we much regret it should be so, as much of the patients' comfort, and even the prospect of their speedier recovery, is promoted by

Appendix (G.) having careful nurses knowing the weaknesses and peculiarities of the several patients in their charge.

Lincoln
Hospital.

No seclusion or restraint is recorded on the last visit. The present number on the books is 68, 27 males and 41 females; that is to say, the female side is full, but there is room for about 14 on the male side. We are much pleased with the various improvements and alterations which have taken place within the last few years, and hope an Institution of this kind, which really does charitable work, and is not a charity merely in name, will soon be full on both sides. The cost of maintenance here is 30s. per week, for which sum 32 patients are kept here; 1 pays 35l., 6 40s., 1 50s., 1 60s., and one is received at 150l. per annum, in other words, but 7 patients pay more than their actual cost. On the other hand the payments for 2 are 21s., 1 13s., 4 15s., 15 20s., 2 21s., 1 24s., and 1 25s., or 26 are received at unremunerative rates. When there is a small sum in hand, we hope attention will be given to the laundry. A billiard table is much needed for the gentlemen; the present table is small, poor, and in bad order.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

21 May and 18 September 1883.

St. Luke's
Hospital.

(May).—We saw every patient on the books, 68 men and 137 women, with the exception of two of the former, and seven of the latter, who were absent on trial; one, out for the day, escaped; and they all were quiet and orderly, making few complaints, and those evidently founded solely upon delusions. A few of the women's names who are making satisfactory progress will be found recorded in the patients' book, but we regret to say that at this time we saw nobody in the male division fit for trial or discharge. Of the patients admitted since the last visit, 25 out of the 43 are received here gratuitously; six at 14s., 11 at 21s., and one at 30s. per week. This is very satisfactory.

To all the patients admitted since the last visit, who are still here, we gave more especial attention, and satisfied ourselves that the cases were fit for asylum care. The wards were in very good order, and we were glad to hear that in some of the male wards new carpets were to be laid down, and they were certainly needed. The staff of attendants remains the same in number as at the last visit, and we were, on the whole, satisfied with their appearance. The nurses were neatly dressed, but a want of tidiness is to be noticed amongst the men, which, however, it is difficult to obviate, as, unless a livery or uniform be provided, servants cannot be expected to wear good clothes at their work. The dinner provided was good and sufficient, but we found both in the male and female wards the beer was poured out before the dinner was served. The bedrooms were clean and free from unpleasant odour, and the ventilation throughout was good, but
of

of course the prison-like bars to the windows give the idea that air cannot be freely admitted. We asked the head attendants in each division as to the duration of time during which the water flowed from the shower bath, and as they could not reply with accuracy, we requested Dr. Mickley to take the time, and found it to be in A Ward 45, B 60, C 30, and D 40 seconds. We are assured that the same body of water is in each holder, and the difference of the duration of time is simply from the size of the holes, but we consider that a shower bath of half a minute's duration is quite long enough. We tasted the tea, which was the subject of unfavourable comment at the last visit, and find it to be good now.

One male patient has been secluded 10 times for 114 hours, and two women have been so treated, one on eight, and the other on two occasions, for a total of 36 hours.

(September).—The last visit paid by two members of our Board to this Hospital was in May, and we are glad to be able to report that considerable improvement has taken place in the appearance of the wards in the male division since that time. The wards are as bright and cheerful as can be hoped for as long as the small iron-bound windows remain.

We are glad to be able to give a satisfactory report of the condition of the patients, both in respect to dress and demeanour. No patient was aggressive, very few noisy, and we had no complaint of any description. Only one patient, a woman, was in bed, and she was not ill.

We saw the dinner provided this day, and we were satisfied both with the quality and quantity. The beer, however, was still poured out and on the table before the meal came up.

The wards and dormitories were in proper order, and the beds and bedding evidently carefully looked after. The condition in which we found this Hospital is creditable to all who are engaged therein.

We met the chaplain in the wards, who informed us that the attendance at chapel that morning had been 16 men and 11 women, and that last Sunday in the morning 26 men and 25 women, and in the afternoon 27 men and 24 women were present.

The dress of the attendants on the male side was more tidy than at the last visit, and though we still are of opinion that some distinctive garb is desirable for attendants of both sexes, we had no fault to find with the dress worn by either male or female attendants.

Making inquiry as to the means to be adopted in case of fire, we find that there are two fire-brigade stations within a quarter of a mile, and we learn that hydrants and hose are to be supplied in larger quantities than have up to this time been considered necessary. The building in which the patients live is considered fireproof, and there are staircases which would enable the patients to reach the airing courts in case a fire broke out in the centre block.

Appendix (G.)

St. Luke's
Hospital.

We can report but little mental improvement in the patients, but the names of three women who are getting better will be found in the patients' book.

We saw every patient in residence, and gave all full opportunity of talking with us. The numbers on the books are 62 males and 135 females.

BETHEL HOSPITAL, NORWICH.

17 May and 9 November 1883.

Bethel
Hospital.

(May).—The interior of the hospital appears to be in a proper sanitary condition, and the airing courts are well kept. The patients are 29 men and 34 women. They are of the chronic class, but all were quiet during our inspection. About 15 pay the maximum charge, 1 £., and 18 are on the foundation; that is to say they are maintained gratuitously. There are 6 vacant beds in the female division.

Restraint has been limited to 3 women, one for a single night by wrist strap, another by jacket for four hours, a third three hours by muff. This treatment was adopted in one instance to prevent the patient from undressing herself only. She was also secluded for five hours. While visiting we found a woman in bed; she was locked into her own room, but merely to keep out from her other patients. The bedding was everywhere in a proper condition, and we were assured that the stock of household linen is sufficient. On the whole the clothing of the patients was not open to unfavourable comment. We always recognise that there is a difficulty when poor cases are dependent upon their friends in this direction; but the neglect should be minimised wherever such are received. Two women were wearing strong dresses on account of their destructive habits. The general domestic arrangements are as heretofore reported.

The hospital income from endowment seems to be about 1,600 £. per annum, of which, say, 1,000 £. arises from landed, and 600 £. from funded property. The administration deserves praise from us.

Fire precau-
tions.

(November).—When our Colleagues were here last May, and before the late fatal fire in a licensed house, they called the attention of the Committee to the want of sufficient means of escape in the event of a fire occurring during the night, and we have this day, in company with Dr. Turner, gone over the whole building, and pointed out to him where we considered, on each side, means of egress was required, and he has promised to lay our views on this subject before the next meeting of the governors. In these circumstances we do not consider it necessary to say more than that we think three extra exits on each side are essential. On each floor some means of extinguishing the first outbreak of a fire should be provided, and we may here
note

note that a fire very nearly did make headway quite recently, owing to some timber in the chimney in one of Mr. Pepper's rooms catching fire. We may perhaps notice here that we learn it was proposed to make openings in certain windows whence the patients were to be lowered by sheets or ladders. We do not consider it would be possible, with the staff at command, either to get demented patients down ladders, or lower them by means of sheets. One great safeguard we feel ought to be at once instituted, *i.e.*, the appointment of a night patrol inside the building on either side, with some mechanical means to test their wakefulness. It is proposed to bring all the epileptics to sleep on the ground floor, and a new day room is in course of construction. When this is done it is intended to increase the number of patients by 6 on either side, making 36 in the male, and 56 in the female side.

The staff on both sides is not too strong, and it will be absolutely necessary, with any increase of numbers, to increase the staff on the female side. Five attendants for 46 patients is only sufficient if all are quiet cases, and this day one nurse was solely occupied with one patient in a strong dress.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, NORTHAMPTON.

24 May and 6 November 1883.

(May.)—Two days inspection of this hospital has just been brought by us to a close. There is no stand-still in improvements here. Indeed much is doing in regard to the main building and on the Moulton Park Estate. The structural additions (which comprise a recreation hall, connected with the centre, a drawing-room, and dining-room with bed-rooms over, a steward's offices, stores, &c., underneath) are far advanced towards completion. The new kitchen is now in use, and a large acreage of the farm is being brought into a better state of cultivation, and other land is being converted into park. For the accommodation of gentlemen who may be benefited by working out of doors, there is a proposal to utilise a farm cottage where they will have as attendants upon them two married couples. Electric light in the main building is also in contemplation, and by electric agency better knowledge of the night attendants' movements, and immediate communication of any outbreak of fire at night will, we trust, be obtained. To secure more supervision of the attendants by day in the male division, we have suggested the employment of some superior officer in addition to the head attendant whose eyes may be useful in wards when the medical officers are absent. On the female side there are two lady companions; one has not yet taken up her residence but will shortly do so.

The gentlemen under care and treatment are 155; the ladies number 158. For these the payments are stated to be as follows:—

0.48.

N N 3

Under

Appendix (G.)
Bethel
Hospital.

St. Andrew's
Hospital.

Appendix (G.)	Under 21 s. a week	-	-	-	36
St. Andrew's,	From 21 s. to 25 s. a week	-	-	-	81
Hospital.	„ 25 s. to 31 s. 6 d. a week	-	-	-	46
	„ 31 s. 6 d. to 42 s. „	-	-	-	80
	„ 42 s. to 63 s a week	-	-	-	36
	Above 63 s. a week	-	-	-	23

No payment is made by 10, and the charges for a lady received yesterday are not, we believe, yet fixed.

Those of the first class who pay under two guineas weekly, and those of the second class who pay under 25 s., are called charity cases. The former are 22, of whom two pay nothing; the latter are 57, of whom six are free.

A male patient is on leave at Brighton. Eighteen ladies reside with the late matron at Moulton.

The causes of death, since the Commissioners' visit in October, have with two exceptions been of an ordinary and natural character.

The exceptions referred to were: (1.) That of a male patient who died two days after admission from the effects of a poisonous dose of oxalic acid, taken with suicidal intent before admission. (2.) That of another male patient who fell down dead as he was undressing to go to bed. A post-mortem examination showed that death was due to rupture of the heart, the muscular tissues of which were found to be in a state of fatty degeneration.

Coroner's inquests were held in the above, but in no other cases.

The staff of attendants consists of 40 men and 36 women; of the latter four are employed on the gentlemen's side. Ten men and 25 women cannot count on one year's service; on the other hand, 27 men and five women have been here as attendants above two years, some of these above five years. We are sorry to see so many changes among the nurses, but many have married, Mr. Bayley tells us, and to many the county asylums have higher attractions, the places there being easier through the assistance given by the pauper patients, and pensions being also in prospect.

The night attendance in the hospital is discharged by two men and three women. To make beds and tidy bed-rooms, six women are employed in the male, and seven women in the female division. These do not reside in the hospital, and they are the wives of attendants. Fourteen laundry-maids reside and do the washing of the establishment.

We passed many hours in the wards and saw every patient, overlooking no person. We were well satisfied with their personal appearance in regard to dress and general cleanliness. A large proportion are demented and chronic cases. They included several general paralytics, two epileptics only, a young man and a girl. The only cases in bed were a gentlemen subject to homicidal mania, and on the female side a lady who had suffered from erysipelas and was maniacal.

Restraint.

One lady has had her hands secured for 18 days for surgical reasons. This is the only instance of restraint recorded.

Four

Four patients of each sex have been secluded. One gentleman, Appendix (G.)
the male patient whom we saw in bed, was secluded for 20 days; S. Andrew's
three other gentlemen on 14 occasions for a total of 110 hours. Hospital.
The ladies were secluded 10 times for a total of 25 hours. Seclusion.

Under medical treatment, three male and seven female patients were last week registered.

The occupation of male patients in various ways has been successfully adhered to by Mr. Bayley. As many as 63 gentlemen are employed; 47 on the farm, and others as carpenters, painters, printers, &c. We highly approve of this principle of employment in asylums, as conducive to the happiness and often recovery of patients. For out-door work a suitable dress is of course necessary, and sufficient changes of linen. We think that two day shirts weekly for the gentlemen, which we hear is the general rule, are not enough, even if they do not work out of doors, and we trust that the laundry will be found adequate to a better supply.

The ladies, as is often the case, find employment many of them Amusements.
for themselves indoors in needlework, reading, music, and drawing, and there is plenty of means of amusement for both sexes in the well-kept grounds; tennis, bowls, archery, croquet, and a band of musicians.

Carriages are used daily and a seaside change is in prospect for some of the patients, male and female, the Committee, as heretofore, contributing 150 *l.* for those who can enjoy the change, but have not the funds to meet the necessary cost.

Throughout the female division there is much comfort, and there is no lack of decoration of the wards. We understand that to the same high standard the male division is shortly to be brought. The nurses sleeping-rooms in the attics are not sufficiently ventilated. We are glad to hear that this defect is about to be remedied.

Complaints as to the cooking of the dinners were rife in the Dietary.
wards occupied by the least reliable patients; we do not attach much importance to those complaints, still it is right to mention them. The dinner service is substantially good, but the tables might be made more ornamental by the introduction of flowers.

(November).—We looked over the hospital and also the other Fire pre-
buildings in which patients are placed, with a view to ascertaining cautions.
the means of exit available for the patients in the event of an outbreak of fire, and we find in the main building that the extreme ends are not in our opinion sufficiently provided with ready means of escape, and suggest this subject for speedy consideration. The night attendants, which are perhaps the greatest safeguard against an outbreak making headway unobserved, have their vigilance tested by tell-tale clocks in various parts of the building, but in the continuously supervised dormitory there are no mechanical contrivances to prove the wakefulness of the attendants therein. This ought, we think, to be supplied. At Moulton Park and the Park Farm no night attendant is on duty; we think that there ought to be one at each house, and portable

Appendix (G.)
 St. Andrew's
 Hospital.

fire-pumps should be procured for each house; and at the farm additional egress can be provided by making a door through the attendants' store-room, as we pointed out to Mr. Bayley. Rules to be observed in the case of an outbreak of fire are in print, and we notice with satisfaction that the safety of the patients is brought prominently forward.

The additions, alterations, and improvements mentioned at the last visit are still in progress and we hope will soon be completed. The farm, which is a useful adjunct to the institution in many ways, has been a heavy expense, but we hope when the whole of the work there and at this Hospital now in progress is completed, that the charitable element of this useful institution will be brought more into practice, for we know the deficiency of accommodation that exists for persons of small means of the middle class. The income of the Hospital is large, the payment made by some of the patients is high, and though the expenses have hitherto been great, these we trust will steadily decrease and more and more charity cases be received for care and treatment.

The staff of attendants here seem to be numerically sufficient, and on the whole of a satisfactory class. An officer has been appointed on the male side called "the deputy chief attendant," whose performance of his duties appears to give satisfaction. He is, however, hardly the class of person intended by our Colleagues in their recommendation at the last visit. The person suggested by them was a gentleman who could be a companion to the more intelligent patients and act as a check upon the attendants in the performance of their duties in the galleries.

Nearly 100 patients were at church last Sunday morning and 72 in the afternoon; 77 patients were present at the associated entertainment. We learn that 61 are daily taken for walks beyond the airing-courts, 12 drive every day and 72 once a week. Eight gentlemen and 4 ladies have their parole within the grounds, and 6 gentlemen outside.

NOTTINGHAM LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

26 May and 31 October 1883.

Nottingham
 Hospital.

(May).—Thirty-seven patients are now in residence on each side. All were indoors, so were seen by us. With several we talked, and with one gentlemen, at his request, we had a separate interview. With the patients are the same staff as at last visit, that is to say, 6 in each division under head attendants. We are quite satisfied with the general arrangements of the hospital, which also, it is evident, content the majority of the patients who have any appreciation of their surroundings. The interior has more the aspect of a private house than a public institution. The comforts are many, without display; and the order of the establishment is excellent.

Seventeen cases are at present registered as being under medical treatment. There has been no resort to seclusion or restraint,

straint, which have hitherto been almost unknown in practice here. The new part of the Hospital has been judiciously furnished, and we hope that it will soon be filled.

Appendix (G.)
Nottingham
Hospital.

Inquiry into the provisions made for divine service on Sundays by the chaplain, has elicited the fact that 42 patients attend. There are also prayer meetings on certain week days. Dr. Tate informs us that he finds useful occupation for a few patients. We trust that by persistent efforts on his part more gentlemen may be induced to work out of doors in the garden; and when any show a capacity for useful occupation as artisans in an amateur way, and can be trusted with tools, the good results of regular employment should not be disregarded.

(October).—There are on the books of this Hospital the names of 78 patients, 40 in the male, and 38 in the female division. There is accommodation here for 15 more gentlemen and 17 more ladies. Considering the excellent provision made here for the reception of persons of unsound mind, we think it can only be due to the distance from London that this institution is not full.

We have carefully gone over the house and examined the exits, with a view to the safe and speedy removal of the patients in case of fire.

The staff consists of 6 attendants in either division, with a head attendant on each side, and at night one attendant of each sex is constantly on duty, and tell-tale clocks test their vigilance. At this time there is, in addition, one special night attendant on either side.

At the extreme end of both the new wings we think the means of egress in the event of fire is not sufficient, and we have pointed out to Dr. Tate how we think a remedy might be found for this. There are a few hand pumps, and some hose has been ordered for the internal hydrants which is expected daily, but the great defect is the want of a sufficient supply of water; and we hear that this subject is to be considered by the Committee at their next visit. Rules should be drawn up and given to every attendant and servant. These should tell them their duties in the event of an outbreak of fire, but should impress upon all that their first care is the safety of the patients, and not till they have been removed is the safety of the building to be considered.

Fire pre-
cautions.

We afforded to all the patients opportunity of speaking with us. Some patients' names will be found in the patients' books as making progress towards recovery, but every patient who alleged unjust detention was unfit for trial or discharge.

WARNEFORD HOSPITAL.

17 April and 29 September 1883.

(April).—We have visited this Hospital to-day and seen all the patients on its books, viz., 27 males and 40 females. No one at present promises recovery.

Warneford
Hospital.

Appendix (G.)
 Warneford
 Hospital.

But two only, both ladies, were in bed from ill-health; these are seriously ill.

There are three vacant beds on the male, 10 on the female division.

Thirteen cases are treated in the new wing for ladies. Funds are accumulating for the erection of a male wing.

The conduct of the patients was orderly during inspection, and we observe much improvement in the cleanliness and tidiness of the male patients, who are nearly all of the demented class. Four or five of the gentlemen are, we are glad to say, employed in the garden; this work should be encouraged; the means of amusement indoors appears to be sufficient. We understand that renovation of the interior of the Hospital will be authorised in several directions very soon, and this renovation is necessary as regards papering, paint, and a few articles of furniture.

The total receipts for 1882 appear to have been 6,840*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, including a balance brought forward from 1881 of 644*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, and 3,429*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, payments on account of patients.

The total disbursements are stated by the Committee of Management to have been 4,961*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*

The average cost of each patient seems to be 1*l.* 1*s.* 6½*d.* per week, exclusive of building and repairs, rates, taxes, and extraordinary expenses. Since the opening of the building in 1826 up to January of this year we learn that 832 cases were admitted, of whom 385 recovered. No person in a state of idiocy or suffering from epilepsy or paralysis is, according to the rules, admissible.

The Committee has visited the Hospital once this year.

(September).—We regret we are unable to report any male patients as affording prospect of speedy recovery. Two ladies, however, appear to us to be progressing favourably. We gave to one of them a long private interview, and the result of our examination was that though improving she was not at present fit for either trial or discharge. We were accompanied during our visit by Dr. Ward, whom we were pleased to see in much improved health. The Hospital, generally, was in good order, but the sheets on the gentlemen's side were on many beds much worn. We inquired as to the frequency of the changing the bed linen, and were told for very clean patients once in three weeks. The sheets on all beds and for all patients should be changed every fortnight at the least. We had no complaints except as to undue detention, and those obviously insane. The means of escape of the patients in the event of fire has been the subject of consideration by the Committee, and we were shown a place where a door was to be cut from the gentlemen's gallery into Dr. Ward's private house, thus affording a second staircase.

The extreme end of each block in the old building on either side is not satisfactorily provided with means of escape, and we pointed out to Dr. Ward what we considered would be the most satisfactory plan of giving additional means of exit. We also told him how we advised the fire buckets to be placed. Ex-

tingueurs

Fire pre-
 cautions.

tinctors are kept in various parts of the building, but the nurses must be instructed in the way of using them. Hose, with spanner, hatchet, &c. are also kept in certain places within the building, but, as we pointed out to Dr. Ward, that the staff here is not of such a size that any attendants could be spared to attend to the hose, supposing the Hospital caught fire, as they would be fully occupied with their primary duty, *i.e.*, securing the safety of the patients. We consider that the best safeguard against patients perishing in the fire (should such an unfortunate accident occur) is by night attendants, and we think there ought to be one employed on each side in an Institution of this size, and their vigilance should be tested by some system of tell-tale clocks, and we advise Dr. Ward to see the plan at the Moultsford Asylum, where Bailey's electric clock is in use. It is not expensive, and has hitherto, as we hear, proved effective. Since the last visit two members of the Committee have twice visited the Hospital, and seen all the patients in residence. The first of these visits was 11th July, and the last the 24th instant.

Appendix (G.)
Warneford
Hospital.
Fire pre-
cautions.

COTON HILL INSTITUTION.

9 March and 15 October 1883.

(March).—We have satisfied ourselves that the patients yet here, and who were admitted since the last visit, are properly under control. The recent mortality has been at a low rate, and at present the bodily health of the patients is good, only one, a general paralytic, was to-day in bed, and under medical treatment are 10 males and 18 females.

Coton Hill
Institution.

There has not been any seclusion since the last visit, but four males and two females have occasionally been restrained for periods varying from one to five weeks, either owing to destruction, or to break bad habits.

We find the Hospital in good order, the lower galleries have been re-decorated, and are now bright and comfortable, and generally the rooms are cheerful. We are glad to see that a suggestion made at the last visit with respect to the waste from the bath in the lower male gallery has been adopted, and we found the room to-day sweet, and learn that the bad smells have been to a very great extent prevented.

The provision of an electric clock, and combined with it a telephone, is under consideration.

(October).—There were 74 gentlemen and 75 ladies on the books. Additional provisions against fire were under consideration. The staircases appeared sufficient for escape. No patient was seen who was fit for immediate discharge. Generally, the Hospital was in good order. Mr. Hewson, the medical superintendent, was seriously ill.

Appendix (G.)

Bethlem
Hospital.

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

1 February and 14 July 1883.

(February).—We have this day inspected Bethlem Hospital and can present a favourable report of its condition. Since our Colleagues visited on 26th September, No. 2 Gallery on each side has been papered and re-decorated in good taste, and with excellent effect; and we are pleased to learn that some of the other galleries will be taken in hand this year. We would suggest that the basement galleries be the first to receive attention. They can never be made entirely satisfactory, but something may be done to brighten and enliven them, and there is no doubt that the class of patients who usually occupy these galleries (usually the more excited and violent) are open to the beneficial influence of pleasant surroundings.

The patients now on the books are 252 in number, 101 of the male and 151 of the female sex. Of these, five males and six females are absent on leave; all the others we have seen. Since the visit of September last 38 males and 61 females were admitted here; 44 males and 72 females were discharged, 44 in all having recovered; and 10 males and three females died. One of the deaths was a suicide, but it occurred while the patient was absent on leave. The other deaths were due to ordinary causes.

No patient was to-day in seclusion or restraint. Since the last visit one male on three occasions and for 16 hours, and two females on four occasions and for 14 hours, were secluded, and a man was restrained during two days for surgical reasons, and a female was twice wet-packed for six hours in all. There were registered as under medical treatment 14 males and 12 females, but there were few patients to-day in bed, and the general health is apparently good.

Among the patients we saw some who are convalescent and will soon be discharged, and several who manifest improvement. All were well conducted during our visit, and there was little noise or disturbance. Upon the whole, but with some exceptions, the patients' dress was satisfactory.

Employment.

The difficulty of providing occupation for the male patients is one which in such an institution as this cannot easily be overcome. We feel sure, however, that all that can be done will be done in this direction.

Amusement.

The wards are well supplied with books and papers, and we learn that entertainments of different sorts continue to be given with the usual frequency. Dr. Savage contemplates the addition of occasional lectures on popular subjects.

(July).—Patients on the books, 88 males, 136 females. Further decoration of basement galleries noticed. Hospital in very good order.

EARLSWOOD IDIOT ASYLUM, RED HILL.

12 June 1883.

HAVING again inspected this Asylum, we are able to report Earlswood that it continues to be maintained in good condition, and efficiently Asylum. managed.

Since our Colleagues' visited here last year there has been a change in the superintendence; Dr. Grabham having resigned on receiving a colonial appointment, and being succeeded by Dr. Charles S. W. Cobbold, late assistant medical officer at Colney Hatch. Dr. Cobbold appears to us to have already made himself well acquainted with the details of management, and we have every confidence that the institution will in his hands maintain its character for usefulness.

We arrived early at the Asylum, and before the domestic work of the morning was finished. The nurses' first duty is to wash and dress the patients, and this no doubt occupies a considerable time, so that we are prepared to make every allowance for not finding the dormitories put in order for the day. Still we think it not out of place to direct attention to the matter. A few of the female patients assist in this work, but their help does not go for much in so large a building. The day and school-rooms we found in good order, and generally the ventilation was good. But the construction of the windows is not favourable to a thorough ventilation, as in most rooms the lower portions do not open, and in these the air was not quite pure. We hope the Committee may be able to introduce in many directions casements which will open, in lieu of some of the large fixed panes of plate glass.

We were glad to see that a new block of water-closets for the male patients in the basement is being constructed, which will be a great improvement upon the existing set. It would have been better had it been designed with a lobby for cross ventilation.

Similar improvements are needed in other quarters, more especially in the department for the 6th Class boys, where the present closets are offensive.

The present numbers of the patients are: males, 388; females, 177; total, 565. Of these, 13 males and 2 females are absent on leave, but all the rest we have seen.

We were quite satisfied with the dress and personal condition of the patients. All were clean and tidy, though evidently in their ordinary every-day suits.

We inspected the dinner in hall, at which about 220 males Dietary. and 104 females met. It was good and abundant, and very well and quickly served. The behaviour of the patients was orderly, if a little noisy, which we do not object to, and their manner of eating was not offensive. The worst cases, however, are not brought into the hall, but dine apart.

We also, in visiting the workshops, saw several male patients at work at various trades, which they pursue with more or less
O.48. success.

Appendix (G.) success. A very considerable amount of useful work is there done, besides the value of the instruction imparted. Whether any of those whom we saw there employed can be made self-supporting may be open to doubt, but the utility of an institution, such as this, is not to be estimated by this test, but rather by the relief it affords to families afflicted by an idiot member. The physical development of the children by drill and exercise is duly attended to, drill being as we are informed always part of the daily routine.

Earlswood
Asylum.

Divine Service. We learn, that about 228 males and 107 females attend Divine Service on Sundays, and that daily prayers are also read and attended by a considerable number.

Employment. According to returns made to us, 194 males and 52 females engage in some form of useful employment.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff of attendants comprises: in the male division, 36 men and 5 women, wives of male attendants, for day duty, and 2 men for the night; and there are 94 women for the care of the female patients and general domestic service of the institution. In addition, there is a head attendant for each side. We find that of the men, 20, and of the women, 35, have not yet completed a year's service, thus indicating that changes are still numerous. There has not been any improvement yet of the initial rates of wages; we think that either these should be raised, or that an increase of wages should follow more quickly on entrance into the service.

A room in which the nurses and female servants can meet in the evening has been appropriated to this use, and it is we learn appreciated. All reasonable measures should be adopted which may tend to secure a more lengthened service, and consequently less frequent change.

Statistics.

Since the visit of our Colleagues on 7th February 1882, 58 males and 31 females have been admitted here; 32 males and 11 females have been discharged, and 27 males and 11 females died.

Phthisis and epilepsy were the most fatal of the causes of death, accounting for 12 and 9 respectively. Two deaths occurred from diphtheria, of which there were a few cases, not due in Dr. Cobbold's opinion to any sanitary defect in the Asylum, but to an outbreak of the disease in the neighbourhood. In 21 instances post-mortem examinations were made. At the present moment the Asylum is healthy, and we found only three patients confined to bed.

No seclusion is employed, and the only form of restraint is the occasional wearing of gloves without fingers, to prevent children from picking or scratching themselves, or others.

Beyond the ordinary repairs and re-decoration which must go on continually, not much work beside the new water-closet block has been done since the last visit. We are glad to find, however, that provision has been made for several internal hydrants, but they are not yet complete. They will no doubt be furnished with proper lengths of hose, and all attendants instructed how to use them. New washing machinery is to be provided for the laundry.

YORK LUNATIC HOSPITAL, BOOTHAM.

17 April and 30 July 1883.

(April).—We must commence this entry by expressing our York Hospital. sincere regret for the death of the late superintendent, Mr. Gill, who died in February after a short illness.

Mr. Gill had been superintendent since 1874, and his management of the Hospital, so far as we have had the means of judging, was characterised by zeal and intelligence. We have during our inspection to-day, heard from many patients expressions of regret, evidently sincere, at the loss the institution has suffered.

The Hospital has been temporarily in medical charge of Mr. Walter Atterbury, and we learn that the Committee have selected as the new superintendent, Dr. Hitchcock, who has recently been acting superintendent of the Warneford Asylum, and who will very shortly enter upon his duties here. We have been accompanied in our inspection by Mr. Atterbury and the house-steward, Mr. Horne. We can report the Hospital generally to be in very good order and clean. The day-room for the male paupers is, however, rather bare of means of amusement, and we suggest the provision of a bagatelle board and some games.

As to improvements we find the front staircase altered and handsome bannisters put up instead of the high iron bars, but we think there should be some protection for the staircase well.

Preparations are in progress for a new staircase for No. 3 male ward which will be re-painted; and also for putting new doors and windows in the first and third female galleries. We learn too that a house and grounds adjoining the Asylum property has been purchased and will be added to, to form a residence for the secretary and steward.

To-day the numbers on the books are —

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Private - - - -	64	45	109
Pauper - - - -	23	35	58

Making a general total of 167 patients.

All of these we have seen, no one being absent on leave or probation.

We cannot report much mental improvement, and we saw no one at present fit for discharge.

A few patients were in bed but no serious illness prevails. Seventeen patients were under medical treatment last week.

The mortality was low during the past year and up to the present time, and, with one exception, the deaths since the last visit were due to ordinary causes. The excepted death was that of
0.48.

Appendix (G) of a male epileptic found dead at night, no one being present at his death. An inquest was held and a verdict of death from epilepsy returned.
 York Hospital.
 Inquest.

The recoveries as compared with the admissions in 1882 were 40 per cent., the deaths in the year having been only 3·21 of the average daily number resident.

Restraint.
 Seclusion.

A female patient has had her hands restrained during a considerable period owing to persistent attempts at suicide. The same patient was also secluded on four occasions for a total of 36 hours. Three other patients of each sex were secluded, one of the men seven times, the others once each, and all for a total of 85 hours; and two of the women once each for eight and twelve hours respectively, the third 29 times, for a total duration of 222 hours.

This woman was in seclusion to-day, and was the only patient whom we so found.

Amusement.

During the past year a good number of entertainments of various sorts were provided for the patients, as we learn from a list now before us, and to-day a party of gentlemen have been taken to the York Races.

We are very glad to find so much is done to interest and amuse them. No great amount of useful employment, especially among the males, seems to be accomplished, and we should hope for some progress in this direction.

(July).—On looking at the Annual Reports of the Committee of Governors, during the last 10 years, we are sorry to see that the charity has, year by year, dwindled, and that whereas on the 31st December 1872, there were 135 private patients, there are now only 109; and that the number of persons making small payments is considerably less than that in 1872, while the higher payments have increased, and the paupers have risen from 47 to 58. We have more than once recommended a course which we believe to be conducive to the prosperity of the Hospital, and yet hope that in view of the yearly decline in number of private patients, the Committee will see that we are right. The improvements in the accommodation of the patients during several years past, have been considerable, and the wards occupied by paupers might with very little further outlay be made sufficiently comfortable for the reception of private cases.

The Matron who held her post for many years has retired, and her successor is, we hear, chosen by the Committee. The wards are in good order, and have an aspect of much comfort, and we had few complaints made to us, none which affected treatment. Private cases and paupers are associated in nearly every ward, and both classes meet at dinner in the hall.

No one was under restraint or in seclusion while we were in the wards, and but two persons in bed, and both for excitement.

Amusement.

The indoor means of amusement seem to be liberal except in wards No. 6 on each side. In that ward for the women, the only recent literature visible was the "Sporting News" for 1883; the other magazines and journals were of the dates 1863 and 1870.

1870. We think that a musical box, and a bagatelle board would provide amusement for some there. Appendix (G.)

Useful employment is found for 37 male and 31 female paupers, and 13 males and 14 females of the private class are also induced to work. Ten of both sexes help in the wards, 15 in the laundry, 14 men on the farm and in the garden; 23 ladies and female paupers do needlework or knit. The only boarder, a gentleman, also works in the garden. Five private patients, ladies, have been staying at Scarborough for a change of scene; half-day trips were given to paupers twice last year to the same place. The dinner which we saw in the hall to day was roast beef and two vegetables, and tart or rice pudding to follow, and no one complained of the dietary. York Hospital.
Employment.

The entries in the case books with reference to those patients admitted since Dr. Hitchcock's appointment are duly made, but, as regards the old cases, there are arrears, which we hope will soon be overtaken. Dr. Hitchcock has no medical assistance, but a deputy acts when he is away from York. We cannot think that the arrangements for the patients' proper care and treatment are sufficient which leave them without a medical officer on the spot whenever Dr. Hitchcock goes out in the neighbourhood for that amusement and exercise which are necessary to his continuance in health and the efficient discharge of his responsible duties.

THE FRIENDS' RETREAT, YORK.

16 April and 31 July 1883.

(April).—The numbers now on the books are 59 males and 94 females, a total of 153 patients; 8 fewer than at the last visit. York Retreat.

We have seen all the patients except 4 males and 2 ladies who are on leave. The cases admitted since the last inspection and still remaining here have received our special attention, and we see no reason to question the propriety of their having been placed under control. A few patients manifest improvement, but the great majority are of a chronic character.

The deaths mentioned above are unusually numerous, but they were all due to natural causes. We find to-day several patients confined to bed, and it appears from the Medical Journal that 3 males and 17 females are taking medicine.

No mechanical restraint is recorded, but we find that since the last visit 2 male patients have each been twice secluded, for a total of $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours and one hour respectively.

The patients have been free from excitement during our inspection, and have made but few complaints; most of these were of undue detention here; but 1 male patient complained that the charge attendant of the gallery jeered at him, and was

Appendix (G.) wanting in courtesy. We do not think, after inquiry, that there
 York Retreat. was much ground for this complaint, though it was possible that
 the attendant allowed himself to be irritated by the patient, and
 we cautioned him on this point.

The staff is large; 22 male and 28 female attendants are employed for day duty; and there are three male and four female attendants for night watching. In order to provide for the greater demand for accommodation in the female division, a portion of the male sleeping gallery has been divided off by a substantial screen and added to that division. The rooms in this portion have been comfortably furnished.

The usual spring cleaning is in progress, but we find the wards generally in good order. The lower galleries are susceptible of improvement, and we trust will receive it as funds become available.

We understand that an opportunity presents itself of acquiring 8 acres of land on the opposite side of the road in front of the Asylum. The price demanded is considerable, but it is obvious that the acquisition of this land would be very valuable to the Retreat, as a protection from the building which will otherwise most probably take place on the site.

We are glad to find that the charitable work of this Institution is considerable, and at present as many as 40 patients are received here at a payment of 10 s. a week. The rates of payment range from this minimum to six guineas a week.

(July).—The entry notices improvements and additions to buildings, and introduction of new machinery and fittings into the laundry; and proceeds: These works all meet with our approval; we hope, however, that early renovation of the interior of some of the oldest wards in the Hospital will not be overlooked, as fresh paint and the substitution of new furniture for that which is old and worn out there would add much to their comfort and appearance. Generally there was order and cleanliness. The only exception was the bath-room of Wards 2 and 3 in the male division, which was much cumbered with sundries. The means of in-door amusement seem to be sufficient.

Attention seems to be given by the staff to the patients' neatness and clothing, but in some instances on the male side the patients' dress was shabby, from want of a proper supply, doubtless, by their friends through pecuniary inability. The dinners which we saw on table were substantial and properly cooked. Four male and 3 female patients are absent on leave. Two houses have been taken at Scarborough for some weeks by the Hospital Authorities, and thither 46 or 47 patients will shortly go for change of air and scene.

Appendix (H.)

Appendix (H.)

STATE CRIMINAL ASYLUM, BROADMOOR.

6 and 7 July 1883.

WE, on the days above stated, inspected this Asylum.

State Criminal
Asylum.

The medical staff gave us much assistance; Dr. Orange, the superintendent, and Dr. Nicolson, his deputy, and Mr. Isaac, an assistant and medical officer, were all on duty. Dr. Orange so far recovered from the murderous attack made upon him in the Asylum last year as to resume some months ago his dangerous and responsible duties.

The following tabular statement given to us by Dr. Orange sets Statistics forth the numerical changes among the patients since members of our Board visited the Asylum in July 1882, the patients being classified with reference to the circumstances under which they are detained :—

Appendix (H.)

State Criminal
Asylum.

BROADMOOR ASYLUM.

	TOTALS.			Certified to be Insane whilst awaiting Trial or Judgment.			Found Insane by Jury on Arraignment.			Acquitted on the Ground of Insanity.			Reprieved on the Ground of Insanity.			Certified to be Insane whilst undergoing Sentences of Penal Servitude.			Certified to be Insane whilst undergoing Shorter Terms of Imprisonment.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In the asylum on the 15th July 1882	-	-	512	385	127	45	85	31	116	199	60	259	15	1	16	49	25	74	2	-	2
Since admitted, first time	-	-	64	48	16	8	9	1	10	15	8	23	1	-	1	15	6	21	1	-	1
Re-admitted	-	-	5	3	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
Total under treatment	-	-	581	436	145	54	94	32	126	215	69	284	16	1	17	65	32	97	3	-	3
Recovered, and discharged	-	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Removed to other asylums on completion of their sentences	-	-	19	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	3	19	-	-	-
Removed to the Lunatic Wing of the General Prison at Perth	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Died	-	-	28	26	2	3	8	-	8	13	-	13	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-
Total discharged, removed, and died	-	-	57	51	6	3	8	-	8	15	1	16	1	-	1	24	5	29	-	-	-
Remaining under treatment on the 7th of July 1883	-	-	524	385	139	11	86	32	118	200	68	268	15	1	16	41	27	68	3	-	3

The daily average number resident between the 15th of July 1882 and the 6th of July 1883, was :—Males 381; females 122; both sexes 513.
The vacant beds on the male side are 28; on the women's side there are only 11.

The admissions call for no special remark. The removals to Appendix (H.) other asylums on completion of sentences included 16 men admitted here only for the purpose of discharge to other asylums; State Criminal Asylum. the necessity for such admission will we trust soon cease, having regard to the recommendations of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the subject of criminal lunacy. The removal of six cases to the general prison at Perth is a satisfactory answer to the complaints which were noticed in our Reports of 1877 and 1878. The mortality has been higher than usual on the male side, being 6·82 per annum, calculated on the average daily number resident, whereas on the female side there have been only two deaths, which gives the remarkably low average of 1·5 per cent. for the year. Among the men a larger proportion than usual were persons far advanced in years. The Asylum has been free from any epidemic or exceptional disorder. Two deaths only were due to other than natural causes, viz., one from inflammation of the bowels, consequent on swallowing a tobacco pipe, the other from shock after operation for aneurism of femoral artery. The grave casualties not fatal have been very few. The only fracture was of three ribs of a general paralytic, which occurred during a forcible attempt to administer medicine to him by a medical officer temporarily engaged during Dr. Orange's disablement. This patient died of erysipelas several weeks afterwards, and the fractures did not contribute to his death.

In the wards are 24 epileptics, 7 general paralytics, 15 other persons more or less paralysed, and 36 so suicidally disposed that special precautions are taken for their safety. The epileptics and suicidal patients sleep in the infirmaries under continuous night supervision. Epileptic, general paralytic, and suicidal patients.

The staff of day attendants (exclusive of the head attendants in each division) consists of 60 men and 24 women, reckoning among the latter the laundry maids. No attendants are engaged specially for night duty; all in rotation take for three months that duty. The night staff consists of nine males and three females. There is besides in the men's division a patrolling head attendant. We learn that the duration of service of the subordinate attendants now at Broadmoor Asylum has been men under one year 11, women, 7; over one year and under two years, men, 6, women, 8; above two and under five years, man, 1, women, 2; above five and under ten years, men 12, women 4; above ten and under fifteen years, men, 17, women, 4; above fifteen years, men, 22, women, 2. This length of service compares favourably with most other asylums. We think that, having regard to holidays and sickness, the female division is worked by a staff hardly adequate in numbers. We were satisfied with the appearance of the attendants. A male has, however, been recently dismissed summarily for misconduct. Attendants.

The wards appear to be visited twice at least daily by one or more of the medical officers, and occasionally a medical officer visits at night. Dr. Orange generally visits the infirmaries and some of the other wards, and the other medical officers confer with him every morning on special cases. Visitation by the medical officers of the wards.

Appendix (H.)

State Criminal
Asylum.General state
of the patients.

We saw all the patients, and they were, with some few exceptions, orderly; many of course appealed for discharge, and we are disposed to think that there are some Queen's pleasure patients who have been charged with minor offences whose cases might be considered by the Secretary of State in view to their removal to county asylums or workhouses as ordinary pauper lunatics. We find that since the recommendation of the Criminal Lunacy Commission, lunatics have been called into this Asylum from licensed houses. The incidence of charge for the maintenance of the Queen's pleasure patients has not it seems been yet altered in accordance with the recommendations of that Commission. We listened to such few complaints as were made to us of ill-treatment in the asylum, and made such inquiry as satisfied us that they were not substantial.

Dietary.

The good dietary has not been changed in any direction, and the patients are healthy.

Infirmaries :
Telephonic
communication
requisite.

In the male infirmaries were 9, in the female 5, in bed. A part of No. 4 male block has been converted into a supplemental infirmary. We observed that there are not, as there should be, telephones or any other electric means of communication between the infirmary or any other part of the building and the medical officer's quarters. The patients were suitably dressed and clean in person and clothing.

No restraint.

No one was in restraint during our inspection, nor has any patient been restrained since the visit of our Colleagues a year ago.

Seclusion.

We, however, found 4 men and 6 women secluded in single rooms against their will. There were some other cases secluded by their own desire, or to prevent access to them by other patients. The Asylum records inform us that 25 men and 24 women have been secluded to prevent them from doing injury to others, or to ensure their safe custody; the former on 766 occasions, and for an aggregate period of 3,248 hours; the latter on 1,247 occasions, and for an aggregate period of 6,036 hours; of the 25 men so secluded, 3 were convicts; of the 24 women, 14 were of that class. We are disposed to think that with a larger female staff the seclusion of women might be considerably lessened.

Occupation.

Dr. Orange employs usefully 159 male, 98 female patients; of the men, 33 on the land, 47 in trades, 55 as ward-helpers, 8 in the kitchen and offices, the rest in sundry ways. Of the women, 19 assist in the laundry, 40 do needlework, 3 are employed in offices, 26 are ward-cleaners only; the others are made useful in various directions. The value of the patients' work continues to be estimated (by the hour, or, where possible, by the piece), and they have one-eighth of the estimated value as payment. The amount so paid yearly to the patients is 300*l.*, or thereabouts. Dr. Orange finds that this payment produced results beneficial to the patients and remunerative to the Asylum. In the shoe-maker's and tailor's shops where dangerous tools are necessarily given out for use, these tools are, we hear, counted before the patients leave; still some risk must be taken into account. We are, therefore, glad to hear that the working patients are carefully observed,

observed, and their mental condition is daily reported to the medical officers. Appendix (H.)

A proper amount of recreation is provided for the patients. State Criminal Asylum.

About 100 men and half as many women are occasionally present at indoor entertainments, and a few selected females, not exceeding 12 at a time, are taken beyond the grounds for walking exercise weekly. Since the considerable enlargement of the airing-courts in each division their insufficient size for exercise is not so much felt. Amusements and exercise.

We found the wards throughout remarkably clean, and the beds and bedding in excellent order. The lavatory accommodation in some of the blocks is scarcely sufficient, and we were glad to see that some new fittings of that kind were being fixed in one block. An additional number of single rooms have been externally lighted by gas. General condition of the asylum.

Various additions, alterations, and improvements have been completed since the last visit. Fire hydrants have been fixed in each ward of four blocks in the male and two blocks in the female division. Every ward throughout the Asylum is thus provided with an internal hydrant. Additions, alterations, and improvements.

Two associated dormitories in No. 6 male block have been converted into eight single rooms. It has been found necessary largely to increase the proportion of single rooms since the opening of the Asylum, inasmuch as the number of patients who can satisfactorily be placed in association at night is not large. At present of the 413 beds in the male division, 229 are in single rooms, and of 150 in the female division, 80 are in single rooms.

The recently constructed single rooms have improved means of ventilation, but there is no provision for artificially heating them when necessary. In one block only on the male side is there any proper system of heating and ventilation. Attention has in previous reports been directed to this grave defect, and it is our duty again to point out that this matter urgently requires a remedy. The single rooms especially become offensive where occupied continuously for several hours, and in winter the absence of warmth in these rooms is calculated prejudicially to affect the health of the patients. A better system of heating and of ventilation needed.

One of the matters at present under consideration is the construction of a staircase at each end of male wards Nos. 3 and 4, instead of the one central staircase which now serves for each of these wards, and which would imperfectly provide in the event of fire for the exit of patients from the two upper floors. Dr. Orange explained to us the position in which it is proposed to erect the new staircases, and we think their construction will greatly add to the security of the patients in the event of fire, whilst the general convenience will at the same time be improved. Proposed new staircases as a means of exit in case of fire.

In answer to our inquiries we were informed that the regulations for the guidance of the staff on an outbreak of fire are under revision. They will, we trust, include periodical drill in the use of the hose and hydrants, of both male and female attendants.

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

HOSPITAL FOR LUNATIC SOLDIERS, NETLEY.

12 April 1883.

Netley
Hospital.

THE Lunatic Department of the Netley Hospital was to-day visited by us for inspection of the building and examination of the military under medical observation there.

Staff.

The officer at present in charge of them is Surgeon Major Welch. He is assisted by Serjeant Major Gould and a staff of orderlies. The patients are 42 soldiers. There are no officers under care. Of these patients 4 are about to be sent to county asylums, 7 to union workhouses, 14 to their friends. An Indian troopship is now due, we are told, bringing 12 more insane patients to the hospital.

Statistics of
changes since
the last visit.

Since our Colleagues' visit on the 3rd February 1882, it appears that 249 cases have been admitted. One has returned to military duty, 138 have been discharged to the care of their friends. Five of these patients were officers, 52 were removed to county asylums, 43 to their unions and parishes, one was sent to prison; this last man had been, we were informed, convicted by a General Court Martial of repeated fraudulent enlistments and acts of insubordination, and sentenced to penal servitude; after conviction he was sent to Netley as a lunatic, but after long observation he showed no insanity, and was sent to prison to undergo his sentence. Re-enlistment after discharge hence seems to be rather a common practice. No death of a patient since our Colleagues' visit is on record, and there has been no serious casualty. Sixty-five has been the maximum of patients; 55 or thereabouts has been the average number in residence during the past 14 months. There are now 11 patients in the hospital believed to be suicidal.

The attendants under the Serjeant Major are a corporal and 14 orderlies. Two in turn are on duty at night.

More day-
room space
needed.

The day-room space accommodation has frequently been condemned by the Visiting Commissioners as quite insufficient. It has not been extended.

Dietary.

The dietary seems to be satisfactory.

General
health,
seclusion,
restraint, occu-
pations, and
Divine Service.

One patient only was in the infirmary to-day. No soldier was secluded or restrained. There have been two instances of seclusion, each of 18 hours' duration. There is no entry of restraint, and restraint has not been, it seems, resorted to. Eleven patients are registered as being under medical treatment, 16 are employed on the land, 8 assist in the wards. We were fairly well satisfied with the condition of the patients' clothing. Divine Service is regularly performed, we understand, by

by Church of England, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic Appendix (I.)
Chaplains.

We refrain from making any recommendations for extensive improvements, but we should fail in our duty if we overlooked the gravely insufficient day-room space, the general worn-out condition of the floor covering throughout the soldiers' quarters, and the urgent necessity for tiles or asphalte in place of the plank floors in the patients' lavatories. The walks in the airing courts have been only re-gravelled in part; this work should, we think, be finished, and a light verandah over the north-west terrace would assist the exercise of the patients in wet weather. Some of our Colleagues' recommendations have been carried out, and there has been much work done by the painters in the wards and corridors, but we regret to add so ill done that its effect must be very transitory.

We saw every patient in the course of our inspection. The only complaint made to us was against an orderly who had long since left, and by a soldier whose statements were not trustworthy, apart from his insanity.

Netley
Hospital.

Recommendations.

Appendix (K.)

Appendix (K.)

ROYAL NAVAL LUNATIC HOSPITAL, YARMOUTH.

2 May 1883.

Yarmouth
Hospital.
Statistics.

WE inspected to-day this Hospital and saw the patients, of whom 42 are officers, and 124 are seamen. The admissions into the Hospital have been 18 during the past 12 months, of which 5 were in the officers' wards. One officer and one seaman have been discharged; 13 patients have died; 10 were sailors. Dr. Hilston is still the superintendent, and he has a medical assistant.

General
condition and
arrangements.

The sanitary and general condition of the Hospital are excellent. The arrangements for the care and treatment of the insane here are very satisfactory. The patients are of all ranks in the navy, and as far as possible attention is given to their differences of navy rank, but the uniform is the same for all officers; and those of a lower grade who are received here have a distinct dress. The officers may wear certain clothing, obtaining it from their friends. The Government supply is liberal, and strict cleanliness of attire and person is noticeable in all the wards. Few patients present hope of recovery. Those received are chiefly men who have served long enough in the navy to have earned pensions which go towards their support. A pension, or insanity occasioned in and by service in the navy are, we hear, the usual conditions for admission. Doubtless the cases of insanity in the navy must be far more numerous than gain admission here. The building could accommodate we are told 9 more in the officers' department, and the vacant beds for seamen are 82. The general paralytics are 22, the epileptics are 11, and the patients more or less suicidal are returned to us as 25. There is continuous supervision day and night of those who appear to require it. No patient is to-day away on leave of absence. Dr. Hilston finds it often difficult, he tells us, to give patients the benefit of a temporary change of residence from the reluctance of relatives and friends to receive the convalescing; this is matter for regret. There has been no epidemic here for very many years past, and during the past 12 months there has been no fracture of a limb in the wards, or any other grave casualty. Neither has there been any resort to mechanical restraint or seclusion. Good discipline is however maintained, and the patients appear to be not only orderly, but contented.

Dietary.

The dietary is certainly liberal. We were quite satisfied with the dinners, which we saw on table, and with the service of the meal.

The

The attendants have proper wages, and 22 count above five years' duty in the hospital; they are all civilians, and, having the option of a small allowance in lieu of beer, they accept that allowance.

Appendix (K.)

Yarmouth
Hospital.

Attendants.

Causes of
death.

Of the 13 deaths among the patients since our Colleagues were here in May 1882, five are recorded as due to general paralysis. The only death remarkable in any way has been that of a seaman at the great age of 102 years. He was captain of the maintop in Her Majesty's ship "Devastation" at the battle of Trafalgar, and had long been in the hospital as a patient. Great care appears to be taken here of the sick; bed sores are indeed unknown.

The dormitories and day rooms, all which we inspected, exhibit much comfort and are cheerful, as well as exceedingly clean. We would recommend the purchase of a few more chairs in the dining rooms of C. Ward, in the mess-room of F. Ward, in substitution for the less convenient benches now in use there.

State of
dormitories
and day-rooms
satisfactory.

The only important alteration in the domestic arrangements which we notice, is the introduction of steam into the laundry and the provision of a receiving-room there for dirty linen; these are decidedly improvements.

Alterations
effected.

Sixty-seven patients are we hear usefully employed, including 30 in the ward-cleaning; 10 assist in the garden and grounds, which we should observe are kept very trim and in a proper state.

About 64 attend Divine Service. The chapel needs some renovation we think of the interior, by paint and stencilling.

Divine Service,
occupations,
exercise, and
amusements.

Amateurs still kindly assist in theatrical performances for the patients' amusement, and a fair proportion of the officers and seamen go to these entertainments. About 35 patients take exercise beyond the hospital grounds, and as many participate in associated excursions. Lawn tennis and golf are included in the out-door amusements. To sum up, we think that those who are received into this hospital cannot reasonably complain, and that their relatives should be grateful to the country for the existence of this institution.

Appendix (L.)

Appendix (L.)

ROYAL INDIA ASYLUM, EALING.

21 July 1883.

Royal India
Hospital.

WE visited the Royal India Asylum at Ealing on the 13th instant, and were enabled by our inspection to report that the Asylum is in good order, and the patients well treated.

Statistics.

We found in it 82 male, and 19 female patients. Of the former, 28 are first, and 54 second-class patients ; and of the latter, 7 are first, and 12 second class.

General
condition of the
patients.

While a few complained of detention in the Asylum, none expressed dissatisfaction with their treatment, and, generally, all appeared to be contented. We saw none fit for discharge.

Occupation.

We are informed that 47 of the male patients employ themselves in some useful way; and that a few of the second-class women also find useful occupation.

Clothing.

The dress and personal appearance of the patients were on the whole satisfactory, and we learn that all, or nearly all, of the male clothing is made in the tailor's shop, in which patients assist.

Restraint and
seclusion.

No mechanical restraint, nor any seclusion, appears to have been employed in the treatment of the patients since the visit of our Colleagues last year.

Since then most of the rooms occupied by patients have been painted and re-decorated, and they are now certainly very cheerful and comfortable.

Staff of
attendants.

For the care of the patients on the male side there are 16 male attendants, and one woman, the wife of an attendant, for day duty; and a man who sits up at night and visits the various rooms at stated intervals. In the female division there is also an adequate staff.

Amusement,
and exercise.

The arrangements for the amusement of the patients, and for affording them exercise, are, so far as we can judge, sufficient and satisfactory.

Appendix (M.)

Appendix (M.)

CIRCULARS AS TO PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

1.—To all Proprietors of Metropolitan Licensed Houses.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall-place, S.W.

Sir,

8 September 1883.

THE occurrence of the late disastrous fire at Southall Park has directed the special attention of the Commissioners in Lunacy to the question of the precautions necessary in the event of fire. They are of opinion that a thorough revision is called for by proprietors of Licensed Houses generally of the means adopted in their respective establishments, for (1) ensuring as far as possible the safety of the patients, and (2) the early extinction of a fire.

I am accordingly directed to request that, if you have not already done so, you will take immediate steps for having the whole premises of _____ examined and reported upon by a person possessing special experience, with a view to the adoption of such additional means and precautions as might be found necessary.

I am also to request that a copy of such report may be transmitted to this office as soon as possible.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Thomas Martin,
for the Secretary.

2.—To Clerks of Committees of Visitors of all County and Borough Asylums.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall-place, S.W.,

Sir,

10 October 1883.

THE recent disastrous fire at a licensed house near London having excited public attention, the Commissioners in Lunacy think it may be useful to communicate with the Committees of Visitors of County and Borough Asylums on the subject of the precautions necessary for insuring the safety of their patients and protecting the buildings in the event of an outbreak of fire.

The Commissioners have for many years given much consideration to this subject, and have at their annual inspections
0.48. of

Appendix (M.) of Asylums made numerous suggestions and recommendations, which they are glad to admit have been fully considered and generally adopted and carried out by the Asylum Authorities. Thus in most, if not all, of the County and Borough Asylums, fairly efficient means have been provided for extinguishing fire, and securing the escape of the inmates.

It is possible, nevertheless, that in some cases defects exist which may be remedied, more especially in regard to the sufficiency of the means of egress, and to the instruction of attendants and others in the course to be immediately adopted for removing the patients to a place of safety.

The Commissioners, therefore, desire strongly to urge upon the Committees of Visitors of all County and Borough Asylums that they should not rest content with what may have been already done, but should at once institute a full and exhaustive inquiry, with the view of supplying any deficiencies which may be discovered in the existing precautions against the danger of fire.

I am to request you to lay this letter before your Committee at their next meeting.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
C. S. Perceval,
Secretary.

3.—To Clerks of Visitors of all Provincial Licensed Houses.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall-place, S.W.,
1 November 1883.

Sir,

THE occurrence on the 14th of August last of a fire at the late Dr. Boyd's Licensed House called Southall Park, in the county of Middlesex, whereby several lives were lost, including those of a male and a female patient, has more specially directed the attention of the Commissioners in Lunacy to the precautions required for guarding against the outbreak of fire in all Institutions for the care and treatment of the insane, and to the means for facilitating the rescue of patients, in the event of such an occurrence.

Nearly all County and Borough Asylums have now some provision, more or less satisfactory, against fire; and this is also the case in many Licensed Houses, both in and out of the Metropolitan District. The Commissioners are, however, of opinion that a thorough revision is called for, on the part of proprietors generally, of the means adopted in their respective establishments for:

1. Ensuring, as far as possible, the safety of the patients;
and
2. The early extinction of a fire.

The

The Commissioners have addressed the proprietors of Licensed Houses within their "immediate jurisdiction," requesting them, if they had not already done so, to take immediate steps for having the whole of their respective licensed premises examined and reported upon by a person possessing special experience, with a view to the adoption of such additional means and precautions as might be found necessary. Appendix (M.)

Reports have, in consequence, been received from most of the Metropolitan Licensed Houses; and the Commissioners have already made, or are making recommendations, partly based on such reports, for the additional security of every one of these establishments, having regard to the special requirements of each.

To diminish as far as possible the risk of a fire breaking out, and to provide for its early discovery, should it occur, are doubtless the first objects; and the most effectual way of securing them seemed to the Commissioners to be the establishment of one or more night patrols.

This arrangement has, therefore, in all but a very few of the smallest establishments been recommended and adopted, together with other subsidiary precautions. The chief of these, which seem universally applicable, will be found enumerated in the enclosed Paper of Suggestions. Circular, No. 4.

Having thus dealt with the Houses licensed by this Board, the Commissioners are anxious that the safety of those licensed by Justices should be also tested by an equally searching investigation.

The Commissioners are glad to observe, from the more recent entries in the Visitors' Books of these Houses, that the subject of provision against the danger of fire has already in many instances occupied the attention of the proprietors, and has formed the subject of inquiry by the Visitors.

Many valuable suggestions have been made, and care will doubtless be taken that effect is given to them.

I am, however, to request you to call the special attention of the Visitors of _____ House to the whole matter.

It will be for them to consider whether (independently of any action already taken) it might not be well to call upon each proprietor within their jurisdiction to obtain a report as to the condition of his premises, from competent persons having a practical understanding of fire risks; such report to be considered by the Visitors when next at the House in question.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Charles Spencer Perceval,
Secretary.

Appendix (M.)

- 4.—Enclosure in No. 2 also circulated among all Superintendents and Proprietors of Public and Private Institutions for the Insane.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall-place, London, S.W.,
October 1883.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS applicable to Lunatic Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, as to the Precautions to be taken against Danger from Fire.

THREE objects must be kept in view:—

1. The prevention of fire.
2. The safety of the patients in the event of an outbreak.
3. Extinguishing the fire, and saving the building and property.

Of these, the two first are of paramount importance.

1. As regards the prevention of fire.

The utmost caution in the use, by attendants, servants, and others, of fires, lights, and matches should be inculcated; the position and safety of gas-brackets, stoves, &c., should be considered, and, where necessary, altered and improved; the condition of chimney flues and hearths examined and made safe; and a careful and frequent supervision of all these matters exercised by some person in authority.

A careful examination of all the premises should be made nightly by a trustworthy person after the hour of retiring to bed.

In all Licensed Houses, except a few in which the number of patients is very small, and in all County and Borough Asylums and Hospitals, a night patrol, or more than one when requisite, should be established, with mechanical means for testing vigilance. The patrol should have the chief duty of watching for indications of fire, and giving the alarm should any be discovered.

An adequate staff of attendants should sleep at night in the wards, or in close proximity to the sleeping rooms of patients.

2. As regards the means of securing the safety of patients in the event of an outbreak of fire.

Ample means of escape, especially from the upper floors of buildings, must be provided. Every floor on which patients sleep should have two staircases for exit, so placed that one at least would be in all probability available in case of a fire. Where staircases are insufficient, others should be constructed, internal where possible, otherwise external. In addition, escapes of some approved form should be provided, and windows should be adapted to their use. Doors of sleeping rooms should be so secured as to be readily opened from the outside.

3. As

3. As regards the extinction of fire.

Appendix (M.)

This must be a secondary object, except when the fire is discovered at its first beginning, in which case, with means immediately at hand, it may be possible at once to extinguish it, and so ensure the patients' safety.

Nevertheless, sufficient apparatus should be provided, having regard to the public means for extinguishing fire existing in the neighbourhood, and particularly some means of dealing with a fire in its early stages. Such means are hydrants, hand-pumps, "extincteurs," fire buckets kept constantly filled with water, &c. Where there are hydrants, proper lengths of hose, nozzles, and spanners should be kept in close proximity to them, and frequently examined as to their condition. Care must be taken to secure an ample supply of water.

It is of vital importance to the safety of the patients that attendants and others in Asylums, Hospitals and Licensed Houses should be carefully instructed and practised in the duties which would devolve upon them in case of fire. For this purpose a code of regulations, which must necessarily vary in different establishments, should be drawn up and printed, and all attendants, male and female, and other persons engaged on the premises, should be required to make themselves fully acquainted therewith. In such instructions the steps to be taken, first, for securing the safety of the patients, secondly, for extinguishing the fire, should be clearly indicated, and specific duties should, as far as possible, be assigned to specified individuals. Copies of the code should be hung up in conspicuous positions, and distributed to the officers and servants.

In all establishments means, electric or other, should be provided for conveying the alarm of fire, arousing the inmates and neighbours, and summoning public assistance.

The various apparatus provided should be frequently tested to ensure its efficiency, and attendants and others should be thoroughly instructed and practised in its use.

(By Order) *C. S. Perceval,*
Secretary.

Appendix (N.)

Appendix (N.)

LIST of WORKHOUSES visited by the COMMISSIONERS in
LUNACY during the Year ending 31st December 1883.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Beds - - -	Amphill - - -	3	6	9
	Bedford - - -	-	8	8
	Woburn - - -	2	2	4
Berks - - -	Cookham - - -	10	12	22
Buckingham - -	Buckingham - - -	3	2	5
	Newport Pagnell - - -	10	13	23
	Winslow - - -	4	1	5
Cambridge - - -	Cambridge - - -	2	8	10
	Caxton and Arrington - - -	1	2	3
	Chesterton - - -	2	3	5
	Ely - - -	5	6	11
	Linton - - -	4	1	5
	Newmarket - - -	2	3	5
	North Witchford - - -	3	8	11
Chester - - -	Macclesfield - - -	30	35	65
	Stockport - - -	42	64	106
Cornwall - - -	St. Austel - - -	6	9	15
	Bodmin - - -	2	-	2
	Camelford - - -	2	2	4
	St. Columb Major - - -	-	3	3
	Falmouth - - -	1	7	8
	Helston - - -	6	10	16
	Liskeard - - -	1	2	3
	Penzance - - -	4	12	16
	Redruth - - -	2	7	9
	Truro - - -	3	12	15
Cumberland - - -	Alston with Garrigill - - -	4	3	7
	Brampton - - -	7	2	9
	Carlisle - - -	2	2	4
	Cockermouth - - -	8	9	17
	Longtown - - -	-	1	1
	Wigton - - -	4	6	10

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.			Appendix (N.)
		M.	F.	Total.	
Derby - - -	Chesterfield - - -	17	23	40	
	Glossop - - -	2	5	7	
Devon - - -	Exeter - - -	18	33	51	
	Plymouth - - -	43	42	85	
	Stoke Damerel - -	13	29	42	
Dorset - - -	Poole - - -	14	18	32	
Durham - - -	Chester-le-Street - -	4	8	12	
	Gateshead - - -	13	15	28	
	Houghton-le-Spring -	1	4	5	
	Lanchester - - -	2	6	8	
	Sunderland - - -	42	56	98	
Essex - - -	Dunmow - - -	2	7	9	
	Saffron Walden - -	2	10	12	
	West Ham - - -	29	43	72	
Gloucester - - -	Barton Regis - - -	85	102	187	
	Bristol, City - - -	69	84	153	
	Cheltenham - - -	24	41	65	
	Cirencester - - -	5	12	17	
	Dursley - - -	9	7	16	
	Gloucester - - -	3	6	9	
	Newent - - -	6	3	9	
	Northleach - - -	-	2	2	
	Stow-on-the-Wold - -	3	5	8	
	Stroud - - -	17	24	41	
	Tewkesbury - - -	5	6	11	
	Westbury-on Severn -	4	9	13	
	Wheatenurst - - -	5	12	17	
	Winchcomb - - -	3	7	10	
Herts - - -	Berkhampstead - - -	2	3	5	
	Bishop Stortford - -	3	9	12	
	Buntingford - - -	1	2	3	
	Hemel Hempstead - -	2	-	2	
	Hertford - - -	3	5	8	
	Royston - - -	3	8	11	
	Ware - - -	2	1	3	
	Watford - - -	2	1	3	

Appendix (N.) COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Huntingdon - -	Huntingdon . - -	2	2	4
	Ives, St. - - -	4	2	6
	Neots, St. - - -	2	3	5
Kent - - -	East Ashford - - -	3	5	8
	West Ashford - - -	3	3	6
	Blean - - - -	4	2	6
	Bridge - - - -	1	5	6
	Canterbury City - - -	2	3	5
	Dover - - - -	5	9	14
	Eastry - - - -	4	14	18
	Elham - - - -	2	7	9
	Faversham - - - -	3	2	5
	Greenwich - - - -	3	11	14
	Lewisham - - - -	-	-	-
	Maidstone - - - -	19	21	40
	Medway - - - -	16	28	44
	Romney Marsh - - - -	2	-	2
	Isle of Thanet - - -	4	20	24
	Woolwich - - - -	2	-	2
Lancaster - - -	Ashton-under-Lyne - -	28	63	91
	Blackburn - - - -	102	94	196
	Bolton - - - -	20	66	86
	Burnley - - - -	21	18	39
	Bury - - - -	60	70	130
	Chorlton - - - -	92	102	194
	Haslingden - - - -	23	46	69
	Liverpool, Brownlow Hill	15	6	21
	„ Dingle Mount	-	81	81
	Manchester, Crumpsall -	189	243	432
	„ Old - - - -	-	-	-
	Oldham - - - -	57	60	117
	Prescot - - - -	32	47	79
	Preston, Fulwood - -	-	53	53
	„ Ribchester - - -	80	-	80
	Prestwich - - - -	9	-	9
	Rochdale - - - -	44	44	88
	Salford - - - -	71	103	174
	Toxteth Park - - - -	36	22	68
	West Derby - - - -	67	83	155
	Wigan - - - -	41	51	92
Leicester - - -	Leicester - - - -	46	44	90

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.			Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
				M.	F.	Total.
Lincoln - -	Lincoln - - -			13	22	35
Middlesex - -	Bethnal Green - - -			14	17	31
	Brentford - - -			1	4	5
	Chelsea - - -			7	5	12
	Edmonton - - -			9	25	34
	Fulham - - -			2	2	4
	George-in-the-East, St. -			3	4	7
	George's, St., Mount-street			1	2	3
	„ Little Chelsea			-	-	-
	Giles-in-the-Fields, St., and St. George, Blooms- bury.			9	18	27
	Hackney - - -			7	6	13
	Hampstead - - -			-	2	2
	Holborn, City-road -			3	16	19
	„ Gray's Inn-road			19	18	37
	„ Upper Holloway			-	9	9
	Islington, St. Mary -			20	18	38
	Kensington - - -			1	11	12
	London, City of, Bow -			8	14	22
	Marylebone, St. - -			8	11	19
	Mile End Old Town -			-	-	-
	Paddington - - -			1	6	7
	Pancras, St. - - -			20	22	42
	Poplar - - -			8	8	16
	Shoreditch, St. Leonard			8	7	15
	Stepney - - -			3	6	9
	Uxbridge - - -			14	12	26
	Westminster - - -			6	24	30
	Whitechapel - - -			6	13	19
Norfolk - -	Docking - - -			1	2	3
	Downham - - -			2	4	6
	Freebridge Lynn - - -			1	2	3
	King's Lynn - - -			-	5	5
	Norwich - - -			37	37	74
	Swaffham - - -			6	5	11
	Yarmouth, Great, 1st visit			28	31	59
Northampton -	„ „ 2nd „			25	32	57
	Brackley - - -			3	2	5
	Daventry - - -			6	11	17
	Kettering - - -			3	5	8
	Potterspury - - -			-	5	5
	Towcester - - -			2	1	3
	Wellingborough - - -			5	3	8

Appendix (N.)

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Northumberland -	Bellingham - - -	-	1	1
	Berwick-on-Tweed -	10	15	25
	Castle Ward - - -	2	1	3
	Haltwhistle - - -	1	2	3
	Hexham - - -	3	5	8
	Newcastle-on-Tyne -	31	42	73
Nottingham - -	Nottingham - - -	65	78	143
Oxford - - -	Banbury - - -	5	13	18
	Bicester - - -	5	5	10
	Chipping Norton - -	1	5	6
	Headington - - -	1	4	5
	Henley - - -	6	9	15
	Oxford City - - -	16	13	29
	Thame - - -	5	11	16
	Witney - - -	5	12	17
Salop - - -	Woodstock - - -	5	6	11
	Atcham - - -	21	26	47
	Bridgnorth - - -	1	7	8
	Church Stretton - -	1	5	6
	Clun - - -	-	1	1
	Drayton - - -	1	6	7
	Ellesmere - - -	4	5	9
	Madeley - - -	4	10	14
	Newport - - -	4	9	13
	Oswestry - - -	6	12	18
	Wellington - - -	5	7	12
	Wem - - -	-	5	5
Somerset -	Bath - - -	52	49	101
	Frome - - -	16	23	39
	Shepton Mallet - -	2	4	6
	Wells - - -	1	3	4
Southampton -	Alton - - -	5	9	14
	Alverstoke - - -	10	9	19
	Andover - - -	5	5	10
	Fordingbridge - - -	2	3	5
	Lymington - - -	-	1	1
	New Forest - - -	4	-	4
	Portsea Island - -	45	93	138
	Ringwood - - -	1	5	6

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.			Appendix (N.)
		M.	F.	Total.	
Southampton— <i>contd.</i>	Romsey - - -	2	8	10	
	Southampton - - -	26	30	56	
	Whitchurch - - -	-	1	1	
	Wight, Isle of - - -	16	15	31	
Stafford - - -	Lichfield - - -	3	4	7	
	Stoke-upon-Trent - - -	31	38	69	
	Tamworth - - -	2	3	5	
	Walsall - - -	4	5	9	
	West Bromwich - - -	40	55	95	
	Wolverhampton - - -	53	78	131	
Suffolk - - -	Ipswich - - -	11	14	25	
	Mildenhall - - -	2	1	3	
	Risbridge - - -	12	10	22	
Surrey - - -	Camberwell, St. Giles -	-	1	1	
	Lambeth, St. Mary -	6	8	14	
	Olave's, St., Bermondsey	8	15	23	
	„ Horsleydown	-	-	-	
	„ Rotherhithe	1	2	3	
	Saviour's, St., Walworth	6	8	14	
	„ Marlboro'-street.	1	-	1	
	Wandsworth and Clapham	3	13	16	
Sussex - - -	Brighton - - -	61	84	145	
	East Grinstead - - -	6	7	13	
Warwick - - -	Alcester - - -	4	6	10	
	Aston - - -	29	31	60	
	Birmingham - - -	147	157	304	
	Meriden - - -	1	5	6	
	Solihull - - -	2	-	2	
	Stratford-on-Avon -	3	8	11	
Westmorland -	West Ward - - -	1	-	1	
Worcester - - -	Dudley - - -	60	72	132	
	King's-Norton - - -	11	14	25	
York, East Riding -	Howden - - -	1	1	2	
	Kingston-upon-Hull -	18	17	35	
	York - - -	44	78	122	

Appendix (N.)

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
York, West Riding	Barnsley - - -	18	30	48
	Bierley, North - - -	36	32	68
	Bradford - - -	63	100	163
	Dewsbury - - -	17	12	29
	Ecclesall Bierlow - - -	24	32	56
	Gooles - - -	4	7	11
	Halifax - - -	5	10	15
	Huddersfield, Deanhouse	25	23	48
	„ Crossland	26	17	43
	„ Moor,			
	Keighley - - -	29	16	45
	Leeds - - -	29	23	52
	Penistone - - -	6	6	12
	Saddleworth - - -	3	4	7
	Sheffield - - -	93	90	183
	Wakefield - - -	10	10	20
Wharfedale - - -	3	10	13	
Wortley - - -	8	13	21	
WALES:				
Carmarthen - - -	Carmarthen - - -	11	9	20
Montgomery - - -	Forden - - -	13	11	24
	Llanfyllin - - -	5	6	11
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS.*				
Herts - - -	Leavesden - - -	890	1,098	1,988
Kent - - -	Darenth { Adult asylum - Schools - - -	308	472	780
		343	248	591
Surrey - - -	Caterham - - -	914	1,079	1,993
TOTAL - - -		5,906	7,470	13,376

Number of Workhouses visited during the Year - 249.

* Workhouses within the meaning of the Act.

Appendix (O.)

Appendix (O.)

1. METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, LEAVESDEN.

23 July 1883.

ON the 19th and 20th instant we, two of the Commissioners in Lunacy, inspected the above Asylum. Leavesden District Asylum.

The patients were 1,988 in number, 890 being males and 1,098 females, and, so far as we could judge, all were of the class for which the Asylum is designed, namely, chronic cases, imbecile, or, at all events, not dangerous.

Among them were 186 males and 234 females, together 420, who suffer from epilepsy; and 8 male and 5 female, general paralytics; and a very large proportion of the patients are old and feeble, requiring much personal attention, and the general condition in which we found them, and the state of their clothing, were satisfactory to us, and do credit to the attendants. Epileptics and general paralytics.

We afforded ample opportunity for complaints, but few were made to us, except on the ground of detention. Complaints.

Some dissatisfaction with the food was expressed, but we consider the dietary sufficient, and the dinners we saw on the two days of our visit could not reasonably be objected to. We are informed that as many as 557 patients are on extra diet. Dietary.

To find suitable employment for a due proportion of patients of the class received in this Asylum, is doubtless a difficult task. We have been furnished with returns from which it appears that 303 males and 313 females engage in some form of useful occupation, the care of the wards and dormitories occupying 89 men and 122 women. The general totals give proportions of 34 per cent. of males, and of 28·5 per cent. of females who are usefully employed; but, we think, after all allowance made, that these proportions might be increased. Employment.

In the laundry 18 men and 53 women are employed. The men work chiefly in the washhouse in which machinery is placed, but here are also several women engaged in hand-washing. It would be far better, we think, that the sexes should be more separated, and we would suggest that females should be removed altogether from this washhouse, and place found for them by an extension, if necessary, of one of the other washhouses; and that male patients and attendants should be confined strictly to the machinery department. The present admixture of the sexes must render supervision difficult, and be attended with much anxiety.

We must also call attention to the very unsuitable position of the urinal and water-closet for the use of the male workers in the laundry. They are placed close to the door leading from the room principally occupied by the females, into the yard, and are not very effectually screened. They should be removed to a less public position.

Appendix (O.) Praiseworthy attention seems to be given to the amusement
Leavesden of the patients, and a good many entertainments have been pro-
District vided since the last visit. We may also mention that in every
Asylum. male airing-court there is now a skittle alley. The numbers
Amusements. attending the associated entertainments are, however, not
relatively large, but there are evidently very many patients who
are incapable of appreciating them. We found in the day-rooms
a fair supply of games and of literature, and we are told that
there is a free circulation through them of books from the Asylum
library.

Divine Service. Divine Service is performed with the usual frequency ; and it
appears that the Sunday services are attended by about 850
patients of both sexes; those on Thursday by about 370, and
that there is a special Friday service for epileptics attended by
120 of that class.

Death-rate. The sanitary condition of the Asylum must be considered
satisfactory, for the death-rate for some years has been low. For
1882 it was 6·7 per cent. of the average daily number resident,
and in the further interval between the present and last visits of
members of our Board, it has risen to 8·4 per cent. per annum ;
the increased mortality was due to the fatal effect upon many
old people of the prolonged cold weather of last spring. At
present 84 males and 152 females are under medical treatment.

Restraint and The only restraint which seems to have been employed since
seclusion. the last visit was the occasional use of locked gloves to prevent
self-injury, and loosely tying feeble patients in their chairs to
prevent their falling out. As regards seclusion, 25 males have
been secluded on 90 occasions, and for a total of 725 hours, and
9 females on 15 occasions, and for 83 hours.

Statistics. Since the visit of our Colleagues on 16th and 17th June 1882,
there have been the following changes :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	86	129	215
Discharged . - - - -	13	14	27
Died - - - - -	78	105	183

Six of each sex of those discharged had recovered. Three
patients were removed to Lunatic Asylums proper. One escaped.
We have inquired into the causes of the above deaths, but do
not find anything requiring notice. None were due to violence
or casualty, and no coroner's inquest was held. Post mortem
examination was made in 38 instances.

Accidents and Although there was no fatal casualty, there appears to have
injuries. been several fractures of limbs, chiefly among the epileptics, and
resulting from falls. We have noticed also in the medical
journal frequent entries of injuries arising from quarrels between
patients, for the most part it may be presumed, also of the
epileptic class.

This

This leads us to observe that the day-rooms occupied by such patients ought to afford more space per head than those used by ordinary patients, and we think that in this Asylum the space is somewhat deficient. Having obtained the dimensions of the rooms, we find that they allow of not quite 23 feet superficial per head. It would be an improvement if a large bay were thrown out in each day-room for epileptics, opposite the existing bay. We are informed that there are vacancies for 10 patients on the male, but two only on the female side.

Appendix (O.)
Leavesden
District
Asylum.
Space.

The weekly cost for patients, including all charges, and the expense of ordinary repairs, is stated to be 10 s.

Weekly cost.

We are able to report very favourably of the state of the building as regards cleanliness and cheerfulness. The bedding too, is in excellent order. Some important works have been carried out since the last visit, or are now in progress. They include new bedrooms for the laundry maids; an additional staircase, to be used in case of fire, for each block; a new work-room for females, and ventilation of the male workshops. Keys have now been fixed on the escape doors leading to the roofs of the corridors, but the additional staircases will diminish the importance of these doors.

Improvements.

We thought that in some of the water-closets there was some evidence of the admission of sewer gas, and we noticed that the soil pipes, which are inside the building, are ventilated only by a small pipe of an inch and-a-half diameter. It is now universally held that the ventilating tube should be as large as the soil pipe itself, and we would suggest that such pipes should replace the present small ones. We also suggest that the waste pipes from lavatories and baths should be cut off from direct connection with the drains, and allowed to discharge freely in the air into trapped gullies.

Water closets.

There are some of the matters pointed out by our Colleagues last year, which have not yet received attention, but we doubt not they will be duly considered by the Committee.

The staff of attendants comprises two head attendants for each division; 28 men and 5 women for day duty on the male side, and 42 day nurses for the female division; and for night duty, 5 attendants in the former, and 8 in the latter division. The employment of a woman (the wife of one of the attendants), in each male block, is attended with very satisfactory results in the greater neatness and comfort of the ward. Of the present staff, we learn that 7 men and 17 women have not yet completed a year's service, and that one man and 8 women have over one, but less than two years' service.

Attendants.

Appendix (O.)

2. METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, CATERHAM.

22 June 1883.

Caterham
District
Asylum.
Statistics.

YESTERDAY and this day we visited this Asylum, and find that since two members of our Board were here on 15th November 1882, the changes amongst the patients have been the following:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	43	33	76
Discharged "Recovered" - -	2	3	5
" " "To Asylums" - -	5	1	6
" " "Relieved to Work-houses" - -	5	2	7
" " "Relieved to Friends" -	1	1	2
Died - - - - -	42	38	80

The assigned causes of the 80 deaths present no features calling for remark from us. No suicide or fatal casualty is recorded; the coroner did not consider it to be necessary to hold an inquiry in any case. We noticed that post-mortem examinations were made in only one-fourth of the number of deaths, but Dr. Elliot assures us that autopsy is made invariably, except where leave to do so is refused by the relatives of the deceased. The patients at present on the books are 1,993 in all, 914 males, and 1,079 females. There are vacant beds for 31 men and 22 women.

We have, as far as we could ascertain, seen all the patients in residence, and it is satisfactory to add that complaints were few, and even on the score of undue detention were by no means frequent; but we cannot help noticing that the facts stated on the order of admission as indicating unsoundness of mind are, in very many instances, most meagre, *e. g.* (1) "Subject to epileptic fits which prevent him doing his work;" (2) "The patient is an epileptic, and after his attacks is irritable;" (3) "The patient appears strange, is said to drink heavily, being unable to control himself, and appears silly;" (4) "The patient is an epileptic, and his memory is becoming impaired, and after his fits is irritable." The three last cases cited all were admitted the same day, and the first one a few days previously. The very last patient admitted is thus described:—"Sleeps out of doors; can get no employment; appears somewhat deficient mentally."

Epileptics
and general
paralytics.

The number of patients who are epileptic are 220 in the male, and 263 in the female division, all of whom are under continuous supervision at night. The patients suffering from general paralysis are 38 men and 13 women.

Dress.

The dress of the patients was by no means satisfactory, being much worn and untidy; boots were also on the first day of our visit not as a rule what they should have been, but it is right to state

state that on this day, in the male side, great improvement in this respect was to be noticed, and we learnt that a good supply had been served out yesterday. We think that it ought to be possible to try whether fewer patients might not be clad in strong exceptional dresses, but to do this an increase in the staff of attendants would, as we think, be necessary. They certainly are not too strong, there being but two supernumeraries in either division, and as from either division three or four are away on leave every day, as well as on an average one on each side absent for the annual holiday of a week, it is clear that even the present limited staff assigned to each ward cannot be regularly kept up; whilst no allowance can be made for attendants absent owing to illness, or withdrawn from a ward to be placed in special charge, although yesterday we saw an attendant thus employed.

Appendix (O.)
Caterham
District
Asylum.

In the male division by day 30 men and two women are employed, and six men on night duty. On the female side there are 39 by day, and seven by night, so the total staff is 84, of whom 19 have not yet lived here a year, 14 not two years, but 22 have been for over five years in the Asylum service. We were on the whole pleased with the appearance of both the male and female attendants, and no patient brought any charge of harsh usage which was not manifestly the outcome of delusion. One patient, a male, has been once secluded for six hours for maniacal violence, but no female patient is recorded as having been thus treated. Here we may notice that the staff is just sufficient to control patients who become violent during these epileptic fits, and this day, when we were inspecting the dinner in one of the female wards, a patient was suddenly seized with a fit, which required the united efforts of all the nurses in the ward to control, and in consequence the rest of the patients, all epileptics, were left whilst the food was on the table without any supervision whatever.

Attendants.

One male patient fractured his leg whilst fighting with another patient, and another had his jaw broken from a similar cause. Dr. Thomas, the second assistant medical officer, recently received a violent blow from a male patient. These facts show that the patients here are not all of the quiet and harmless class, for whom alone this workhouse is fit, or for whom this staff could be considered adequate.

Violent
patients.

The dinners served to the patients were good and sufficient, and considering the number of patients in each ward, quickly served.

Dinners.

In bed as we passed through the wards we saw 37 men and 26 women, whilst under medical treatment last week are recorded the names of 78 men and 67 women.

Illness.

The sheets and counterpanes are much worn and need renewal; under blankets are not invariably to be found in the bed where a waterproof sheet is placed, and we were sorry to learn that only one shirt or chemise is given weekly as a rule, and this garment is worn night and day. The beds and dormitories were in a state creditable to the attendants, but the sinks are, on the female side especially, inconvenient, and therefore the closets are sometimes used instead of the sinks. In E Block on the male side, in which

Bedding.

Appendix (O.) are warded 148 patients with four attendants, there are on the ground floor four water-closets, but we found two of these were fastened up, and learnt that they were out of repair, and had not been able to be used for about a month. The inconvenience caused by this must be considerable, and we must express our opinion that some very strong reason ought to be given to justify such a long delay.

Caterham
District
Asylum.

Water-closets.

Precautions
against fire.

The fire buckets hung up on the female side are too high to be able to be taken down by a nurse hurriedly on an emergency arising, and are as it appears to us in their present positions almost useless in the event of a sudden outbreak of fire. We inquired in several places as to what course would be pursued in such an event, and the answer was invariably, "Send for the firemen." We consider that there ought to be a code of rules printed, and each nurse as well as attendant instructed in their particular duties, not only as to attaching the hose to the internal hydrants (which it is fair to say the nurses seemed fairly well able to do), but as to the best method of removing the patients to a place of safety. The water was playing from an external hydrant at the detached building five minutes and 20 seconds after we sent a nurse for the fireman. There ought to be some means of summoning the fireman other than a messenger, and a fire-alarm signal should be instituted. At this detached block there are no fire buckets, and so that sending for the fireman is here the only means of putting out a fire.

Airing courts.

Asphalte is laid down in one of the airing-courts, and we were told by the steward that there was to be another coat over the present one. We cannot say that the work seems to us as yet to be well done. The walls are very damp and must be unhealthy. We have to ask the Committee to take a comprehensive view of this matter and to apply some remedy, which, though expensive, will materially increase the health and comfort of the patients.

Corridors.

The corridors also require attention, and, as we saw, even in a slight shower the rain comes through in very many places.

Divine Service.

We met the chaplain during our visit, and he told us that in his opinion the chapel held as many patients as could appreciate or benefit by the services of the church. We learn that there is a choir, but not composed of the Asylum staff. We asked if the choristers were volunteers or paid, but neither the chaplain nor medical superintendent could answer us, but if the services of the choir be paid, then, we think, payment ought to be given to the attendants, many of whom show by their services at the entertainments that they have sufficient knowledge of music to enable them to sing in the choir.

Entertain-
ments.

The entertainments have been frequent and varied, and a novelty has been introduced in the shape of a "grand equestrian entertainment," which has been given four times last season, and was most successful as we were told.

Employment.

About 180 men and 150 women, exclusive of ward cleaners, are usefully employed. There are many patients here quite demented, but still we think capable of teasing hair. The returns

returns furnished us show that only 33 men are so employed, whilst the condition of the mattresses indicated want of sufficient labour in this department.

Appendix (O.)
Caterham
District
Asylum.
Suggestions
of previous
Visiting
Commissioners.

With regard to the various suggestions made by our Colleagues after their visit, we have to report that water-closets have been substituted for earth closets on the ground floor in the male division; cement has been laid down in the male infirmary kitchens. A larger supply of periodicals and papers have been placed in the wards. Three ventilating sun lights have been added to the recreation hall. We might here remark that though there is a retiring room by the hall for the men, similar accommodation is not provided for the women.

The question of increased heating in the wards, and of warming the bath-rooms, is still engaging the attention of the Committee. It would be well if all attendants employed in the bath-room were occasionally examined as to their knowledge of how to prepare baths and use a thermometer. Besides the ordinary baths there is a swimming bath for the men, and a Turkish bath adjoins the laundry. The medical staff and all the principal officers are the same who were here at the last annual inspection.

Heating and
bathing.

3. METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, DARENTH.

15 December 1883.

WE have been engaged yesterday and to-day in the visitation of this Asylum, which consists of two establishments, one for the care and treatment of adults of the chronic and harmless type, the other for the instruction and training of imbecile children.

Darenth
District School
and Asylum.

In the department for adults there are at present 780 inmates, of whom 308 are males and 472 females. This department is under the medical superintendence of Dr. Dyer, assisted by Dr. White.

Adult Asylum.

The buildings now consist of three blocks for males and five for females. One of these blocks on each side is an infirmary, containing excellent accommodation for 93 patients of each sex. The other blocks are stated to be each intended for 120 patients. It appears to us, however, that the dormitories would be full with 116 beds, and that the day-rooms would be over-crowded with more than 100 patients. This was apparent to-day in the male division, where, in these general blocks, A. and B., there were respectively 110 and 111 patients. In this division the epileptics are associated at night as well as by day with the ordinary patients, and have only the same supervision. On the female side there is a block (G) for epileptics, in which 93 of this class are located, sleeping in two dormitories, one on the first, the other on the second floor, but having only one night attendant.

Accommoda-
tion.

The night staff consists of four attendants for the male division, and five nurses for the female side. A sixth night nurse is, we think, necessary in the women's division, and in both divisions

Attendants.

Appendix (O.) the tell-tale clocks should be used to test vigilance at least once an hour.

Darenth
District School
and Asylum.

The day staff consists on the male side of four attendants for the 110 patients in each general block, and of six men and one woman for the 86 patients in the infirmary block. There is also a supernumerary attendant, and we consider this staff adequate. On the female side there are seven nurses for the 91 women in the infirmary block, four for the epileptic block containing 93 patients, all subject to fits, four for 87 in the helpless block, and three only for each of the two general blocks, each containing 100 patients. In each of the two last-named blocks there should, in our opinion, be four attendants, and, in addition, a supernumerary for the female division generally.

Condition of
wards and
patients.

The condition of the wards in the adult department is satisfactory, and we have no fault to find with the dietary or clothing of the patients. Their conduct under inspection was quiet. We yesterday found 13 patients in bed in the adult department, 7 being men, 6 being women, all more or less ill, but their cases do not require special mention. Amongst the inmates of the infirmary blocks above referred to are many drafted from the school department; these, though beyond 16 years of age, are, in fact, still children in their appearance and ways, most helpless, and very unsuitable for association with adult lunatics. We are glad to learn that the erection of additional blocks for such cases in connection with the school department is in contemplation. There are now nominal vacancies for 22 men and 91 women. The wards would be, we are decidedly of opinion, over-crowded by the admission of so many.

Class of
patients.

Amusement.

As to the means provided for in-door amusement of the patients in this department, we think that they are scanty; making all proper allowance for the low intelligence of many, we saw no books but devotional, and very few newspapers. Since our Colleagues' visit last year the infirmary blocks have been finished, furnished, and occupied. They give excellent accommodation for 93 patients of each sex, and have second staircases available for exit if those in every-day use should be on fire. These staircases are somewhat steep we must, however, remark. In none of the other blocks is there a second staircase; we consider it to be essential that in those also an additional exit should be provided. The supply of portable hand-pumps and buckets should be ample, and they should be distributed about the building in convenient places. Rules for the guidance of the attendants in the event of fire are most important, and there should be a periodical fire-brigade practice. A large recreation hall (to be used also for Divine Service), is approaching completion.

Precautions
against fire.

Employment.

According to returns furnished to us 127 males and 118 females are usefully employed. There seems to be a commendable increase of employment of the male patients, but a large number of men and lads might be occupied if the shops were of larger size, especially those for tailors and shoemakers.

Cement floors.

Fourteen women work in the laundry; there and in many corridors of this Asylum cement floors appear to us to be very slippery,

slippery, and indeed dangerous for persons helpless or infirm. Appendix (O.)
 There has been, however, we hear from Dr. Dyer, no bad acci-
 dent from this or any other cause during the past year; there Darenth
 has also been no coroner's inquest or epidemic, but there have District School
 been four deaths from erysipelas. The post-mortem examinations and Asylum.
 have been, we regret to see, eight only. Cement floors.

As far as we could ascertain, no structural addition of the Accommoda-
 Asylum in this department is in immediate contemplation, but tion.
 circumstances point to the necessity of the gradual expansion of
 the accommodation to the limits originally proposed.

The following changes have occurred among the patients under Statistics.
 Dr. Dyer's charge: 47 new cases have been admitted by transfer
 from the imbecile children's department, and 478 other cases
 have been received; 21 discharges have taken place, 6 on re-
 covery, 2 at the request of friends, 13 at the request of guardians,
 and in view to removal to county asylums, and 107 patients have
 died.

In the imbecile children's department are 343 males, 248 School
 females. These include 35 adult women of unsound mind, re- department.
 tained to assist in domestic work.

The accommodation in this department was originally provided Accommoda-
 for 500 of both sexes; the figures above stated, therefore, show tion.
 an excess of 96 patients beyond proper accommodation. As we
 understand that the Committee have instructed their officers not
 to refuse any application for admission here of an imbecile pauper
 child from the district assigned to the Asylum, it is obvious that
 new blocks for the reception of children should not be delayed,
 and the remarks made as to the size of the workshops in the
 adult department apply equally here. Apart from the evils
 always incident to overcrowding, the wards and patients are in a
 state highly creditable to Dr. Beach and the staff. We are Medical staff.
 pleased to learn that he will soon have the assistance of a duly
 qualified medical officer, who will be exclusively attached to this
 department.

We saw the children in their eight classes in school. On the Teaching.
 school register are now the names of upwards of 400 pupils.
 Some of the lower forms are only capable of being amused. The
 speechless number 34. The complication of epilepsy with mental
 deficiency in 185 of the 591 children gives some idea of the un-
 favourable material which Dr. Beach and the school teachers
 have to deal with, and it should be taken into account in any
 judgment upon general results of training. The value of an
 institution of this kind is, moreover, not to be estimated by the
 benefits conferred upon the children only, but by the relief also
 given to parents who would otherwise in many instances be un-
 able to gain their livelihood.

In bed yesterday were 34 boys and 18 girls. In the detached Sickness.
 hospital there are a few cases recovering from a mild attack of
 scarlet fever, which has been epidemic here during this year.
 The infectious hospital was opened on this account in April; one
 case terminated fatally; 51 children and six attendants took the
 disease. The epidemic seems now to have ceased. Last year

Appendix (O.) measles also broke out in the building, affecting 55 children and causing 4 deaths, accelerating 6. The mortality has not been high, taking into consideration the tender age of the patients and the constitutional weakness of a large proportion.

—
Darenth
District School
and Asylum.
Attendants.

We think that the staff is numerically sufficient in this department, and it appears to be well selected. In several wards of the male division husbands and wives act together as attendants; this joint employment, we are told, works well. For night duty there are 7 nurses, under a chief, who patrols, so insuring the vigilance of the rest.

Dinners.

We to-day saw 186 children of both sexes at dinner in the hall. The food was well cooked, suitable, and abundant.

Precautions
against fire.

The precautions proper to be taken against an outbreak of fire and for subduing it, have lately been under further consideration by the Committee; the matter should be fully considered as the existing arrangements are still insufficient. The rescue of the patients should, of course, be the primary object, and not the saving of property. In the three-storied blocks other means of escape than the staircases now existing should be provided. Rules to guide the attendants should also be drawn up, and the staff on duty should have the means of speedily extinguishing fire in its commencement.

Trades.

Statistics.

Industrial training for the boys includes, among other occupations, teaching them tailoring and shoemaking; 28 boys are learning the first trade, 30 the latter; these boys also attend school, half-time; were the shops larger the number so occupied might, we are told, be immediately increased. The following are the changes in the children's department: 231 have been admitted since our Colleagues' visit in July 1882, 59 have died, 79 have been discharged. Of those discharged, 3 are reported to have recovered, 47 have passed over to the adult department, 4 have been sent to asylums, and 28 have been discharged at the request of guardians of various unions.

Our visit to this Metropolitan District Asylum and our inspection of its adult and children's departments satisfy us that the Committee bestow great care and attention upon the institution.

Weekly cost,

The accounts of the maintenance cost of the adult class and of the children are, however, not kept separately, so we are unable to state the weekly cost of each class. The cost of each patient in the Asylum during the half year ending at Michaelmas 1883 was, it seems, 14 s. 4 d. per week, or thereabouts, including all establishment charges and ordinary repairs.

Appendix (P.)

Appendix (P.)

CIRCULAR to all Medical Superintendents of County and Borough Asylums.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall-place, S.W.,
8 July 1883.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioners in Lunacy to transmit herewith, for your information and guidance, a copy of an opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, which they have lately seen occasion to take, on the statutory duties of Medical Superintendents of County and Borough Asylums with respect to the signature of documents directed by the Lunacy Acts to be signed by "the Medical Officer"; with especial reference to the "*Statements of mental and bodily health and condition*" transmitted after the admission of patients, and to the *Certificates accompanying Notices of Death*.

14 March 1883.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Charles Spencer Perceval,
Secretary.

The Medical Superintendent,
Asylum.

ENCLOSURE in the above Letter.

OPINION of the Attorney and Solicitor General on the
Construction of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97.

"1. The Medical Officer mentioned in the different sections of the Act appears to refer to 'the Medical Officer' appointed as such by name under Section 55. He is not more or less 'the Medical Officer' because he is also appointed Superintendent. If there be a Medical Officer appointed to different divisions, they can act as 'Medical Officer' in respect of the division to which either of them is respectively appointed.

"2. Assistant Medical Officers are not Medical Officers within the Act. They cannot perform any discretionary duty imposed upon the Medical Officer, nor sign any document which has to be signed by him; but they may make entries under the direction of the Medical Officers."

(signed) *Henry James.*
Farrer Herschell.

Royal Courts of Justice,
14 March 1883.

Appendix (Q.)

LIST of all COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES in England and Wales, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents, Licensees, Clerks to Committees of Visitors, and Clerks to Visitors of Licensed Houses. (Corrected to date of publication, 1884.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGH.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts -	Stotfold, Baldock -	Edward Swain, L.R.C.P. Ed. -	F. G. Butler, St. Neots.
Berks, Reading, and Newbury -	Moulsford, Wallingford -	R. B. Gilland, M.D. -	J. T. Morland, Abingdon.
Bucks -	Stone, Aylesbury -	John Humphry, M.R.C.S. -	E. R. Baynes, Aylesbury.
Cambridge (County and Borough) and Isle of Ely.	Fulbourn -	E. Coulton Rogers, M.R.C.S. -	T. M. Francis, Cambridge.
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke	Carmarthen -	G. J. Hearder, M.D. -	W. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
Chester -	Chester -	J. H. Davidson, M.D. -	J. E. Edwards, The Asylum.
" -	Parkside, Macclesfield -	T. S. Sheldon, M.B. -	A. C. Procter, The Asylum.
Cornwall -	Bodmin -	Rd. Adams, L.R.C.P. Ed. -	S. Hicks, The Asylum.
Cumberland and Westmorland -	Carlisle -	J. A. Campbell, M.D. -	T. H. Hodgson, Carlisle.
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh -	L. F. Cox, M.R.C.S. -	J. Robinson, The Asylum.
Derby -	Mickleover, Derby -	J. M. Lindsay, M.D. -	B. Scott Currey, Derby.
Devon -	Exminster -	G. J. S. Saunders, M.D. -	T. E. Drake, Exeter.
Dorset -	Dorchester -	J. G. Symes, M.R.C.S. -	T. Coombs, South-street, Dorchester.
Durham -	Sedgefield, Ferry Hill -	Robert Smith, M.D. -	Alfred Smith, Clerk of the Peace Office, 6, Saddler-street, Durham.
Essex -	Brentwood -	Donald Campbell, M.D. -	W. P. Gepp, Chelmsford.
Glamorgan -	Bridgend -	H. T. Pringle, M.D. -	T. T. Lewis, Bridgend.
Gloucester -	Gloucester -	F. H. Craddock, M.R.C.S. -	J. Thompson, The Asylum.
Hants -	Knowle, Fareham -	John Manley, M.D. -	F. W. Aylen, The Asylum.
Hereford (County and City) -	Hereford -	T. A. Chapman, M.D. -	E. Browning, The Asylum.
Kent -	Barming Heath, Maidstone -	F. P. Davies, M.D. -	F. R. Howlett, Maidstone.
" -	Chartham, Canterbury -	R. Spencer, L.R.C.P. -	Allen Fielding, Canterbury.
Lancaster -	Lancaster Moor -	D. M. Cassidy, L.R.C.P. & s. Ed., M.D. (Montr.) -	Wm. T. Sharp, Lancaster.
" -	Rainhill, Prescot -	T. L. Rogers, M.D. -	W. Swift, 71, Lord-street, Liverpool.
" -	Prestwich, Manchester -	H. R. Ley, M.R.C.S. -	H. T. Crofton, 36, Brazenose-street, Manchester.

H O S P I T A L S.

COUNTY.	HOSPITALS.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.
Chester - - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	G. W. Mould, M.R.C.S.
Devon - - -	Wonford House, Exeter - - -	P. M. Deas, M.B.
Gloucester - - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester - - -	F. Needham, M.D.
Lincoln - - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital - - -	A. P. Russell, M.B.
Middlesex - - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street, E.C. - - -	G. Mickley, M.B.
Norfolk - - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - -	H. Turner, M.R.C.S.
Northampton - - -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton - - -	J. Bayley, M.R.C.S.
Notts - - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	W. B. Tate, M.D.
Oxford - - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford	J. B. Ward, M.D.
Stafford - - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.	R. W. Hewson, L.R.C.P. Ed.
Surrey - - -	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E. -	G. H. Savage, M.D.
York - - -	York Lunatic Asylum, Bootham - - -	C. K. Hitchcock, M.D.
„ - - -	The Retreat, York - - -	R. Baker, M.D.
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :		
Lancaster - - -	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster -	G. E. Shuttleworth, M.R.C.S. (M.D. Heid.)
Surrey - - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill -	C. S. W. Cobbold, M.R.C.P. Ed. (M.D. Würzb.)
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS AND INDIA ASYLUM :		
Hants - - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley - - -	F. H. Welch, Surgeon Major, A.M.D.
Middlesex - - -	Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing - - -	T. B. Christie, M.D.
Norfolk - - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth - - -	D. Hilston, M.D., Deputy Inspector General.
CRIMINAL ASYLUM:		
Berks - - -	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor, Wokingham.	W. Orange, F.R.C.P.

g. Limited to quiet and harmless cases.

H O U S E S.				Number of Patients for which Licensed.			TO WHOM LICENSED.
				M.	F.	Total.	
I. Receiving both Private and Pauper Patients :							
(a) Of both sexes:							
Bethnal Green, E.	-	Bethnal House, Cambridge-road	-	164	246	410	
Camberwell, S.E.	-	Camberwell House	-	159	330	489	
Hoxton, N.	-	Hoxton House	-	80	180	260	
Peckham, S.E.	-	Peckham House	-	125	250	375	
(b) Males only:							
Bow, E.	-	Grove Hall, Fairfield-road	-	440	-	440	E. H. Byas, M.R.C.S., and W. J. Mickle, M.R.C.P.
II. Receiving Private Patients only :							
(a) Of both sexes :							
Chiswick	-	Manor House	-	27	17	44	T. H. Tuke, M.D., Mrs. Tuke, and C. M. Tuke, M.R.C.S. H. Monro, M.D., and J. O. Adams, M.D.
Clapton, Upper, E.	-	Brooke House	-	38	52	90	
Finsbury Park, N.	-	Northumberland House	-	45	47	92	A. H. Stocker, M.D., F. J. Wright, M.D.
Hammersmith, W.	-	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses	-	42	24	66	L. S. F. Winslow, M.B., and W. R. Huggard, M.D.
Isleworth	-	Wyke House	-	25	20	45	E. S. Willett, M.D.
Roehampton, S.W.	-	The Priory	-	35	33	68	W. Wood, M.D., and T. Bigland, M.R.C.S.
Sunbury	-	Halliford House	-	15	15	30	J. Seaton, M.D., Miss C. J. Seaton, and J. J. J. Seaton, M.R.C.S.
(b) Males only :							
Brook Green, W.	-	Montague House	-	12	-	12	Mrs. H. Roy.
Chelsea, S.W.	-	Blacklands House, King's-road	-	35	-	35	C. J. Sutherland, H. Sutherland, M.D., A. H. Sutherland, and E. T. Hall, M.R.C.S.
Fulham, S.W.	-	Munster House	-	35	-	35	G. F. Blandford, M.D., and C. F. Williams.
Hillingdon	-	Moorcroft House	-	48	-	48	H. Stilwell, M.D., and D. G. Johnston, M.B.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES--continued.

H O U S E S.		Number of Patients for which Licensed.			TO WHOM LICENSED.
		M.	F.	Total.	
II. Receiving Private Patients only---continued.					
(c) Females only:					
Brompton, West, S.W.	-	-	30	30	Miss Burney, J. R. Hill, L.R.C.P., and Mrs. C. Hill. C. J. Sutherland, H. Sutherland, M.D., A. H. Sutherland, and Miss C. Sharpe.
Hammersmith, S.W.	-	-	35	35	
Hammersmith, W.	q.	-	10	10	C. Cotes and Mrs. Cotes.
Hanwell, W.	-	-	10	10	Miss E. Dixon.
Hayes	-	-	19	19	E. Benbow, M.R.C.S., and H. F. Winslow, M.D.
"	-	-	19	19	H. Stilwell, M.D., and Mrs. M. E. Rowes.
Hendon, N.W.	-	-	14	14	H. Hicks, M.D., and Mrs. Hicks.
Leyton	-	-	15	15	Mrs. C. E. Davey.
Peckham Rye, S.E.	q.	-	8	8	Mrs. C. Fruin.
Southall	-	-	8	8	Miss H. J. Rosser.
"	-	-	15	15	W. O. Chalk, M.R.C.S., and Mrs. Chalk.
Twickenham	-	-	18	18	H. W. Diamond, M.R.C.S.
Wandsworth	q.	-	12	12	Miss M. Leech.
III. For Special Cases :					
Brixton, S.W.	-	1	1	2	Mrs. E. H. Tucker.
Notting Hill, W.	-	-	2	2	H. C. Smith, M.R.C.S.
Tooting Upper, S.W.	-	2	-	2	G. C. Dale, M.D.
IV. Receiving Idiots, &c.					
(a) Of both Sexes :					
Hampton Wick	-	-	-	160	J. L. H. Down, M.D., and Mrs. Down.
(b) Males only :					
Norwood, Lower, S.E.	q.	4	-	4	Mrs. E. S. Foreman.

[*Houses receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only; *f.* Females only; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERKS TO VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.	
Beds	-	-	-	9	9	Mark Whyley, Bedford.
"	-	-	20	28	48	James Pearse, ditto.
Cornwall	-	-	-	2	2	H. S. Stokes, Bodmin.
Derby	-	-	24	20	44	J. B. Boycott, Chapel-en-le-Frith.
Devon	-	-	-	8	8	J. W. Friend, Exeter.
"	-	-	23	21	44	Thomas Kelly, Yealmpton.
Dorset	-	-	-	8	8	T. Ffooks, Sherborne.
Durham	-	-	22	24	46	H. Dunn, Darlington.
"	-	-	35	27	62	W. Harle, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Essex	-	-	-	-	25†	John Cook, Witham.
Glamorgan	-	-	28	82	110	T. M. Franklen, Cardiff.
Gloucester	-	-	25	25	50	J. H. Latcham, Stokescroft, Bristol.
"	-	-	30	30	60	George S. White, Fairford.
"	-	-	-	5	5	- - ditto - ditto.
Hants	-	-	20	20	40	G. A. Webb, Winchester.
"	-	-	-	4	4	- - ditto - ditto.
Herts	-	-	2	4	6	R. Nicholson, St. Albans.
"	-	-	12	8	20	- - ditto - ditto.
Kent	-	-	18	24	42	A. R. Wood, Cranbrook.
"	-	-	-	3	3	R. Latter, Bromley.
"	-	-	6	2	8	A. R. Wood, Cranbrook.
"	-	-	18	17	35	H. D. Wildes, West Malling.

† Not to exceed 15 males or 12 females.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

[*Houses receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only; *f.* Females only; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERKS TO VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.	
Lancaster	-	Marsden Hall, Burnley	-	-	-	W. J. Dickson, Kirkham.
"	-	Clifton Hall, Manchester	-	-	-	H. T. Crofton, Manchester.
"	-	*Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	-	-	-	R. Davies, Warrington.
"	-	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool	-	-	-	R. S. Cleaver, Liverpool.
"	-	Westdale House, Wavertree, Liverpool.	-	-	-	W. Swift, Liverpool.
Norfolk	-	Heigham Hall, Norwich	-	-	-	E. S. Bignold, Norwich.
"	-	The Grove, Catton, Norwich	-	-	-	E. P. Simpson, Norwich.
Northampton	-	Abington Abbey, Northampton	-	-	-	H. W. K. Markham, Northampton.
Shropshire	-	Stretton House, Church Stretton	-	-	-	G. De Courcy Peele, Shrewsbury.
"	-	Grove House, All Stretton	-	-	-	- - - ditto - - ditto.
"	-	St. Mary's House, Whitechurch	-	-	-	- - - ditto - - ditto.
"	-	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	-	-	-	- - - ditto - - ditto.
Somerset	-	Brislington House, Bristol	-	-	-	F. E. Whittuck, Keynsham.
"	-	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	-	-	-	Isaac Williams, Bath.
"	-	13 & 14 Adelaide Terrace, Portishead	-	-	-	H. O'Brien O'Donoghue, Long Ashton.
Stafford	-	Ashwood Ho., Kingswinford, Dudley	-	-	-	M. F. Blakiston, Stafford.
"	-	Moat House, Tamworth	-	-	-	- - - ditto - ditto.
"	-	The Green Hall, Stafford	-	-	-	- - - ditto - ditto.
Suffolk	-	Glebe House, Aspell, Debenham	-	-	-	James Cherry, Ipswich.

Surrey -	-	-	f.	Church-street, Epsom	-	-	-	14	14	Sir R. H. Wyatt, Sessions House, Newington Causeway.
" -	-	-	q.f.	The Croshams, Sutton	-	-	-	3	3	- ditto - ditto.
Sussex -	-	-	-	Ticehurst Asylum	-	-	-	38	85	W. K. J. Langridge, Lewes.
" -	-	-	-	St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill	-	-	-	55	75	- - - ditto.
" -	-	-	f.	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye	-	-	-	5	5	- - - ditto.
Warwick -	-	-	-	Glendossil, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	-	-	-	28	48	A. S. Field, Leamington Priors.
Wilts -	-	-	-	Laverstock House, Salisbury	-	-	-	35	65	R. W. Merriman, Marlborough.
" -	-	-	-	*Fisherton House, Salisbury	-	-	-	278	672	- - - ditto - ditto.
" -	-	-	-	Fiddington Ho., Market Lavington, Devizes.	-	-	-	20	40	- - - ditto - ditto.
" -	-	-	-	Kingsdown House, Box	-	-	-	17	43	- - - ditto - ditto.
York, E.R. -	-	-	q.f.	Marfleet Lane Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull.	-	-	-	-	11	Arthur Ivesson, Hull.
York, W.R. -	-	-	q.	Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, Bentham	-	-	-	6	10	W. V. Dixon, Wakefield.
" -	-	-	f.	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham	-	-	-	-	20	- ditto - ditto.
" -	-	-	q.	Grove House, Acomb, York	-	-	-	7	30†	- ditto - ditto.
" -	-	-	q.	Lime Tree House, Acomb, York	-	-	-	12	18	- ditto - ditto.
York, N.R. -	-	-	f.	Osbaldwick Hall, near York	-	-	-	-	5	W. H. Cobb, York.
York, City -	-	-	-	Lawrence House, York	-	-	-	8	22	F. J. Munby, York.
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :										
Devon -	-	-	-	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Star-cross.	-	-	-	50	90	H. Michelmore, Castle, Exeter.
Essex -	-	-	-	Essex Hall, Colchester	-	-	-	66	99§	J. S. Barnes, Colchester.
Somerset -	-	-	f.	Downside Lodge, Bath	-	-	-	-	7	W. H. Davy, Cholwell, Temple Cloud.
Warwick -	-	-	-	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, Birmingham.	-	-	-	30	60	A. S. Field, Leamington Priors.

† Or two of either sex.

§ With power to vary proportion of sexes.

‡ Number of females to be increased as males die or are discharged.

